"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday, gentle to moderate winds, mostly northeast.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,971. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

SENATE BEATS PROHIBITION BY VOTE OF 25 TO 24

Full Dry Strength Mustered on Test Ballot to Take Up Ratification.

ENDS CONTEST FOR PRESENT

State Amendment, Involving a Referendum, Comes Up Today for Final Disposition.

HOURS OF FERVENT DEBATE

Whitman and Anderson Assailed—Eleven Republicans Vote "Wet" with Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—After two defeats in the Assembly, the proposal to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment met its Waterloo in the Senate today. Following a spirited all-day battle, a motion to bring the Hill resolution, providing for immediate ratification, out into the open for debate and final action was defeated by a vote of 25 to 24. Tonight the advocates of Federal prohibition admit that they are leading a forlorn hope.

Leaders in the Legislature who fought stubbornly to defeat the Hill resolution because they did not regard an amendment to the Federal Constitution as the proper method of ending the liquor traffic, but who, nevertheless, felt that the people of this State should have an opportunity to register their will on the liquor question will concentrate their forces from now on upon an attempt to have adopted the concurrent resolution providing for a "bone dry" amendment to the State Constitution, which was introduced by the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, announced from the floor tonight that he would do all in his power to promote progress of this measure, since the action of the Assembly in rejecting the McNab bill, providing for an advisory referendum this Fall, virtually had closed every other avenue toward a popular expression at the polls.

State Amendment Up Today

The proposed State amendment, which, if it receives favorable action by the Legislature this year and next, will be submitted to the voters a year from next November, is on the order of third reading in the Senate and will be brought up for final action tomorrow. The decision rests with the Democratic minority. The "dry" Republicans, who have adopted "Ratification first" as their slogan, will fight the State Constitutional amendment as hard as they fought the proposal for an advisory referendum, with a view to keeping prohibition alive as an issue in the Gubernatorial campaign this Fall.

In the Senate fight today the Democrats presented a solid front against the attempt to rush the Hill resolution through and put the Senate on record as favoring ratification. While the question before the Senate was a motion to suspend the rules so as to permit Senator George B. Wellington of Rensselaer to make a motion which would place the Hill resolution before the Senate, the debate went deep into the merits of the proposal, so that in reality the question of ratification, or its alternative, the advisory referendum, was the topic of discussion.

The Vote in Detail.

The debate was exhaustive. Here is the vote:

FOR THE WELLINGTON MOTION.

Argetsinger of Monroe, A. P. Brown of Otsego, Burlingame of Kings, Carlson of Wayne, Bowler of Chautauqua, Gibbs and Graves of Erie, Hewitt of Cayuga, Hill of Broome, Knight of Wyoming, Marshall of Franklin, Mullan of Monroe, Murphy of Kings, Robinson of Herkimer, Slater of Westchester, Stivers of Sullivan, G. F. Thompson of Niagara, G. L. Thompson of Nassau, Towner of Putnam, Walters of Onondaga, Walton of Ulster, Wellington of Rensselaer, Whitney of Saratoga, and Yelverton of Schenectady, all Republicans—24.

AGAINST THE WELLINGTON MOTION.

E. R. Brown of Jefferson, Cromwell of Richmond, Emerson of Warren, Gilchrist, Lawson, and Lockwood of Kings; Newton of Livingston, Nicoll and Ottinger of New York, Sage of Albany, and Wicks of Oneida, Republicans; Boylan of New York, Carroll of Kings, Cotillo of New York, Cullen of Kings, Dowling and Downing of New York, Dunnigan of Bronx, Farrenkopf of Queens, Foley and Koenig of New York, Ramsperger of Erie, Sheridan of Bronx, and Wagner and Walker of New York, Democrats—25.

There were no absentees. There are two vacancies in the Senate.

Wellington Led Dry Fight.

Senator Wellington, who led the fight for ratification, declared that action by the Legislature or by a convention elected for the purpose were the only methods prescribed by Congress for the ratification of amendments to the Federal Constitution. He declared that the powers of Congress in this matter were exclusive, as well as conclusive, so that it did not lay within the power of the lawmakers of this State to submit the question to the people, without shirking responsibility and doing violence to the spirit, if not the letter, of the United States Constituion.

Senate Leader Brown, who led the fight for the opposition, accused of hypocrisy members of the Senate advocating immediate ratification, and declared that ratification of an amendment which would put police powers in to the Federal Constitution would be destructive of that instrument. He took a stand firmly for a referendum, either advisory or incidental to a proposal to write a prohibition clause into the State Constitution.

Procedure in the Senate, in its early stages, became somewhat complicated

Continued on Page Ten.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
6th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y.
Every Eve. 8—Next Mat. Sat.—Advt.

Daniels or F. D. Roosevelt Going to the War Zone Next

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Either Secretary Daniels or Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will go to France soon after the return to America of Secretary Baker. The proposed visit is mainly for consultation with American naval officers and probably with the naval members of the Supreme War Council at Versailles. The object is to obtain a first hand view of what is being done by the allied naval forces in order to put Mr. Daniels or Mr. Roosevelt in better position to understand just what has been done, what is being done, and what it is intended to do in the way of naval operations. The responsible officials of the Navy Department have a clear idea of the plan under which the allied naval forces are working, but the opinion prevails that it will be of benefit to obtain the first hand view.

LENROOT'S LEAD NOW 2,326 VOTES

Republican Loyalty Candidate's Plurality in Wisconsin Estimated at 4,000.

WILL RUN FOR ELECTION

Berger's Total 36,645 So Far—Wilson Sends Letter Commending Davies.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—Representative Irvine L. Lenroot, loyalty candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in Tuesday's primaries, is leading James Thompson, the La Follette candidate, by 2,326 votes, according to the latest returns received tonight. His total is 68,532 to 66,206 for Thompson.

On the basis of these returns it is estimated that Lenroot's plurality in the State will be about 4,000.

Joseph E. Davies, the successful Democratic nominee, has 54,173 votes, and Dr. Charles McCarthy, his opponent, has 13,282 in the count so far.

Victor L. Berger, the Socialist candidate, who was unopposed, claims 50,000 votes, but has only 36,645 on the basis of present figures.

No returns have been received from seven northern counties which are considered Lenroot strongholds. Reports from other northern counties where he is making a good run are incomplete. It appears that Upper Wisconsin wiped out the big vote turned in by Milwaukee County for Thompson.

Berger Leads in Milwaukee.

For United States Senator in Milwaukee County 65,060 votes were cast. Of this number Davies polled 19,285 votes against 3,915 for McCarthy. Thompson polled 12,960 against Lenroot's 7,704. Berger received 21,196.

The pro-German vote was divided between Thompson and Berger, and if this vote unites for Berger the election will be chaotic.

Just as Lenroot's nomination was becoming assured this afternoon reports were put in circulation that he had decided to withdraw in favor of Davies in order to insure the election of an "all-American" candidate. Mr. Lenroot denied these reports, saying that he had won the nomination and would make a renewed fight on the loyalty issue.

The Republican State Central Committee met in Milwaukee in the afternoon to discuss the coming campaign and make plans. Mr. Lenroot was not in attendance. It is thoroughly understood that the members of the State Committee are prepared to co-operate with National Republicans in making every effort to elect him. Chairman George West made this statement after the meeting:

"I can see no reason why Mr. Lenroot should withdraw from the race in favor of Mr. Davies. The Thompson vote will go largely to Lenroot, and we are confident of his election. I can see no logical reason why a Republican State should be represented in the United States Senate by a Democrat or a Socialist, especially when we have as big a man as Lenroot to represent us. Under the republican form of Government it is necessary that both parties be represented in Washington."

It is understood that an effort will be mare by the Republican Committee to get into the State men of prominence, who, with local leaders, will make an active tour of the State to wipe out German propaganda and elect Lenroot.

On the Democratic side, the State Central Committee has already launched its campaign. The National, as well as the State, Democratic Party has stood back of Davies from the first, and he has the advantage of having his campaign in full swing, as his nomination was well assured from the outset. There will be an active stumping of the State by Democrats until the election.

Lenroot Speaks as Victor.

By The Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—James Thompson, the La Follette candidate for United States Senate, does not concede his defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Congressman Lenroot, who addressed them as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied the rumor that, to make certain of defeating Berger, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the Espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Davis.

"The report that I would withdraw in favor of Mr. Davies is absolutely without foundation," he said. "We have made the fight in the Republican Party on the loyalty issue, and have won it, notwithstanding the efforts of certain parties to place the stamp of disloyalty upon the Republican Party."

Political observers see in President Wilson's commendatory letter to Davies a program for attacking Lenroot for voting for the McLemore resolution and advocating an embargo on arms before the United States entered the war.

In the contest in Milwaukee for mu-

Continued on Page Ten.

IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN.
Perfect Golf in a perfect climate.
The Manor, Asheville, North Carolina.—Advt.

MEMBERS OF LOAN COMMITTEE OPPOSE TRENCHES IN PARK

Some Bankers Say They Kept Silent Though Disapproving the Invasion.

CITIZENS RISE IN PROTEST

Widespread Feeling Shown Against Proposed Injury to City's Playground.

COURT ACTION PROBABLE

Decision Expected Today as to the Steps to be Taken to Prevent Proposed Spoliation.

Growing and outspoken opposition to the plan of digging a trench system in Central Park as a publicity measure for the next Liberty Loan was manifested yesterday. Several members of the Liberty Loan Committee, in the name of which Guy Emerson, Director of Publicity, had obtained the consent of the Board of Estimate's committee on city planning to the use of the park, expressed to a TIMES reporter yesterday a great deal of doubt as to the wisdom of using the park. Leaders in recreational work as well as scientists and publicists of standing entered vigorous objection to such action.

The officers of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society conferred with Henry F. Gregory, counsel of the organization, as to legal steps that could be taken to prevent the action which the publicity officials of the Liberty Loan Committee are attempting to take. It was said after a long conference that the details of the society's course were as yet uncertain, but that some definite decision might be looked for today. The most probable course to be followed, it was indicated, was that of a taxpayer's suit directed against the committee, and the city officials in whose hands the matter lies, but it was intimated that there was a possibility of other forms of procedure which would have the effect of preventing the digging up of the park in this instance, and possibly of establishing a precedent to govern similar situations in the future.

Precedents were recalled yesterday of the excuses sought for many previous attempts to invade Central Park, and instances running all the way from civil war times to last year were cited to show the need of constant vigilance for its protection.

Bankers Opposed to Project.

Although the application to the Board of Estimate for permission to construct a sector of a war trench in Central Park was authorized by the Liberty Loan Committee, it was learned yesterday that several of New York City's most prominent bankers who are members of the committee are strongly opposed to the project. These bankers explained that they doubted the value of a trench exhibit, disliked the idea of expending money for the purpose, and most particularly disapproved the spoliation of the park, believing that if a trench must be built another site might be found for it.

The bankers, while willing to express their views to a reporter, would not permit the use of their names, for the reason that they did not desire to make it appear that there was any lack of harmony in the committee. Asked why they had voted in favor of the plan when they were not in sympathy with it, they said that they had been inclined to take the judgment of publicity experts in such matters; and, in view of the fact that Guy Emerson, Director of Publicity, had strongly urged the project, they had believed it their duty to adopt the suggestion. One of these bankers said:

"Personally I think this stunt of building a trench is foolish, and I certainly disapprove of using Central Park for the purpose. The committee did not consider the matter very minutely. It came up as a matter of business, it was discussed, and inasmuch as many of my associates on the committee favored the plan I did not feel like opposing it. We were told that the expert opinion of publicity men was that the trench would be of great value in stimulating

Continued on Page Thirteen.

Francis Will Not Quit Russia; We Are Still Her Ally, He Says

MOSCOW, March 19, (Associated Press.)—David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, announced today that he would not leave Russia until compelled to do so by force.

This was in response to a question whether the American Embassy would depart in view of the ratification of the German peace treaty by the Congress of Soviets.

Mr. Francis said:

"I shall not leave Russia until compelled by force. The American Government and people are too deeply interested in the prosperity of the Russian people for them to abandon Russia to the Germans. America is sincerely interested in the liberty of the Russian people and will do everything possible to safeguard the real interests of the country.

"If the brave and patriotic Russian people will forget political differences for the time being and act resolutely and vigorously, they will be able to drive the enemy from their territory, and by the end of 1918 bring a lasting peace for themselves and the whole world. America still counts itself an ally of the Russian people, and we shall be ready to help, no matter what Government, which organizes a vigorous resistance to the German invasion."

MANY MASSACRES IN RUSSIAN TOWNS

500 Members of Middle Class Put to Death in One Night at Glukhov.

SLAUGHTER IN SEBASTOPOL

Host of Standing Dead, Swaying at Bottom of Sea, Nearly Drives Diver Insane.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, March 17, (Delayed.)—Peace with the foreign enemy by no means implies peace at home. Wholesale murder is now a normal feature of Russian life. In the small town of Glukhov, in the Government of Chernigov, 500 members of the local middle class were massacred in a single night.

The details, now at hand, of the latest massacres in Simperopol and Sebastopol are revolting beyond description. In Sebastopol, for instance, the sailors decided to execute a general massacre in two streets inhabitated by most of the well-to-do people in the town. After the massacre the bodies were thrown into the sea.

The widow of one of the murdered men asked a diver to go down and bring up the body of her husband. A few minutes after his immersion the diver hurriedly pulled the rope and was drawn to the surface. He was in a state bordering on insanity, and for a long time could only mutter one word. It appears that the bodies of the murdered men had been thrown into the sea with stones tied to their feet and there was a throng standing upright swaying under the water.

The Moscow Congress closed last night, having in three days ratified the peace treaty, transferred the capital to Moscow, and re-elected the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets.

The voting was a mere formality. The Bolsheviki have cultivated the art of packing caucuses to a degree unsurpassed in the most advanced democratic countries. Given a sufficiently low degree of intelligence in your popular assembly, a resourceful demagogue can make black seem white and secure enthusiastic acceptance of the most monstrous proposals. Probably hundreds of delegates in moments of quiet reflection will shudder at the readiness with which they consented to the partition of Russia, but Lenine is well versed in the secrets of mass psychology. He knows that a crowd, if properly worked, is uncritical.

True, there was opposition. The voting was 704 for, 261 against, while 115 abstained from voting. The opponents were presumably Social Revolutionaries of the Left and the abstainers that belligerent minority of Bolsheviki which actually founded a paper to oppose ratification, but when it came to the point preferred not to break with their leader.

There was a short and sharp argu-

Continued on Page Three.

BOLSHEVIKI ASK AMERICAN AID TO REMAKE ARMY

Anglo-American Officers, at Their Request, Investigate Armed Prisoner Stories.

BETTER FEELING TO ALLIES

Entente Military Missions Now Establishing Their Headquarters at Moscow.

FALL OF PETROGRAD NEAR

Occupation of Former Capital Said to be a Matter of Hours—Advance on Moscow Continues.

LONDON, March 20.—While the advance of the German armies on Petrograd and their simultaneous enveloping movement toward Moscow continues and occupation of Petrograd is only a matter of hours, according to late dispatches from there, Associated Press advices from Moscow bring the news that many signs are apparent of renewed co-operation between Russia and the Allies; that American officers have been asked for to help reorganize the army, and that not only do the Bolshevist leaders deny that Teuton prisoners in Siberia are being armed, but that at the invitation of Leon Trotzky, now Minister of War, an American Red Cross official and a British officer are on their way to investigate the truth or falsity of these rumors.

The Associated Press dispatch reads: "'Russia's relations with the Entente are unchanged,' M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, declared in an interview with The Associated Press correspondent today. More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as showing that America would not take aggressive action against her.

"Leon Trotzky and other Bolshevist leaders are quoted here as denying rumors that large numbers of Austro-German prisoners have been armed by the Bolsheviki at Irkutsk, Chita, and other Siberian cities, as well as in European Russia. The announcement that the United States is sending a mission to investigate the reports of the arming of prisoners is hailed with enthusiasm by the Government organs.

Trotzky Invited Investigation.

"Trotzky's reply to the Allies' inquiries concerning these reports was: 'Send trained officers and investigate. I will give you a train.'

"The offer was accepted, and tonight Captain William R. Webster of the American Red Cross, and Captain W. L. Hicks of the British Military Mission left for Irkutsk, Chita, and other points where the Germans are reported to be provided with rifles, fieldpieces, and ammunition.

"The Bolshevist papers charge that the reports of the menace of armed German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia is part of the German propaganda to discredit the Soviet Government and encourage Japanese intervention.

"M. Trotzky has also asked the American Military Mission for ten American officers to assist him as inspectors in organizing and training a new volunteer army, and has requested the services of American railway engineers and transportation experts to assist in the reorganization of the railways. He has also asked for American railway equipment in the way of locomotives and cars.

"There has been a marked change in the attitude of the Allies toward the Soviet Government. The Entente missions are no longer rushing away from Russia. The English, French, Americans, Italians, and Siberians now have military missions in Moscow, and they are taking quarters, as they expect to remain. There are many signs of renewed co-operation between Russia and the Allies."

One of the enemy forces moving on Petrograd is reported to have reached the vicinity of Don station, about 100 miles south of Petrograd, which is said to be assuming a waiting attitude without any sign of organized resistance.

In connection with the rapid approach of the Teutons in the direction of Moscow there is talk of moving the Government to Sarjoff, (probably Saratoff, 450 miles southeast of Moscow,) or to Nijni Novgorod, (266 miles northeast of Moscow.)

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, dated March 19, reports the Patriarch of the Russian Church as having sent a message to the orthodox population declaring that the Church cannot regard as binding a peace which dismembers the country and places it under the domination of a conquering foreign power. In this connection the Communist is quoted as declaring that the Russian proletariat cannot make further concessions, but must be ready to rise at any moment, irrespective of its state of preparedness.

Foe's Approach Told by Consul.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The German advance toward Petrograd is continuing and there is every indication that the German military forces will be in control of the Russian capital in the near future, according to information of a thoroughly reliable character received by Secretary Lansing late this afternoon in a cablegram from David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, who is at Vologda.

Ambassador Francis' report was based on information he had received from Roger C. Tredwell, the American Consul at Petrograd. The Ambassador said that the Consul who had been sent back

Continued on Page Three.

War Department Offers Bill for Seizure of Any Private Property as a War Measure

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Under a bill sent to the Senate Military Committee by the Acting Secretary of War, the President would be empowered during the war to take over private property of any kind, personal or real estate, with compensation for the owner, whenever deemed necessary for the national security or conduct of the Government.

The chief object of the legislation is to enable the Government to get quick possession of real estate, office buildings and other property needed in connection with the conduct of the war. In a letter to Chairman Chamberlain, Mr. Crowell said it is desirable to avoid delays of condemnation, to save money, and at the same time do justice to property owners.

The bill provides that the President, by proclamation or through any executive agency, may designate property to be taken over. Such property is to be appraised, and, in case owners are not satisfied, payment of 75 per cent. of the appraised value is to be made, and the Federal District Court is to decide disputes as to the balance.

Attorney General Gregory, Mr. Crowell said, approved the proposed legislation as most satisfactory to all concerned. He said that at present laws limited and embarrassed the Government in obtaining property needed. He pointed out that there was no power, under the National Defense Act, to enforce preferential orders upon manufacturing establishments for materials on hand or to be manufactured in the future, while under the Food and Fuel Control law embarrassment had been caused by limitations on the taking over of property.

The provision to obtain temporary use of real estate, Mr. Crowell said, would be justified if only applied in the case of buildings for offices, storage and other similar accommodations.

Representative Hilliard of Colorado today introduced a bill in the House to empower the Government to acquire by eminent domain in the form of leases the telephone and telegraph facilities of the country.

Mr. Hilliard said there was extravagant waste of communicating facilities under the competitive system and declared that "the Government has ignored its duty in this matter long enough."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.
The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

WILSON ORDERS DUTCH SHIPS SEIZED; DECLARES FURTHER PARLEY IS USELESS, AS HOLLAND CANNOT EXERT FREE WILL

By the President of the United States of America—

A Proclamation:

Whereas, The law and practice of nations accords to a belligerent power the right in times of military exigency and for purposes essential to the prosecution of war, to take over and utilize neutral vessels lying within its jurisdiction; and

Whereas, The Act of Congress of June 15, 1917, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the military and naval establishments on account of war expenses for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for the other purposes," confers upon the President power to take over the possession of any vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States for use or operation by the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in accordance with international law and practice, and by virtue of the Act of Congress aforesaid, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby find and proclaim that the imperative military needs of the United States require the immediate utilization of vessels of Netherlands registry now lying within the territorial waters of the United States; and I do therefore authorize and empower the Secretary of the Navy to take over on behalf of the United States the possession of and to employ all such vessels of Netherlands registry as may be necessary for essential purposes connected with the prosecution of the war against the Imperial German Government. The vessels shall be manned, equipped, and operated by the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board, as may be deemed expedient; and the United States Shipping Board shall make to the owners thereof full compensation, in accordance with the principles of international law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

WOODROW WILSON.

BAKER AT FRONT; SHELL FALLS NEAR

Secretary Enters the Front Lines and Peers Into No Man's Land.

TALKS WITH PRIVATES

Later He Makes an Address to the Soldiers of the Rainbow Division.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 20, (Associated Press.)—Secretary Baker has had his baptism of fire in the front-line trenches, and while he was returning from them a German shell burst within less than fifty yards of his motor car. He was not injured.

The Secretary went into the trenches yesterday morning in a sector the location of which must not be revealed, where American troops faced the enemy near by. For half an hour he plodded over the duckboards. The Germans maintained an active fire with heavy pieces and machine guns. Nevertheless Mr. Baker made his way to an advanced sap, entered a listening post and talked for several minutes with the soldier on duty there.

But the Secretary's narrowest escape was on his return to headquarters. The German shell, of 105 millimeters, roared down and burst cleanly less than fifty yards from the automobile containing the Secretary of War and the escorting officers. The shell hit a roadside dugout, digging a big crater. Mr. Baker wished to stop and ascertain whether there were men in the dugout, but the chauffeur, realizing the danger, opened the throttle and made his best speed until the danger zone was passed.

Tuesday was the Secretary's hardest and most exciting day in France. On Monday evening, accompanied only by a General commanding a division and one other officer, he motored to a point accessible to the sector selected for his inspection. He dined and slept in the château of French friends of the officers. Retiring early, the Secretary rose at 4 o'clock in the dark of an overcast, chill March day. Taking breakfast quickly, he drove through the misty dawn to his destination.

Insists on Going to the Trenches.

As the lines were approached the steady reverberation of guns signaled great activity of the artillery. This was confirmed when, on arrival, it was found that the road selected for approach to the trenches was under brisk shellfire. Indeed, the firing was so active as to cause the General considerable apprehension for the safety of his distinguished guest. He endeavored to dissuade Mr. Baker from going on with the expedition, explaining the danger. But the Secretary overrode his protest. Accordingly another route was reluctantly selected.

The party re-entered the car and was driven to the selected point, as far forward as motoring was safe. With the General and the other officer, Mr. Baker walked over the shell-cratered region to a communication trench. He wore civilian clothes, covered with a trench coat, khaki breeches and boots borrowed from a Colonel of about his size. He also put on a shrapnel helmet.

Baker Wears a Gas Mask.

The Secretary was first put through the regular gas mask drill. He carried

Continued on Page Two.

"LAST CHANCE!—today!—to drink in the——" See top of page 9.—Advt.

U-BOATS' 1917 TOLL IS 6,000,000 TONS

Geddes Tells House the Allies and Neutral Nations Have 42,000,000 Left.

REPLACING 75% OF LOSSES

Pirrie Made Controller of Shipbuilding—Jellicoe Asked Change to Fight U-Boats.

British Ship Loss 17 in Week; Fewer Large Vessels Sunk

LONDON, March 20.—The Admiralty reports the loss by mine or submarine of seventeen British merchantmen last week.

Of these, eleven were of 1,600 tons or over, and six under that tonnage. Two fishing vessels were lost. Eleven merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

Arrivals of ships at British ports during last week numbered 2,098, and the sailings 2,317.

LONDON, March 20.—One of the most important statements made to the country recently was the speech delivered in the House of Commons today by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty. He appeased the demand, which has become general, that the country should be told the exact amount of the shipping losses, and said that figures on the shipping output and tonnage losses of Great Britain would be published regularly hereafter.

It would not be in the national interest, however, to give the tonnage of losses up to date, he added.

Sir Eric also announced the appointment of Great Britain's foremost builder, Lord Pirrie as Controller General of merchant shipbuilding. Lord Pirrie will not be a member of the board of the Admiralty, but he will have direct access to the Premier and the war cabinet. His appointment, it is indicated, will be received with the greatest satisfaction.

Sir Eric's speech, which was made in the debate on the Naval Shipbuilding bill, was a simple statement of facts, with no oratorical sentences, but he was listened to more attentively than the most eloquent orators in the Government.

2,500,000 Tons Decrease.

The world's tonnage, exclusive of enemy ships, had fallen 2,500,000 from the beginning of the war to the end of 1917, the First Lord stated. He declared that the German statement of the allied shipping losses for January was an exaggeration of 113 per cent. Since he had shown up these grossly false returns for previous months, he added, the German statement had not been issued and was overdue.

The amount of tonnage sunk in the last twelve months was 6,000,000, said Sir Eric, instead of 9,500,000 as the Germans assert. The total allied and neutral tonnage was now 42,000,000, the fact that it was at this figure being largely due to the new construction by the United States and the seizure of German ships.

The First Lord's figures on the world's tonnage were reached after deducting lake craft and a considerable

Continued on Page Two.

VESSELS FLY OUR FLAG TODAY

Daniels Issues Order to Navy to Take Over Dutch Ships at Once.

40 IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Fully 500,000 Tons of the Craft in This and Other American Ports.

BIG LINER IS IMMUNE

President Directs That Nieuw Amsterdam Be Allowed to Take a Food Cargo to Holland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—President Wilson, in a proclamation issued late this afternoon, directed the Secretary of the Navy to hoist the American flag on the Dutch ships now in the territorial waters of the United States.

Imperative military needs of the nation, the President stated, required that there should be no further delay, and he held that the act was in accordance with international law and practice. The Navy Department and the Shipping Board were vested with full power to man and arm the vessels, send them through the submarine zone carrying soldiers and war supplies, or put them to any other use deemed expedient.

Arrangements had been made whereby, coincident with the action taken by President Wilson, the Dutch shipping now held under the control of the allied nations should be taken over. It has been estimated that there are approximately 500,000 tons of these ships in American waters and an equal amount of tonnage within the jurisdiction of Great Britain and France. The actual figures concerning tonnage are withheld.

Crews and Guns Ready.

The official news of the decision was made public at 5:30 o'clock and at that time Secretary Daniels already had sent out orders to the navy to take over the ships. Mr. Daniels said that all arrangements had been made to place guns and gun crews, marines and sailors on board as rapidly as the ships could be made available. The Shipping Board also had completed all details of its part in the program.

The President's proclamation, issued after a delay of many hours, during which every opportunity was given to the Dutch Government to meet the terms of the United States, came as an answer to the threats of retaliation made by Germany, and placed the entire responsibility for the usage to which the tonnage may be put upon the shoulders of the American Government and its allies.

Holland's reply, which, it is said, was received here shortly before noon, was unsatisfactory in that the Netherlands Government did not feel that it could acquiesce in the use of its ships in carrying troops and munitions through the danger zone. This reply had been forecast in unofficial dispatches and it was accepted as the final word.

In a statement supplementing his proclamation, President Wilson reviewed the negotiations which had been carried on between the United States and Holland, and made it clear that he sympathized with Holland's precarious position as a result of Germany's defiant attitude, which, he said, had made impossible "the meeting of free wills."

Look to Holland's Interests.

The interests of Holland, he said, would be safeguarded in every respect. The ships she sends here for food will be freely bunkered and will be immune from detention. The Nieuw Amsterdam, which came to an American port under an agreement for her return, also will be released, and she will be permitted to take back a cargo of food.

Germany threatened if Holland consented to the transfer of her ships to sink any vessels that were sent to America for food.

Whether Germany will follow that course in the event Holland now sends ships for the cargoes which the President promises is a development that will be awaited with intense interest and which may be fraught with far-reaching consequences.

There was no information obtainable here tonight in official circles concerning the attitude which Holland had taken toward the seizure of her ships by the United States. It is expected that Holland will dispatch a note.

There have been reports that Holland might rebel and be drawn into the war either because of the requisitioning of her ships or by the belligerent attitude which Germany would assume. Unofficially, however, the opinion was expressed freely that no international complications of so grave a nature would result. Some felt that Germany's threats were made largely in an attempt to bring about delay.

It was felt that Holland would see in the tenor of the official messages which have been forwarded and in Pres-

ident Wilson's statement a determination on the part of the United States to consider Holland's rights.

The President's Statement.

The Committee on Public Information gave out the following formal statement, signed by the President:

"For some months the United States and the Entente Allies have been conducting negotiations with the Dutch Government with the object of concluding a general commercial agreement.

"A very clear statement of the character of these negotiations was made on March 12 to the Dutch Parliament by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Holland. As appears from the statement the discussion proceeded upon the basis of two fundamental propositions, namely, that the United States and the Allies should facilitate the importation into Holland of foodstuffs and other commodities required to maintain her economic life, and that Holland should restore her merchant marine to a normal condition of activity.

"It was the task of the negotiators to develop a specific application of these propositions which would be acceptable to the Governments concerned.

"Early in January, 1918, the negotiators came to an understanding which was embodied in a tentative agreement, which was submitted to the Governments concerned in order that, if acceptable, it might be ratified, or, if unacceptable, a counter-proposal might be made.

"The negotiations becoming prolonged, the Dutch delegates proposed, in order that their ships might sooner be put into remunerative service, that Dutch tonnage lying idle in American waters should, with certain exceptions, be immediately chartered to the United States for periods not exceeding ninety days. This proposal was accepted by the United States Government, and on January 25, 1918, the Dutch Minister at Washington handed to the Secretary of State of the United States a note expressing the terms of the temporary chartering agreement and his Government's acceptance thereof. This agreement provided, among other things, that 150,000 tons of Dutch shipping should at the discretion of the United States be employed partly in the service of Belgian relief and partly for Switzerland on safe conduct to Cette, France, and that for each ship sent to Holland in the service of Belgian relief a corresponding vessel should leave Holland for the United States. Two Dutch ships in the United States ports with cargoes of foodstuffs were to proceed to Holland, similar tonnage being sent in exchange from Holland to the United States for charter as in the case of other Dutch ships lying in the United States ports.

Rejects Her Own Proposal.

"The agreement was explicitly temporary in character and, being designed to meet an immediate situation, prompt performance was of the essence. The Dutch Government at once disclosed, however, that it was unwilling or unable to carry out this chartering agreement which it had itself proposed. The first desire of the United States was to secure at once shipping, as contemplated by the agreement, to transport to Switzerland foodstuffs much needed by the State. One difficulty after another was, however, raised to postpone the chartering of Dutch ships for Swiss relief, and, although the reason was never formally expressed, it was generally known that the Dutch shipowners feared lest their ships should be destroyed by German submarines, even though on an errand of mercy and though not traversing any of the so-called 'danger zones' proclaimed by the German Government. That this fear was not wholly unjustified has unhappily been shown by the recent act of the German Government in sinking the Spanish ship Sardinero outside the 'danger zone,' when carrying a cargo of grain for Switzerland, and after the submarine commander had ascertained this fact by an inspection of the ship's papers.

"In respect of Belgian relief, the Dutch Government expressed its present inability to comply with the agreement on the ground that the German Government had given Holland to understand that it would forcibly prevent the departure from Holland of the corresponding ships, which under the agreement were to leave coincidently for the United States. The Dutch Government even felt itself unable to secure the two cargoes of foodstuffs which under the agreement it was permitted to secure, since here again the German Government intervened and threatened to destroy the equivalent Dutch tonnage which under the agreement was to leave Holland for the United States.

German Threats More Violent.

"Nearly two months have elapsed since the making of the temporary chartering agreement, and the proposed general agreement has lain even longer without reply on the part of Holland. Meanwhile, German threats have grown more violent, with a view to preventing any permanent agreement and of forcing Holland to violate any temporary agreement.

"On March 7, through Great Britain, a final proposal, expiring on the 18th, was submitted to Holland. A reply has been received which, while in itself unacceptable, might under other conditions have served as a basis for further negotiations. But the events to which I have alluded have served to demonstrate conclusively that we have been attempting to negotiate where the essential basis for an agreement, namely, the meeting of free wills, is absent. Even were an agreement concluded, there is lacking that power of independent action which alone can assure performance. I say this not in criticism of the Dutch Government. I profoundly sympathize with the difficulty of her position, under the menace of a military power which has in every way demonstrated its disdain of neutral rights. But, since coercion does in fact exist, no alternative is left to us but to accomplish, through the exercise of our indisputable rights as a sovereign, that which is so reasonable that, in other circumstances, we could be confident of accomplishing it by agreement. Steps are accordingly being taken to put into our service Dutch shipping lying within our territorial jurisdiction.

"This action on our part and the similar action which is being taken by Governments associated with us leaves to Holland ample tonnage for her domestic and colonial needs. We have informed the Dutch Government that her colonial trade will be facilitated and that she may at once send ships from Holland to secure the bread cereals which her people require. These ships will be freely bunkered and will be immune from detention on our part. The liner New Amsterdam which came within our jurisdiction under an agreement for her return, will, of course, be permitted at once to return to Holland. Not only so, but she will be authorized to carry back with her the two cargoes of foodstuffs which Holland would have secured under the temporary chartering agreement had not Germany prevented. Ample compensation will be paid to the Dutch owners of the ships which will be put into our service and suitable provision will be made to meet the possibility of ships being lost through enemy action.

"It is our earnest desire to safeguard to the fullest extent the interests of Holland and of her nationals. By exercising in this crisis our admitted right to control all property within our territory, we do no wrong to Holland. The manner in which we proposed to exercise this right and our proposals made to Holland concurrently therewith, cannot, I believe, fail to evidence to Holland the sincerity of our friendship toward her."

Daniels Issues the Order.

The following statement was given out by Secretary Daniels tonight:

"In compliance with a proclamation of the President, and in accordance with the rules of international law which give to belligerent powers the right in time of military exigency and for purposes essential to the prosecution of war the authority to take over and utilize neutral vessels lying within its jurisdiction, orders were given to take over and man by the navy all the Dutch ships now lying within the territorial waters of the United States. These vessels will be taken over immediately and manned by the navy and will be operated as may be necessary for essential purposes connected with the prosecution of the war. The services to which they will be placed will be jointly determined between the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board. Later on it may become advisable to man some of these vessels with merchant crews supplied by the Shipping Board, dependent upon the special service on which they will be employed."

Action Meets with Approval.

The action taken by the Government met with hearty approval in practically all quarters tonight, and there was a distinct feeling of relief when it was heard that an additional 500,000 tons of shipping, some of which has been idle since July 15 last, had been added to the American merchant marine.

Plans to put the Dutch shipping into active service as soon as possible have been in the formation for some weeks. As far as could be learned none of the vessels had been damaged, and while some of them have suffered because of the long period of inactivity, it is known that the necessary repairs can be made quickly.

Several of the vessels, which are of 1,000 tons capacity, are in excellent condition. These vessels are capable of a speed of about twelve knots or more, and are suitable for transatlantic service in carrying troops and munitions.

It has been practically decided that all of the ships sent into the submarine zone shall be manned by members of the Naval Reserve and equipped with guns to fight the German submarines. It is probable that, for the present at least, the Shipping Board will arrange for civilian crews for some of the ships put into the coastwise and South American trades. Some of the vessels will be used for carrying foods, nitrates, and manganese from Argentine and Chile. All of the ships will be under American commanders.

It is possible that in some instances members of the Dutch crews will be permitted to sign for voyages in the safety zones if they so desire. Most of the sailors, however, tiring of the long wait since July of last year, have left the ships and sought other jobs.

The United States Government will assume responsibility for the interests of all officers and sailors taken from the ships, and will seek in every way to see that no injustice is done. Instructions to this effect have been sent out. The Allied Governments will take the same position in connection with the tonnage which they requisition.

The Allied Ship Control Committee, of which P. A. S. Franklin is the head, will have full charge of the routing of the requisitioned vessels along with other allied tonnage.

The seizure of the Dutch ships was the culmination of negotiations which had been going on since July 17, 1917, when the United States refused to give clearance to the large fleet of vessels loaded with grains and cattle fodder consigned to Holland. It was held that, because of the threatening attitude of Germany, Holland was forced to send large quantities of fats and other foodstuffs into Germany. The United States was unwilling thus to contribute to the aid of the enemy.

DUTCH CABINET SHAKEN BY SHIP CONTROVERSY

Government Assailed as Seeming to Favor Allies, Who Also Are Attacked.

LONDON, March 20.—The conditions laid down by the Dutch Foreign Minister for the acceptance of the demands of the associated governments as regards the taking over of Dutch shipping are not likely to be acceptable to those governments, according to a Reuter dispatch from The Hague, filed yesterday.

The Reuter correspondent says that the Second Chamber debated the shipping question, and the Premier, Dr. Loudon, in a further statement, explained that his Government had first intended to resist the associated powers' demand, and only arrived at the present decision out of consideration for the imperative interests of provisioning the country, providing raw materials for industries, and with regard for the interests of the fleet and the Colonies.

The Government itself, said the Premier, must bear the responsibility for the decision, which could not be transferred to the Parliament. The Ministers only regretted that they had not previously consulted the party leaders or the House.

Surveying the course of the negotiations, Dr. Loudon emphasized the necessity of Holland saving her merchant fleet, which was vital for the colonies, and taking care that it was not driven from the Eastern seas. Obviously, he continued, once the Dutch ships were requisitioned Germany would oppose their sailing, and he concluded by announcing that when Germany demanded an exchange of vessels the Dutch Government had immediately notified the American Government that it would be impossible for Holland to provide vessels for the Belgian relief service.

The speakers who followed the Premier expressed dissatisfaction with the conduct of the negotiations, but were most bitter against the associated Governments.

"By acting as we have," said Jonkheer de Savornin Lohman, "we have lost our right to compensation if a vessel is destroyed."

The Liberal Unionist, Patyn, declared: "The associated Governments have done their best to drive us into the arms of the Central Powers."

The Moderate Liberal, Knobel, asked: "What shall we do if the associated Governments accept our proposals and Germany torpedoes our ships bringing wheat?"

Pieter Troelstra, the Social Democratic leader, complained that the decision was taken without consulting the Parliament or the people. He was skeptical concerning the hypothetical hundred thousand tons of wheat from the associated Governments.

"The Dutch people ought not to put their hopes in America for provisioning," he declared, "but ought to endeavor to obtain wheat from Ukraine. The Government ought to pursue negotiations in that direction. German interests do not clash with a favorable attitude toward us; it is for this reason that we ought to take steps to obtain corn from Germany. In my opinion Germany would be well within her rights in considering our attitude toward the associated Governments as effective co-operation in the war."

Strong criticisms were directed against the Dutch Government and the associated Powers. The Dutch Ministers were denounced for yielding to pressure.

One member of the Anti-revolutionary Party characterized the Anglo-American attitude as deplorable toward a small nation, and commented sarcastically on the "American sense of justice" in this matter. The honor of the country, he said, was of greater value than food supplies.

Other speakers accused the Government of yielding to what amounted to an ultimatum, and asserted that Holland would become a second Greece.

The Copenhagen Politiken's Amsterdam correspondent says that although a vote of censure was not passed, the position of the Government is much shaken.

NAVY OFFICERS HERE GET SEIZURE ORDER

Upon receipt of a telegram from Secretary Daniels at 7 o'clock last night ordering the seizure of the Dutch ships, navy officers were sent to all parts of New York Harbor, where the forty vessels were at anchor. The officers refused to say anything about the nature of the instructions which they were carrying out, but it was asserted that practically every Dutch ship in the harbor would be under the American flag today.

This action had been expected by the masters of the vessels for several days and the order last night was not in the nature of a surprise to them. Officials of the Ship Control Committee said that there was not the slightest reason to anticipate any difficulty with the Dutch crews, and that, on the other hand, the masters of some of the vessels were eager to be relieved.

The Dutch ships have been practically under the control of the United States Navy for several weeks. Those that have been moored at docks have been watched by American naval officers and the others have been closely guarded by patrol boats commanded by naval officers. All of the ships were inventoried several days ago and the masters were made responsible for the safety of all property on board. A majority of the officers of the ships belong to the Dutch Naval Reserve. It was reported that arrangements had been made to take many of them back to Holland on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

Many of the Dutch ships are practically without crews, their seamen having sought berths under other flags rather than remain idle.

DROPS BALLS OF GAS ON AMERICAN LINES

German Flier Does Little Harm but Enrages Troops Over "Dirty Warfare."

PERSHING'S GUNNERS SCORE

Cause Two Heavy Explosions in a Village and Force an Enemy Battery to Retreat.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 19, (Associated Press.)—A German airplane, both last night and this morning, flew over the American sector northwest of Toul and dropped rubber balls eighteen inches in diameter filled with liquefied mustard gas. This is the first time, so far as is known, that an airplane has been thus employed.

The effect of the gas was not serious, but the American troops were infuriated by what they termed the "dirty warfare."

A sample of one of the rubber containers has been obtained.

American artillery on the Toul front has heavily attacked the Germans with gas shells during the last day or so, it is now permitted to announce. Four different attacks were launched, and from the manner in which the enemy was silenced it is evident that they had the desired effect.

While the gas shells were flying over the enemy lines last night, a German airplane with a red tail light appeared over the American lines and dropped a red rocket, for what purpose it is not known. However, shrapnel from American anti-aircraft batteries burst so near the German immediately afterward that he was forced to fly for his own lines in a hurry.

The enemy observation tower and positions on Montsec were shelled heavily last night and a heavy fire was directed against the enemy lines this morning.

The enemy at noon today opened a lively fire on one of the American positions with guns posted in the cemetery at Richecourt. The American guns went into action, and after they had fired fifty shells the Germans ran from the position and took their guns with them. The American guns then shelled the village of Lahayville, where two heavy explosions, apparently of munition stores, were caused.

The German artillery directed most of its attention to dropping a few gas shells into one or two towns within the American lines and shelling a crossroads known as Death's Corner during the day and night.

American patrols entered the German front lines at two points last night, but did not see a single enemy soldier, although they hunted some time. Another patrol remained in the enemy wire entanglements all night, hoping to ambush an expected enemy party, but it did not appear.

A third patrol party was discovered by the Germans, who hurled hand grenades and forced the Americans to withdraw. Still another established contact with an enemy patrol and a few shots were exchanged. The Americans came through unscathed, but it is not known what happened to the Germans.

Many airplanes were up until it began to rain at noon. One airplane from the rear of the American lines drove off two German machines after a battle in and out of the clouds. Another airplane was engaged against a German when a second German joined in the fight. A second friendly airman came up to assist, but it was too late, for the airplane the Americans hoped would be victorious fell to the ground within the enemy lines.

On the sector east of Lunéville the artillery continues active, and a few American patrols have reached the enemy lines. One party encountered an enemy patrol and forced the Germans to withdraw after a sharp skirmish.

A certain Irish regiment was bombarded heavily today with big shells.

Reports from both the Lunéville and Toul sectors say that more German gas projectile batteries have been discovered and blown to bits by the American gunners.

Pershing's Casualties Nearing 2,000 Mark; 3 Corporals Killed in Action on Day's List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The casualties among the American expeditionary forces, as announced by the War Department today, reached a total of 1,962, with the addition of thirty-seven new names contained in General Pershing's latest list. Today's list has fifteen fatalities, including three Corporals killed in action.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported March 20.	Total.
Killed in action	154	3	157
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	145	2	147
Died by diseases	683	8	691
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Suicide	11	0	11
Unknown cause	14	0	14
Died of wounds	37	2	39
Executed	1	0	1
Civilians	7	0	7
Gassed	6	0	6
Total deaths	1,296	15	1,311
Wounded	594	22	616
Captured	21	0	21
Missing	14	0	14
Grand total	1,925	37	1,962

CASUALTIES REPORTED MARCH 20.

The casualties reported today are:

Killed in Action—3.

HUGHES, RUSSEL G., Corporal.
MILES, GEORGE H., Corporal.
MITCHELL, EDWARD, Corporal.

Died of Wounds—2.

CULP, LLOYD, private.
PROISL, FRANK, private.

Died of Accident—2.

SMITH, JOHN S., private.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE, private.

Died of Disease—8.

RASSBACH, FRED J., Sergeant, pneumonia.
ADDAMS, JOHN V., private, pneumonia.
CLARK, WINTON, private, pneumonia.
GIBSON, HUGH L., private, pneumonia.
LEACH, LARKIN W., private, uremia.
LOBAN, RONALD, private, pneumonia.
MAYLAND, LOUIS, private, cerebral spinal fever.
TERRELL, MAJOR, private, pneumonia.

Wounded Severely—5.

ABBOTT, OTTO G., Corporal.
HORTON, EARL, private.
HUNTINGTON, JOHN C., private.
KOSTENSKY, LEONARD, private.
PAULSON, PETER, private.

Wounded Slightly—17.

KLAKRING, FREDERICK O., 1st Lieut.
ZEMAN, LOUIS A., Sergeant.
HOOVER, CHARLES J., cook.
LANGSTON, BERRY W., Corporal.
MARSHALL, OLLIE Q., Corporal.
HALL, LEROY B., mechanician.
BEALE, ROBERT D., private.
DEAN, BYRON H., private.
FLOURNEY, CLARENCE, private.
GERARD, DONALD A., private.
HOKE, JOHN H., private.
HUNT, DONALD A., private.
LEIB, ROBERT R., private.
McKAY, CRUMLEY C., private.
MYERS, ORTEN E., private.
VAN DE MARK, ERNEST, private.
WELLS, FREMONT S., private.

Tax Returns

All excess profits and income tax returns must be in the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenue before April first. The Collector for this district has assigned a representative to the Citizens National Bank who will be here daily during banking hours until that time to aid our depositors and friends in making up their returns.

All interviews with this representative will be strictly confidential.

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OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY
Established 1851

BAKER AT FRONT; SHELL FALLS NEAR

Continued from Page One.

his mask slung at the prescribed position when he went in. A sentry halted the party as it was entering the trench and demanded a pass.

"Division commander and Secretary of War," replied the General.

"Didn't you know that was the Secretary?" the sentry was asked, as the party passed by.

"Yes, Sir; no, Sir," stammered the confused soldier.

Mr. Baker displayed the keenest curiosity in the surroundings, so strange to him, asking explanations of every unfamiliar thing, its purpose and use, and frequently breaking in with interrogations as technical matters were being explained. Several times he asked the calibre of shells which burst close by.

"Ah, that's a machine gun!" he exclaimed when one opened up from the American trench.

Often the Secretary stopped to speak to the men, asking homely questions such as "Well, how is it going?" or "Where are you from?"

"Fine, Sir," or "Going very well, Sir," was the usual reply. Once the Secretary asked a private if much was going on. "It's pretty quiet, Sir," came the easy response.

Mr. Baker's questions showed familiarity with trench construction and technicalities which had been gained from study. There was no mistaking his unrestrained and eager interest.

Troops from Ohio were among those in the trench. Several of the men were known personally to Mr. Baker, and he talked freely with them about their homes and families. One man said he was from Iowa, another from Chicago. The Secretary kept up running comment upon the strangeness of the circumstances in which men from all over America were fighting in distant France. Once he remarked: "I have been from farm to factory at home, and now I am in the front line."

"On the Frontier of Freedom."

Finally, notwithstanding the protests of the officer, Mr. Baker made his way through the sap to the listening post. Peeping over the parapet into No Man's Land, he said: "Now I am on the frontier of freedom."

The Secretary asked the listening post sentry if he saw Germans often.

"Not very often, Sir," was the response. Then he asked whether the Americans' shooting was better than that of the enemy, and seemed greatly pleased at the emphatic reply: "Yes, it is."

Mr. Baker entered dugouts and inspected other features of trench warfare as far as possible, receiving demonstrations in miniature of everything experienced in the American sector. His determination not to overlook anything frequently compelled the General to exercise restraint.

Returning to the trench, Mr. Baker encountered a working party laying duckboards. He saw a hammer lying in the mud, stooped over, picked it up and handed it to a soldier.

"You need not do that, sir," said the man.

"Well, the mud is so deep that I thought it might get lost," said Mr. Baker.

Returning, the Secretary saw a little roadside cemetery where are buried Americans who have fallen in that vicinity. Over it floated the Tricolor. Near by were a few French civilians who were decorating the graves. He entered the cemetery and with grav, sad face, read the names on the simple monuments. While he was there a burial squad of Americans marched in with the body of a comrade. The Secretary halted, turned back, and stood with bared, bowed head while the body of his compatriot was laid at rest, with simple military rites, in a foreign land.

Later Mr. Baker visited a hospital and spoke with the wounded. He inquired about their wounds, how they were received, and how the men were feeling, and gave a cheery word to each, reassuring them that fine weather would soon arrive to hasten their recovery. One man remarked that he had received the French War Cross, but could not wear it because the regulations forbade it.

"I now give you authority to do so," said Mr. Baker.

Another wounded man said proudly: "My Lieutenant won the War Cross."

"A fine, good officer," said the Secretary.

Visits Captain Archie Roosevelt.

Mr. Baker also visited Captain Archie Roosevelt in the hospital and congratulated him on winning the Cross of War.

Monday afternoon the Secretary witnessed an especially arranged battle manoeuvre at a certain big training camp. There were demonstrations of the attack, the attainment of the objective, the accompanying gunfire, and other realistic features. When it was concluded the Secretary wrote to the commanding General this message: "With the compliments of the Secretary of War on the completeness of the manoeuvre." The message was sent by carrier pigeon.

Later Mr. Baker visited a French divisional commander, who complimented the American troops highly for their bearing and aptness in training.

During the day the Secretary met the man who captured the first German. The helmet of the prisoner was presented to him. Mr. Baker accepted the helmet with a few words of thanks, but later said the gift was too precious to keep, and that he meant personally to present it to the mother of the man who had given it to him.

In an informal address to the Rainbow Division, officially known as the Forty-second Division, the Secretary took occasion to explain to the army, as well as to the people of America, the reasons for the military secrecy which deprived the soldiers and the population at home of news of each other during the present stage of the preparations.

"While it was in training at home I saw a good deal of the Rainbow Division," said the Secretary. "Then, one day, it was gone to France, where it disappeared behind that curtain of military secrecy which must be drawn unless we choose to sacrifice the lives of our men for the sake of publicity. The enemy's elaborate intelligence system seeks at any cost to learn the strength, the preparedness, and the character of our troops. Our own intelligence service assures us that the complete knowledge of our army in France which some assume to exist does not exist. At least, we would make him work for his information and spare no pains to keep him as confused as possible.

"If we were to announce the identity of each unit that comes to France, then we would fully inform him of the number and the nature of our forces. Published details about any division are most useful to expert military intelligence officers in determining the state of the division's training and the probable assignment of the division to any section.

"But now it is safe to mention certain divisions which were first to arrive in France and have already been in the line. This includes the Rainbow Division, famous because it is representative of all parts of the United States, which, however, as a military unit, is to be judged only by its efficiency against the enemy, regardless of its origin. At the same time, this division should find in its character an inspiration to esprit de corps and general excellence. It should be conscious of its mission as a symbol of national unity.

"The men of Ohio I know as Ohioans, and I am proud that they have been worthy of Ohio. A citizen of another State represented in this division will find himself equally at home in some other group of this division, and the gauge of this State's pride will be the discipline of that group as soldiers, its conduct as men, its courage and skill in the trenches.

"You may learn more than war in France; you may learn lessons from France, whose unity and courage have been a bulwark against that sinister force whose character you are learning in the trenches. The Frenchman is, first of all, a Frenchman, which stimulates rather than weakens his pride in Brittany as a Breton, in Lorraine as a Lorrainer, and his loyalty and affection for his own town or village and his home. In truth he fights for his family and his home when he fights for France and civilization against the principle of the ruthless conquest of people of other races and culture.

"Thus you will fight best and serve best by being first an American, with no diminution of your loyalty to your State and your community.

"Though you have come three or four or five thousand miles to the battleground of France, you, too, are fighting for your home, for your family, for all that you value as men, and for future generations in this conflict, whose influence no part of the world can resist and whose result is the concern of every human being in the world. With us at home the development of a new national unity seems a vague process compared to the concrete process you are undergoing. You are uniting East, West, North, and South in action. We aim to support you with all our resources to make sure that you do not fight in vain.

"I thought you marched well and drilled well when I last saw you, but what I have seen of you today gives me a new standard of comparison. The mark of the thorough system of our army in France is upon you. I feel you have all grown to greater manhood, and that the steel of your spirit now has the fighting edge. To your relatives scattered over the States I send the message that you are well led, and that you want for none of the supplies and for no attention which safeguards your health. Your own communities and the nation as a whole may be proud of your good conduct and clean living, which go with clean, hard fighting, and the principles for which you fight."

The first division of the American expeditionary force to arrive in France was addressed by Secretary of War Baker today.

"Your division," he said, "has the distinction of being the first to arrive in France. May every man in your ranks aim to make the first division the first in accomplishment. Had we chosen we could have sent to France at the outset a veteran regular contingent. While this might have been a source of momentary gratification it was contrary to the long view of our responsibility in giving adequate military assistance to the Allies and out of keeping with the broad plan of our staff to use our professional soldiers of all grades in training a large army which should have units of even quality or efficiency in order to assure dependability upon all parts, which is a requisite to successful action."

U-BOATS' 1917 TOLL IS 6,000,000 TONS

Continued from Page One.

amount of small craft. His figures on the tonnage sunk included vessels damaged and ultimately abandoned. The figures on losses included those due both to enemy action and marine risks.

The merchant tonnage produced in the fourth quarter of 1914 was 420,000, Sir Eric said, and it had fallen steadily since. The output of new tonnage, he continued, was very low in 1915, and reached its lowest point in 1916. This decline had been coincident with the increased output of munitions, and before the intensified submarine war began Great Britain was 1,300,000 tons to the bad.

Allies Can Make Up Losses.

It was well within the capacity of the allied yards and even of the British yards, Sir Eric continued, to make good the world's losses if an adequate supply of men and material was given. In the fourth quarter of 1917 the foreign construction was 512,000 tons, he stated, giving a total output of 932,000 tons, while the losses in the same period were 1,200,000 tons, which were the lowest since the intensive submarine war began.

Great Britain had lost on the average 260,000 tons monthly during the last quarter of 1917 and had built 140,000 tons monthly, the First Lord announced. British shipping had suffered the most, he pointed out, but the British had contributed the greatest naval effort of the Allies and had sustained the greatest attack, and should not bemoan their scars.

During the last quarter of 1917, said Sir Eric, the Allies were averaging within 100,000 tons monthly of making their losses good, and were then replacing 75 per cent. of their lost tonnage.

At the present time, the First Lord went on, forty-seven shipyards, with 209 berths, were engaged on ocean-going merchant vessels. The shipyard work was completely disorganized during the first two years of the war from various causes, he explained, but nevertheless there had been an enormous accomplishment by the shipbuilding industry. The output for the last quarter of 1917 was 420,000 tons, as against 213,000 tons for the last quarter of 1916, while during the last quarter of 1915 it had been only 42,000 tons.

When the Controller of Construction took over the shipyards there were fifty large merchant ships in various stages of construction on which work had been stopped for lack of sufficient material or of labor, and in many cases they were congesting the shipyards.

The output of the repair work, Sir Eric continued, had increased in February, 1918, as compared with August, 1917, by 80 per cent.; ten times more naval craft were docked for repairs in the last quarter of last year than in peace time, and more than 3,000 ships were dealt with in that period. The men so employed might have produced a half million tons of merchant shipping if they had been engaged in building.

The three main factors in the building problem, said the speaker, were, first, patrol and other craft to destroy submarines and safeguard ships at sea; second, salvage and repair work; third, the building of new merchant ships. It would be simply providing sheep for the butcher's knife to put all the industry's energies into the building of new ships, he remarked.

Sir Eric admitted that the disappointing results for the January and February building gave justifiable cause for anxiety. He denied the charge that the Admiralty was an ungenerous godmother to merchant shipping. The naval service, he declared, had often subordinated its interest to merchant shipping.

The drop in the curve of merchant tonnage losses was attributed by the speaker mainly to the efficiency of the patrol and anti-submarine craft and to the valuable convoy work of other vessels.

The great effort in construction and repair work had been made, the First Lord pointed out, concurrently with the enormous increase in the output of munitions. The output of guns and ammunition in 1917 was nearly double that of the previous year and the output of airplanes was two and one-half times as large, while arrangements were in progress in 1917 providing for great increases this year.

Reasons for Delay.

The First Lord defended the Shipping Controller and the Admiralty against charges that shipbuilding had been delayed by changes in designs of ships on the stocks. The reasons for the changes were, he said, to procure increased speed that submarine attacks might be evaded, to procure greater comfort for the crews, to simplify the designs, to convert ships into oil tankers, which class the Germans had set themselves to sink, and to provide additional heavy gun mounting.

The yards had suffered from a shortage of material during the Summer months of 1917, Sir Eric admitted, but today the material position was satisfactory and the stocks in the yards were more satisfactory than for years. The need today was for skilled labor. He hoped within a few weeks it would be for unskilled labor only.

The net addition to labor in the last seven months had been 18,000 men, mostly unskilled. In February there was an increase of 2,500 men, which was as many new men as the yards could digest.

Sir Eric reiterated his earnest wish that both masters and men would appreciate the seriousness of the shipping position. He emphasized the importance of the gradual withdrawal of men from the army for the shipyards, so that the army should not be impaired and that men might be replaced by efficient substitutes.

The yards were gradually getting from the army all the skilled and semi-skilled shipyard men, he said, but there was still a considerable deficiency in the requirements of the shipyards which must be filled by newly trained men, by dilution and by grading up.

After announcing the appointment of Lord Pirrie, the First Lord mentioned the Pirrie yards as putting more than half their output into standardized ships and said he hoped before long it would be possible to launch one standard ship every fortnight from these yards. He urged all concerned to throw themselves into the production of the 100,000 tons of shipping monthly, which was necessary to overtake the present rate of loss.

Lloyd George's Reply.

In a general reply to criticisms raised in the debate, Premier Lloyd George said that shipbuilding had not been stopped for lack of steel or steel plates. The difficulty had been largely one of labor. Every man in the home service skilled in shipbuilding had already been taken from the army, but when it was demanded that 20,000 men should be withdrawn forcibly from the field operations a very serious responsibility was involved. Many of these men were essential to manning batteries and were the mainstay of complete organisations.

"We cannot take the risk of destroying the efficiency of the army in the field at a very critical and perilous moment," added the Premier, "where the skill of these men is essential to the successful conduct of particular operations."

The Government believed, continued the Premier, that by special exertion the deficiency of 120,000 tons monthly in British shipping could be made good, thereby making it impossible for the enemy, who was unable to defeat the Allies in the field, to defeat them by the process of destroying their trade.

"This would do more to shorten the war than any individual effort the country could put forward," said the Premier, "because it would bring home to the enemy that however long he went on with the war he would never be able to defeat us."

Ex-Premier Asquith, welcoming the publication of the shipping output and the losses, said that so far from disquieting the country or giving information to the enemy, it would have the best possible effect in regularizing the position and enabling the country to face the facts without panic or suspicion.

Jellicoe Dealing with U-Boats?

Mr. Asquith made the interesting revelation that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe had been removed from command of the Grand Fleet at his own request, with the express object of dealing with the submarine menace.

[If this sentence is to be read as meaning that Sir John Jellicoe is now in charge of anti-submarine operations as seems to be implied, it receives additional confirmation from the fact mentioned in dispatches recently that he visited the American base in the south of Ireland and conferred there with the American Admiral.]

The Daily Mail today published a Paris dispatch which said that the Germans sank 2,938 ships last year.

BRITISH FOR PUBLICITY.

Change in Policy Forced by Events —Example Commended to America.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 20.—Publication of submarine returns in plain figures, which is expected hereafter, may mark a general change in the British policy. At last more thoughtful views are beginning to prevail and the authorities are waking to the harmful effect of the temporarily pleasant method of suppressing bad news. They begin to realize that the publicity is of the essence of that freedom for which the Allies are fighting, and that under secrecy democracies like England and America become enfeebled.

At first the suppression of news and the suspension of invigorating criticism made the people happy in a "fool's paradise." There soon succeeded moods of discontent and peevishness. People were unsettled by rumor and suspicion, and common judgment lost that balance and sense of reality which in a democracy corrects and regulates government. It is believed that the present regrettable condition in shipbuilding, referred to in Parliamentary debates and cabled to America, is due largely to the withholding of facts about the war, and especially the submarine campaign.

It is understood that publication of submarine statistics is only the beginning in a program for restoring at least an approach to normal publicity for the purpose of strengthening the morale of the people. Germany's elaborate propaganda efforts have been successful, it is held, only because the Allies suspended the system of publicity to which their peoples had been accustomed, and which, if adhered to, might have acted as an antiseptic against the German poison.

The Allies, it is felt, played Germany's game by concealing knowledge of current events from the civil populations, who thus have been blinded and have become suspicious and subject to the enemy's misleading statements. Autocracies forcibly control their peoples. Democracies are dependent upon public opinion, which is individual opinion in the aggregate. Unless reliable information is furnished to the people, it is argued, they become bewildered and morale suffers.

This line of thought is followed in recent literature emanating from military sources, which are thus showing the educational effect of experience. The same note struck by General March on his arrival in America appears in appeals now made "for arousing new enthusiasm for the war by re-establishing belief in the soundness of allied governments, restoring popular confidence in what is published, and careful instruction of the allied peoples in the reasons for which we are fighting."

Frank Discussion Advocated.

If this were a newspaper editorial it would simply be whistling the same old tune, but when distinguished and authorized military experts in London put forth arguments like the following it begins to look like real reform:

"The public should be shown by frank discussion and the publication of details that the personal interest of each individual is bound up in victory and that German conquest would mean economic and political serfdom for generations. Officers and men, figuring at the front, should be named in dispatches and news items should breathe the atmosphere of the battlefield."

These expressions were only for private circulation in professional circles and are, undoubtedly, measures for preparing expert opinion for a radical change in the publicity policy.

Feeling that such use of this information can only do good. I cable the extracts in the hope that they may influence the censorship policy of the United States. Under a censorship much more liberal than that in America, British public opinion has sickened and pined from malnutrition. The need of information, it is felt, is clearly greater in America because of the 3,000-mile distance from the war scene. It will be increasingly necessary to draw encouragement for prosecuting the war to a victorious conclusion from the new, fresh, strong ally across the ocean. Experience here shows that candor is the best policy for democracies.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER IS REPORTED SUNK

Buenos Aires Hears the Amazon Is Lost—10,037-Ton Vessel Was Owned in London.

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—A report is current here that the Royal Mail steamer Amazon has been sunk.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says the office of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company there has been notified of the torpedoing of the Amazon near Gibraltar, and that the fate of the passengers is unknown. The local offices of the steamship company here are unable to confirm the report.

The Amazon was due to arrive on this side of the Atlantic from Liverpool early in April.

The Amazon is a vessel of 10,037 tons gross. She was built in Belfast by Harlan & Wolff, and belongs to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London.

NEW STEAMER TORPEDOED.

8,000-Ton Steamer Launched Last May Is Sunk by U-Boat.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 20.—The 8,000-ton steamer Stolt-Nellsen has been sunk in European waters, according to a cable received today from B. Stolt-Nellsen of Norway, owner of the boat.

The vessel was commandeered by the British Government last November. She was launched here last May.

WILSON SENDS TRIBUTE.

Floral Gift to Be Placed On Unmarked Graves of Tuscania Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Touched by a picture of the unmarked graves of the Tuscania victims buried on the Scottish coast, President Wilson cabled Ambassador Page at London to buy for him a suitable floral tribute and have it placed on the resting place of the soldiers.

The Scotch people in the towns where the Tuscania victims were buried have started a movement to place monuments over the graves of the Americans, the people owning the land having granted its use for cemetery purposes.

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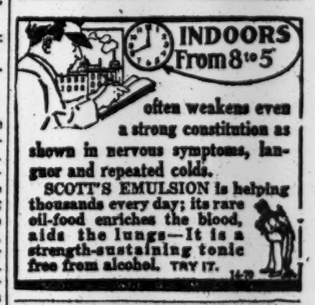
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SCOTT'S EMULSION is helping thousands every day; its rare oil-food enriches the blood, aids the lungs—It is a strength-sustaining tonic free from alcohol. TRY IT.

OVERMAN BILL WINS FIRST TEST

Measure Widening President's War Powers Favorably Reported by Senate Committee.

ONLY SLIGHT CHANGES MADE

Borah, Nelson, and Colt, Republicans, Join with Democrats in Vote.

RESULT STANDS 11 TO 7

Smith of Georgia Declares He Will Fight Measure "to a Finish" on the Senate Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate Judiciary Committee today favorably reported the Overman bill, empowering President Wilson to reorganize war agencies. The committee stood 11 to 7 in favor of the bill, but Senators explained that they had reserved the right to oppose certain provisions of the measure during debate in the Senate.

Senator King of Utah in particular reserved the right to file a minority report. Senator Borah said that the measure as reported did not meet with unqualified approval, even by several of those who voted for it.

"We desired to bring the matter to the Senate for discussion, as it was evident we could not get anywhere in the committee," said Senator Borah.

The Administration won a substantial victory, in view of the fact that the bill as reported was not amended in any particular that would limit the extent to which the President might go in reorganizations. Those who oppose the bill argue that it gives too broad powers to the President, and opens the door to reorganizations in departments which need no reorganization.

"I regard the bill as reported as a surrender of legislative prerogatives and a contribution to confusion," said Senator Smith of Georgia, leader of the opposition.

Three Republicans—Borah, Nelson, and Colt—joined with eight Democrats in supporting the measure, the latter being Culberson, Overman, Fletcher, Ashurst, Shields, Walsh, King, and Wolcott. The Senators who voted against reporting the bill were Reed and Smith, (Georgia,) Democrats, with Dillingham, Brandegee, Cummins, Poindexter, and Sterling, Republicans.

Senator Smith had previously presented for a vote his substitute bill, which would have limited the President's power of reorganization to the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Bureau of Mines. It was rejected 10 to 8. Upon this vote Senator King stood with Senator Smith. That was the only respect in which this roll call differed from the final vote.

Smith to Keep Up Fight.

Senator Smith's substitute will be offered in the Senate and, to quote him, "will be fought to a finish."

Senator King's vote for the bill followed closely his talk with President Wilson last night concerning it.

Four amendments have been made to the measure since it was first presented. The first of these was made by a subcommittee, and struck from the bill the provision allowing the President to create at his discretion such new agencies as he might deem necessary. This, all committee members agreed, would be delegating legislative authority to the Executive. The three amendments adopted by the whole committee were designed to safeguard the use of powers conferred by the bill. Senator Wolcott proposed that all reorganizations must be in the interest of the more effective prosecution of the war.

An amendment by Senator Borah was adopted providing that when the President wished to abolish any bureau or agency created by Congress he must submit to Congress a recommendation to that effect and let Congress do the abolishing. The third, by Senator Smith of Georgia, provides that all reorganizations shall be upon written order by the President, these orders to become part of the Government's permanent records.

In forecasting the fight to be made upon the floor, Senator Smith said:

"We have no desire to filibuster or delay this bill. If Congress wants to enact it, all right, but it will not do it until I and some others have had a chance to say our say upon it. I offered before the committee, and my offer still holds good, to include in my bill any department, bureau, or agency which the President wishes to reorganize, if he can show a good reason for such reorganization. But I stand pat in my opposition to throwing down the bars so that the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, the whole machinery of the Treasury Department, and of the Interior Department, may be scrambled and reorganized upon the whim of somebody who suggests it to the President.

"The President cannot know, he does not know, the organization of every department. He could not learn it all if he devoted a year to a study of it. Therefore, I must insist on safeguarding the Government by specific limitations."

Early action is to be sought on the bill. It is expected that it will be called up as soon as some of the pending appropriation bills have been put out of the way.

Text of the Bill.

Following is the text of the bill as it was reported, the words in capital letters being those inserted by the committee:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That for the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, for the better utilization of resources and industries, and for the more effective exercise and more efficient administration by the President of his powers as Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces, the President is hereby authorized to make such redistribution among executive agencies as he may deem necessary, including any functions, duties, and powers hitherto conferred by law upon any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer in such manner as in his judgment shall seem best fitted to carry out the purposes of this act and to this end is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as he may deem necessary, WHICH REGULATIONS AND ORDERS SHALL BE IN WRITING AND SHALL BE FILED WITH THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT AFFECTED AND CONSTITUTE A PUBLIC RECORD: Provided that this act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for one year after the termination of the war by proclamation of the Treaty of Peace, or at such earlier time during the said year as the President may designate; Provided further, that the termination of this act shall not affect any act done or any right or obligation accruing or accrued during the time this act is in force; PROVIDED, FURTHER, THAT THE AUTHORITY BY THIS ACT GRANTED SHALL BE EXERCISED ONLY IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF THE PRESENT WAR.

Section 2. That in carrying out the purposes of this act the President is authorized to UTILIZE, co-ordinate or consolidate any executive OR ADMINISTRATIVE commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices, or officers, NOW EXISTING BY LAW, to transfer any duties or powers from one existing department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer to another, to transfer the personnel thereof or any part of it either by detail or assignment, together with the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto.

Section 3. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, any moneys heretofore and hereafter appropriated for the use of any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer shall be EXPENDED ONLY for the purpose for which it was appropriated under the direction of such other agency as may be directed by the President hereunder to perform and execute said functions.

Section 4. THAT SHOULD THE PRESIDENT IN REDISTRIBUTING THE FUNCTIONS AMONG THE EXECUTIVE AGENCIES AS PROVIDED IN THIS ACT CONCLUDE THAT ANY BUREAU SHOULD BE ABOLISHED AND ITS, OR THEIR, DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS CONFERRED UPON SOME OTHER DEPARTMENT OR BUREAU OR, ELIMINATED ENTIRELY, HE SHALL REPORT HIS CONCLUSIONS TO CONGRESS WITH SUCH RECOMMENDATIONS AS HE MAY DEEM PROPER.

Section 5. That ALL LAWS OR PARTS OF LAWS CONFLICTING WITH THE PROVISION OF THIS ACT ARE TO THE EXTENT OF SUCH CONFLICT SUSPENDED WHILE THIS ACT IS IN FORCE.

UPON THE TERMINATION OF THIS ACT ALL EXECUTIVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, DEPARTMENTS, COMMISSIONS, BUREAUS, OFFICES OR OFFICERS SHALL EXERCISE THE SAME FUNCTIONS, DUTIES AND POWERS AS HERETOFORE OR AS HEREAFTER BY LAW MAY BE PROVIDED, ANY AUTHORIZATION OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER THIS ACT TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING.

AMERICAN CROSSES WON BY THREE MEN

Pershing Recommends Award to Lieut. John O. Green and Sergeants Norton and Walsh.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, March 19, (by The Associated Press.)—General Pershing has approved the awarding of the first new American military crosses for extraordinary heroism. The recipients are Lieutenant John O. Green, Sergeant William Norton, and Sergeant Patrick Walsh.

The crosses were awarded for "extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy."

Lieutenant Green probably will stand on the records as the first to receive the honor, for his name is first on the list of three approved by the Commander in Chief. The exploits of these men are described by the General commanding their division as follows:

"I recommend that the Distinguished Service Cross be awarded to the officer and men named hereafter, who distinguished themselves by acts of extraordinary heroism.

"Lieutenant Green, while in a dugout, having been wounded by an enemy hand grenade, was summoned to surrender. He refused to do so. Returning the fire of the enemy, he wounded one and pursued the hostile party.

"Sergeant Norton, finding himself in a dug-out surrounded by the enemy, into which a grenade had just been thrown, refused to surrender, and made a bold dash outside, killing one of his assailants. By so doing he saved the company's log book.

"Sergeant Walsh followed his company commander to the first lines in spite of a severe barrage. The Captain being killed, he assumed command of the group and attacked a superior force of the enemy, inflicting severe loss upon them. Though of advanced age, he refused to leave the front."

To these recommendations General Pershing appended the following:

"The Commander in Chief approves the recommendation for award of Distinguished Service Crosses. They are not on hand at present, but will be forwarded when received, and will be presented by you in the name of the Commander in Chief, with suitable ceremony."

Lieutenant Green and Sergeants Norton and Walsh all have received the French War Cross, Norton and Walsh being decorated personally by Premier Clemenceau on March 3.

Lieutenant Green, an artillery officer, was wounded by shell-fire early in March. Sergeant Norton, a veteran in service, formerly resided in Arkansas. He was decorated by Premier Clemenceau for his act in killing a German Lieutenant and two German soldiers. He was challenged by the Lieutenant to leave his dug-out and led out his men fighting.

Sergeant Walsh, formerly of Chicago, also is a regular army veteran. His French decoration was received for heroism on the Toul sector. He took command of a detachment in front of the American wire entanglements when his Captain was killed and continued the fight. Sergeant Walsh was selected by General Pershing to act as orderly to Secretary Baker during his present visit to the American army in France.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 20.—Sergeant William Norton, who was recommended for war honors by General Pershing, has a personal grievance against Germany. He was with the regular army on the Mexican border when war with Germany was declared. His wife was ill in a hospital at Douglas, Ariz., but Sergeant Norton had to leave her to go with his regiment to France. She died soon afterward, and the Sergeant believed that grief over his departure caused her death.

Norton is 50 years old, and has been in the regular army twenty-nine years. He took part in the Spanish-American war, serving in Cuba, and later spent eighteen months in the Philippine campaign. He was with General Pershing on the expedition into Mexico, and took part in one of the border skirmishes at Douglas. Before he entered the army Sergeant Norton's home was at Hardy, Ark.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 20.—Detroit is proud of Sergeant Patrick Walsh, one of the first three soldiers to be recommended for the new American war cross. Walsh, who enlisted here, is a veteran of the Cuban campaign and Philippine and Boxer rebellions.

POPE GRATEFUL TO GIBBONS

Cardinal's Article on Vatican's Policy to be Widely Spread.

ROME, March 20.—Mgr. Ceretti, Assistant Papal Secretary of State, has submitted to Pope Benedict an article written by Cardinal Gibbons on "The War Policy of the Pope." After reading it the Pope expressed his approval of the article, together with his appreciation of the clear and exhaustive manner in which Cardinal Gibbons had explained the attitude of the Holy See during the war and pointed out the innumerable ways in which the Pope had striven to alleviate the sufferings and sorrows of the struggle and his untiring efforts in the cause of order, civilization, and peace.

The Pope ordered that the article be translated and widely published, considering it to be the ablest exposition that has been given of the circumstances of his unique and difficult position.

The article in question was written by Cardinal Gibbons for America, a Catholic weekly of this city, and was published by it late in February of this year.

OWEN PROPOSES TO ISOLATE GERMANY

Five-Year Boycott by League of Nations Unless Autocracy Yields in 30 Days.

CLOSE SEAS, CUT OFF TRADE

Remedy for Future Wars Also, Senator Asserts—Walter Wellman's Plan Similar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20.—Senator Owen of Oklahoma today submitted to the Senate a plan for ending the present war speedily through economic, commercial, and financial isolation of Germany. The same plan, he said, would prevent future wars by holding over a too ambitious or belligerent nation a threat that could not be ignored.

The first step toward ending the war, Senator Owen believes, should be the formation of a League of Nations, composed of the United States, Great Britian, France, Italy, Japan, China, and other allied nations. This league should formulate international law and rules of conduct, laying these principles before the world openly, "so that the whole world may know that these principles will not be set aside or modified by any secret diplomacy around a council table where trading and trafficking of individual interests may affect those fundamental principles upon which the public opinion of the world is really agreed."

These principles, Senator Owen said, should include the right of every civilized nation and every self-governing people to exercise the right of internal self-government, with exclusive control within its own territory over immigration, emigration, imports and exports, and all internal affairs; the right of complete territorial integrity, and, finally, the actual freedom of the seas.

To enforce these principles, Senator Owen said, it is first necessary to end the present war. This he would do by submitting to Germany an ultimatum, which, if not agreed to within thirty days, would cause Germany to be subjected for five years to the following measures:

Refusal by allied nations to allow German ships to clear or enter allied ports.

Prohibition of import or export, directly or otherwise, of any merchandise or raw materials from or to Germany from or to allied countries.

Prohibition of the exportation to Germany of coin, bullion, paper money or securities.

Cutting off of telephone, cable, telegraph, and postal communication between Germany and other countries.

Prohibition of the entrance of German subjects into any of the allied countries.

For every thirty days succeeding the first thirty that Germany refused to agree to these terms, Senator Owen would add a year to the penalty period.

He declared that this was the only way in which Germany's people could be brought to the point of revolt.

Ultimatum Proposed by Wellman.

Economic isolation of Germany as a penalty for prolonging the war in further pursuit of world domination by force was proposed by Walter Wellman in an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday.

In all the war loot thus far acquired by Germany, he says, "there is no economic future, nothing that could help carry the great war debt, nothing but disappointment, nothing but economic decay and death if the seas be closed and the great world beyond the seas be shut out. And the masters of Germany know it."

LIBERTY MOTOR USED IN LONG TEST FLIGHT

Arrives at Washington from Norfolk in Flying Boat—Officials Highly Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The first Liberty motor to reach Washington in actual service has arrived, driving a navy flying boat from Norfolk and carrying the pilot and two passengers. It came in yesterday, but was unheralded and the Navy Department made no announcement until today. The trip was made in approximately two hours despite the fact that the boat got off the 175-mile course mapped out and covered a considerably greater distance. No trouble whatever was experienced with the Liberty engine.

The return trip will be made within a few days. The boat, one of the smaller types for sea service, has not been placed on exhibition while here. Navy officials are highly satisfied with the performance of the motor, however, and further long-distance tests are to be expected.

The crew of the boat accompanied department officials on an inspection trip today to witness the performance of the larger type flying boat equipped with two Liberty motors.

The navy type Liberty motor is not fitted to develop the same power as the type used in land machines. Flying boats or hydroairplanes are not designed to manoeuvre at the high altitudes of the army craft and the same piston compression is not necessary. The Liberty supplies 50-horse power in excess of the estimated needs for the navy air service.

BELUCHISTAN NATIVES RISE AGAINST BRITISH

Attacks Beaten Off and Airplanes Used in Punitive Measures Against Tribes.

LONDON, March 20.—Uprisings on the part of natives in Beluchistan recently resulted in fighting, in which many casualties were inflicted, the India Office announces.

The natives attacked British posts and were repulsed completely. Punitive measures are being undertaken.

The official statement follows:

"The India Office announces that the attitude of the Maris in Beluchistan, which had been unsatisfactory for some time, recently culminated in a series of outrages. Aided in some cases by Khotrans, they cut telegraph wires, fired on trains, and destroyed Government property in several localities in and adjacent to their tribal area. They also organized and carried out attacks in force on our posts at Gumbaz and Fort Munro, where they were completely repulsed. They suffered many casualties.

"Their attitude, however, is still defiant. Punitive measures are being undertaken against them. Our airplanes on two occasions recently bombed tribal concentrations with effect."

Bread Ration Again Cut in German Rural Districts

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Germany's bread ration has again been lowered in the country districts, according to an official dispatch today from Switzerland.

Many difficulties in transportation are being encountered, the dispatch says, and the news from Ukrainia is that there is no surplus of cereals from the last harvest.

The German press states that it will be June before shipments of food of any consequence can be received.

CURFEW FOR LONDON ORDERED FOR 10:30

Stanley Announces Sharp Restrictions in 23 Counties—Passenger Trains Are Cut.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons today Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced that owing to the withdrawal for other purposes of coasting steamers, which hitherto had brought three millions tons of coal yearly from the north to the south of England, it had become urgent to reduce the consumption of coal and of electricity. A number of restrictions, he said, would be introduced in the twenty-three counties south of a line drawn from the Wash to Bristol Channel.

All the large power stations supplying the tramways and electric railways, Sir Albert said, would be rationed, with consequent restriction, such services including the London tubes. No lights are to be permitted for illumination of shop windows, and no food is to be cooked or any hot meals served in any hotel, club, tavern, boarding, or public eating house between 9:30 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. All lights in the dining rooms of such places must be extinguished between 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning.

No performance in any theatre, music hall, moving-picture house or other place of amusement is to be continued after 10:30 at night, nor will they be permitted to open before 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

As the 50 per cent. increase in railway fares had become ineffective, it would be necessary to restrict the number of passenger trains at once. The restrictions indicated were the minimum demanded by circumstances, and it might be necessary to extend them.

REPORTS PEACE OFFER MADE TO ITALIANS

Rome Dispatch Says That It Was Indignantly Rejected, Though "Quite Alluring."

Il Progresso Italo-Americano prints the following dispatch from its Rome correspondent this morning:

"I am able to inform you on information from an authoritative source that proposals for peace have just been made by Austria and Germany directly to our Government, which had indignantly rejected them, although they were quite alluring."

NO PEACE LEAGUE PARLEY.

Wilson Opposes Bryce Suggestion, Marburg Announces.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Although war cannot be prevented, it can be discouraged, and it is on this principle that the League to Enforce Peace is working, said Theodore Marburg, former Minister to Belgium, in speaking at the Johns Hopkins University today on "Plans to Discourage War."

Mr. Marburg said he believed that the rudimentary principles of the League to Enforce Peace should be immediately established. He announced that Viscount Bryce had recently sent him a letter asking whether it would be advisable to hold a convention of the leading Governments with regard to the aims of the league. On submitting the letter to President Wilson, Mr. Marburg said that the President had answered that the time was not yet ripe.

TIMM HAS NO FAITH IN KULTUR OR KAISER

Declares German-American Alliance Is Loyal—Admits Opposing Roosevelt Nomination.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Adolph Timm of Philadelphia, Secretary of the German-American Alliance, today told the Senate committee considering a bill to revoke the organization's charter that he took no stock in the utterances of the Kaiser, repudiated the indorsements of Kultur voiced by C. J. Hexamer, former President of the alliance, as not representative of the alliance, and finally declared the organization patriotic and loyal to the ideals of America.

Timm did concede that he instructed city and county alliances to oppose the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for the Presidency in 1916, but denied that it had any connection with the opposition to President Wilson's renomination. The State organizations mixed in politics, he said, but the national organization never did.

In a long cross-examination Senator King of Utah, author of the bill to revoke the charter, asked Timm what he thought of the Kaiser's recent expressions on German blood and German Kultur.

"I never took any stock in the expressions of the German Emperor, because I do not believe in Emperors and Kings," Timm replied.

Timm said he warned Hexamer not to use the word "Kultur," because it had become obnoxious to the American people. The alliance, he declared, had no connection with a conference of German societies in Chicago preceding the 1916 Republican Convention, at which the following was suggested as a slogan:

Our glorious Union forever,
But Roosevelt and Wilson—Never!

ROME CORDIAL TO CROSBY.

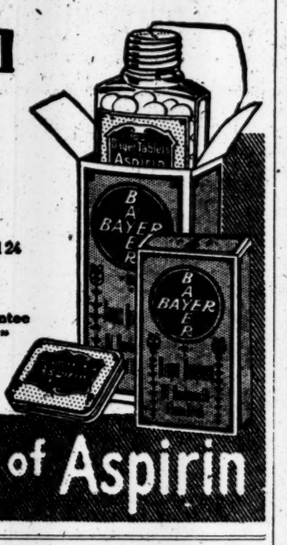
Extends Many Courtesies to Our Economic Commissioner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 19, (Delayed.)—Oscar T. Crosby, Chairman of the Interallied Commission on War Credits, has been received here with the greatest cordiality. The newspapers have published his biography and his portrait, and the Colonial Institute has asked him to deliver a lecture in French on his explorations in Abyssinia. The Italo-American Union is arranging for a banquet in his honor under the presidency of Senator William Marconi.

Mr. Crosby has had long conversations with Secretary Nitti concerning the economic and financial situation of Italy, from which important results are expected.

Demand the Original Package



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Bottles of 24 and 100
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Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

DAIMLER HEAD FACES TRIAL AS PROFITEER

Berge Accused in Stuttgart Court of Fraud on the German Army Authorities.

REICHSTAG FOR PRICE CURB

Main Committee Demands That the Government Fix the Cost of Supplies.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 20.—Legal proceedings against the Daimler Company on the charges of attempted fraud on the army authorities and war profiteering have begun in the Stutgart Provincial Court.

These charges are preferred against Ernst Berge, Director General of the company. That of attempted fraud on the German military authorities is based on the contents of a letter which Berge sent to the War Office. The letter contained statements from the company's books which the legal authorities regard as having been given with the intention of misleading the army authorities and which, they assert, were calculated to do so. The charge of war profiteering is based on the allegation that the company for years has charged the army authorities such prices as enabled it to make exorbitant profits—a charge which is increased in seriousness by the fact that the company, despite those large profits, recently demanded a further increase of prices.

The Directorate of the company replies to the charges by saying that its large profits were not due to excessive prices, but to the great turnover. The proceedings are likely to last a considerable time.

In the Reichstag Main Committee on Friday the Daimler case was again discussed. The redoubtable Erzberger delivered a savage onslaught on the company's published explanation. He characterized as a shameless lie the statement that the company had demanded 10 per cent. and had gotten 50 per cent. increase in prices. The company's Directors, he added, had lost their senses when they tried to create an impression that the Reichstag had brought unjust charges against all of Germany industry.

Even the Conservative leader, Count Westarp, could not deny that the company's threat to reduce its output and its demand for higher prices were very serious matters.

Dr. Strövе said that the determination of the company to raise prices was extraordinary, and he criticised the manner in which the authorities dealt with any matter in which high personalities were concerned. The Daimler company's explanation was false, he said, and it had demanded prices which would increase its profits by 64,000,000 marks.

Herr Mumm referred to the case of profiteering in leather. When it was before the court, he said, the War Ministry forbade the officers concerned who were called as witnesses to make any statement.

The Main Committee adopted a series of resolutions demanding that the Government should supervise and fix prices, but a motion for militarizing the factories which charged excessive prices and for fixing their dividends at 5 per cent. was withdrawn.

CLAMOR NOW FOR WAR INDEMNITIES

Speakers in Reichstag Want Them Provided For in Future Peace Treaties.

AMSTERDAM, March 20.—Debate was resumed in the German Reichstag today on the peace treaty. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, eulogized the policy of peace which he said the Emperor had always pursued. He deplored that, while Great Britain oppressed neutral countries and Germany spared them, Germany's circle of friends was not increased. He regretted the renunciation of a Russian war indemnity.

Dr. Stresemann interpreted the Chancellor's words, in which he put the responsibility for the coming battles on the enemy, as meaning that the enemy would also bear the responsibility for the charge in the German policy regarding territorial questions and war indemnities.

This was loudly applauded by the Right and the National Liberals.

Count von Westarp, Conservative, said:

"We demanded in the peace treaties no war indemnity and we have obtained only small economic advantages. This procedure should not be followed in the coming peace treaties. A heavy war indemnity ought to be imposed on Rumania."

Independents Won't Vote Estimates.

LONDON, March 20.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Limited, says that Hugo Haase, leader of the Socialist minority in the Reichstag, yesterday declared in the House that the Independent Socialists, in view of the "mailed fist peace" with Russia, would refuse to vote the emergency estimates.

BOLSHEVIKI ASK AMERICAN AID

Continued from Page One.

into Petrograd had wired to him that there was every evidence that a German commission would be in control of Petrograd within a week and that the Germans would also have an army in Petrograd. The German forces have been advancing along the Baltic coast from Narva and northeast from Pskov and Dvinsk toward the Russian capital. Its occupation would cut off Moscow and the heart of Russia from the Baltic and give the Germans a land approach toward Finland.

The American Consulate at Petrograd has been turned over to the Norwegian Vice Consulate at the place and it is understood that Consul Tredwell will rejoin Ambassador Francis at Vologda. The arrival of the German troops in Petrograd would force Ambassador Francis to move away from Vologda should the German forces undertake to move eastward from Petrograd.

Sees Serious Possibilities Ahead.

WASHINGTON, March 20, (Associated Press.)—The continued advance of the German Army into Russia despite the peace treaties signed at Brest-Litovsk is no surprise to American officials, who all along fully expected the German high command to prosecute its designs in Russia to the fullest extent regardless of any considerations of good faith with the peace agreement.

No formal explanation of the motives that impel the Germans to press their advantage to Petrograd and Moscow is available here, but it is known that officials regard the situation as filled with sinister possibilities.

There have been many recent hints at another peace effort by the Germans in the near future, and if these predictions are fulfilled, it is pointed out, a vast section of Russia actually in German hands and furnishing enormous, though undeveloped, mineral and other resources for employment in the German war program might well serve as a foundation upon which to erect a compromise peace proposal.

It has been suggested that with those resources in her possession, Germany might offer even to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, hoping thereby to be left in undisturbed possession of the eastern field. With such a proposal could go an agreement to evacuate France and Belgium, the whole constituting an alluring prospect to the war-worn peoples of France and Great Britain if they did not look deeper and see the threat their statesmen point out in the sacrifice of Russia.

Given time to develop Russian resources, many officials here believe the Germans could well afford to surrender all they hold in the west with perfect assurance of both their economic and military future.

Some officials here even expect recruitment of the Russian peasantry into the German armies. Others, however, believe the Russian people are so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the revolution that no great movement of that sort is to be expected.

ADVANCE IN UKRAINE.

Teutonic Forces Meet Opposition from Bolshevist Bands.

BERLIN, March 20, (via London.)—Today's report on the operation of the Teutonic forces in the Ukraine reads:

In the eastern Ukraine, Württemburg troops advancing in order to clear the railway leading from Olevopol to the northeast, fought with and drove back strong bands near Novo Ukrania.

LONDON, March 20.—The Ukrainian National Council has declared martial law in the Provinces of Poltava, Tchernigov, and Kharkov, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

Freight traffic has been resumed on portions of the railway lines near the Baltic held by the Germans.

REBUKES LICHNOWSKY.

Von Payer Tells Reichstag Envoy Was Imprudent.

AMSTERDAM, March 20.—The German Vice Chancellor, Friedrich von Payer, has informed the Reichstag that Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador in London at the outbreak of the war, has written a letter to the Chancellor declaring that a memorandum which he wrote in August, 1916, severely criticising the foreign policy of the German Government, was intended for the family archives and was written without documentary material. It was shown, on assurance of absolute secrecy, to a few trusted political friends.

The Vice Chancellor added that Lichnowsky meanwhile had resigned his rank, and that his resignation had been accepted. As he doubtless had no bad intention and was simply guilty of imprudence, the Vice Chancellor declared, no further steps would be taken. He then proceeded to contradict some of the former Ambassador's assertions, which he said were due to prejudice and misinformation.

MARLBOROUGH QUITS POST.

Duke Disapproves Methods of the Board of Agriculture.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21.—The Duke of Marlborough has resigned his post as Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, which he has held without pay for more than a year.

The Express says that the Duke, who early in the war began plowing his park lands and introducing women farmers, disapproved of the dilatory methods of the board.

279

Q. How many *individual* Executors are not alive when the time comes for them to act?

A. It is impossible to know exactly. One record we have seen says 10%. The life of the Columbia Trust Company, on the other hand, has no time limit. Its dependability does not rest on the survival of any individual. Its life as Executor is continuous.

Those who habitually look ahead will find similar questions plainly answered in a booklet, *"What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know."*

It will give us pleasure to hand you a copy at our nearest office.

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Member of Federal Reserve System

MANY MASSACRES IN RUSSIAN TOWNS

Continued from Page One.

ment between Lenine and his critics. The Left Social Revolutionary Commissary for Justice, Steinberg, was particularly vehement in his condemnation of the disgraceful peace. He urged that by ratification the Soviet Government would gain nothing and that peace was a complete betrayal of the interests of the Russian revolution.

Martoff, the internationalist Social Democrat, who came through Germany with Lenine's party, was hardly less violent in his criticism, but the issue was predetermined, and Lenine's argument that sentimentalism was out of place and that it was physically impossible not to ratify the treaty carried the day.

The Soviet troops are now conducting peace negotiations with the Ukrapians somewhere near Kiev, the terms proposed by the latter being complete evacuation by the Bolsheviki of the Governments of Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, and Poltava. Whether the frontiers of the new Ukraine extend any further east than Kharkov and Ekaterinoslav is as yet unknown.

On the Caucasian front the Turks have taken Erzerum, but not Batum. In Tifilis the Diet, representing all nationalities, has met and has elected M. Tcheidze as President, and has protested against the Brest-Litovsk peace. From the Cossack territory the Bolsheviki report the fall of Ekaterinodar, "the last stronghold of the counter-revolution." Alexieff's and Korniloff's volunteer force is still at large somewhere between Tsaritzyn and Tikhoretskaya.

In Finland the situation remains indefinite and obscure. The Reds report some minor successes against the White Guard, but in the meantime the German intervention is seriously modifying the situation, and a tendency is noticeable among the Reds to come to terms with the Germans on the basis of a compromise with the Whites. It is not clear where the German force is that started off from the Aland Islands some days ago across the ice. According to one report, it has arrived at Vasa, seat of the White Government. The Reds have issued an order to mobilize all males from 18 to 40 to resist the Germans, and have commandeered all the tailors to make clothes for the Red Guards. The Russian sailors, in panic, have asked Admiral Rozvozov to resume command of the fleet, and the big ships have been brought up from Helsingfors to Kronstadt with help of icebreakers.

Symptoms of Instability.

It is difficult to forecast the effect of the new situation of the Soviet Government in Russia. There are symptoms of internal instability. The Left Social Revolutionary Ministers have resigned owing to their disagreement with the peace policy, but whether this withdrawal is final remains to be seen. It is reported that two of the Bolsheviki, the Sailor Dybenko and Mme. Kollantay, have resigned for the same reason.

These changes are of minor importance so long as Lenine and Trotzky remain in the Government. Trotzky was opposed to Lenine's peace policy, but did not openly protest, though he abstained from attendance at the Moscow Congress. He is now appointed Minister of War and announces his intention of organizing resistance to further aggression, whether from the Germans or Japanese.

The recruiting of the Red Army has made little progress, and there is a fearful absence of soldiers in Petrograd. The remnants of the guards regiments were disarmed during the last two nights by the Reds, whether because they refused to be demobilized or whether the Bolsheviki were afraid of a plot is not clear.

According to persistent popular rumor the Germans are coming in force to occupy Petrograd tomorrow and will appoint commissions of control to supervise execution of the terms of peace. But what is the object of such occupation and how it is physically possible no one can explain. At any rate, we are drifting on and on through shame, prostration, and feeble violence into the dreary unknown.

EXTEND RUMANIAN TRUCE.

Germans Give Till Tomorrow Midnight—Marghiloman Now Premier.

BERLIN, March 20, (via London.)—The armistice with Rumania has been extended until midnight of March 22, it was announced in today's Army Headquarter's report.

AMSTERDAM, March 20.—A Bucharest dispatch announces the appointment of Alexander Marghiloman, leader of the Conservatives, as Rumanian Premier. He is said to favor peace with the Central Powers.

The resignation of the Averesco Cabinet was reported recently, and the appointment of M. Marghileman was forecast.

RED CABINET MEMBERS MYSTERIOUSLY SLAIN

Had Been Assigned to Reorganize Navy—Order to Seize Commissary of Marine.

LONDON, March 20.—A Petrograd message received today carries the report that on Monday night three of the Peoples Commissionaires, names not given, intrusted with the reorganization of the Red revolutionary navy, were mysteriously murdered.

Other reports from Petrograd state that the Council of Peoples Commissaries has ordered the arrest of M. Bibenko, the Commissary of Marine, for opposition to the ratification of the peace treaty (Petrograd dispatches filed on March 13 reported that M. Bibenko had been missing for several days.)

POLICY FOR JEWISH TROOPS.

Britain Will Use Them in Palestine as Long as Feasible.

LONDON, March 19.—So long as the exigencies of the service permit, Jewish battalions in the British army are definitely intended for employment in Palestine.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons today by J. I. MacPherson, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the War Office.

Spruce As The Deuce Metric Shirts With Colored Collars

AN AUDACIOUS, but authoritative fashion in Spring Shirts, which stands out as a slither o'lean in the fat of commonplaceness.

Plain-color Madras in subdued tints of Green, Tan, Helio, Pink, Blue with *Colored Soft Collars* to harmonize.

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Supreme Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50
Every Ev'g in the Futurist Ball Room
BROADWAY AT 48th ST

PETAIN'S MEN CHECK MANY GERMAN RAIDS

Inflict Severe Losses Upon Assailants, Particularly in Champagne.

HEAVY FIRING NEAR VERDUN

Berlin Reports Increased Artillery Activity Along the British Northern Lines.

PARIS, March 20.—Strong attacks made last night by the Germans at several points were repulsed by the French. In the Souain sector of Champagne, where three raids were attempted, the violence of the French fire scattered the enemy, who sustained heavy losses. Yesterday there were violent artillery engagements on the right bank of the Meuse, near Verdun, in the Badonviller sector of Lorraine and in Upper Alsace.

The text of the noon official report follows:

The German artillery was rather active in the Champagne, on the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) and in the Woevre.

After spirited bombardments the Germans undertook infantry actions at several points of the front, but obtained no results. Northeast of Rheims a German raid was repulsed easily. In the Souain sector the enemy attempted three times to approach the French line. He was repelled by the violence of the French fire, suffering severe losses. In Lorraine the Germans made a strong attack upon our positions south of Arracourt. Violent hand-to-hand fighting resulted. Our troops everywhere held the advantage, repulsing the Germans and taking prisoners.

East of Suippes the French made an incursion into the German lines.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The text of last night's official communication follows:

The artillery actions were heavy on the right bank of the Meuse, in Lorraine between Bures and Badonviller, and at some points in upper Alsace.

Belgian communication: All the advanced elements of our trenches where the Germans gained a footing yesterday in the region of Nieuport have been reconquered by us. The enemy is now without any part of the positions which he penetrated.

After preparations on a large scale, the enemy attempted to seize advanced posts near Beverdyk, but our barrage fire defeated his effort.

Numerous bodies of Germans were found in the trenches which we reoccupied.

Killed Germans in Dugouts.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, March 18, (by Associated Press.)—In a raid into the German lines at Malancourt Wood, northwest of Verdun, Sunday, French troops found the German shelters full of troops waiting to launch a counterattack. The shelters, with all their occupants, were destroyed by bombs. A large number of German trench mortars were demolished, and many machine guns were brought back by the French.

While the prisoners taken in the raid were going to the rear, the German artillery fired a large number of shells, which claimed twelve victims among the captives.

British Repulse Raids.

LONDON, March 20.—Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters in France tonight says:

Hostile raiding parties attacked two of our posts last night south of Passchendaele and also two posts north of Poelcappelle. In each case the enemy was repulsed. Several prisoners were left in our hands and also a number of dead in front of our positions.

The hostile artillery was active today north of La Bassée Canal and in the neighborhood of the Grenier Wood and Passchendaele.

The day report says:

Raids attempted by the enemy last night in the neighborhood of Fauquissart were successfully repulsed by Portuguese troops.

With the exception of some artillery activity on both sides in the Passchendaele sector, there is nothing further to report.

German artillery has been very active in the Ypres sector, southwest of Cambrai, and in the region about Armentières, according to the official statement issued by the War Office last night. The text reads:

A party of the enemy attempted to approach our lines this morning northeast of Armentières, but was driven off with loss.

The activity of the enemy artillery against both the forward and back areas in the Ypres sector continues. There was some hostile artillery activity also southwest of Cambrai; in the neighborhood of Vermelles, and against a number of localities between La Bassée Canal and Armentières.

Heavy Firing on Verdun Front.

BERLIN, March 20, (via London.)—Heavy artillery fire along many parts of the front, notably in the Verdun region, is reported in today's Army Headquarters statement. Some prisoners were taken by the Germans in an operation northeast of Bures.

The text of the statement reads:

Fronts of Crown Prince Rupprecht and the German Crown Prince.—Between the coast and La Bassée Canal lively reconnoitring activity continues. The artillery fire, which diminished in these sectors in the morning, again increased in intensity in the afternoon. On the remainder of the front the fighting activity revived only in the evening hours southwest of Cambrai, between the Oise and the Ailette, north of Berry-au-Bac and at some points in Champagne.

Army groups of General von Gallwitz and Grand Duke Albrecht.—The artillery duel continues violently near Verdun. The artillery on both sides rought on many occasions with great expenditure of munitions. Northeast of Bures an operation by our troops resulted in the capture of prisoners and machine guns.

The enemy developed strong activity at Parroy Wood, and the firing, which increased from the early morning, continued almost without interruption until darkness. In the sectors of Blamont and Badonviller the French artillery also was active.

FRENCH DIVIDED AS TO AIR REPRISALS

Deputy Ferry Would Seek a Modus Vivendi with German Aviators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 19, (Delayed.)—A great controversy is agitating the French press on the question whether or not France ought systematically to bombard German cities in reprisal for barbarous air raids on open towns like Paris. The English example of the systematic bombardment of Mannheim, Coblenz, and other German cities has made a deep impression here, but French opinion is sharply divided on the question.

The objection to reprisals is obviously based on humanitarian sentiment, which is more characteristic of French national and individual life than that of any other people. It was this sentiment which led the French Government to order the withdrawal of troops ten kilometers from the frontier line a few days before the outbreak of the European war, a measure which many people regard as having had disastrous consequences for France, but which thousands of Frenchmen justify on the ground that it prevented any possible charge of aggressive intentions being brought against France. The same sentiment prevented the French from employing poisonous, asphyxiating, and incendiary bombs long after the Germans had made terrible use of them on the French front. The same sentiment caused the French airman Marchal to drop leaflets on Berlin in his famous raid two years ago, when only native French chivalry prevented him from showering bombs and killing perhaps dozens of German women and children, as the Germans had done in Paris.

Abel Ferry, one of the Deputies representing Paris, urges that an agreement be come to with the Germans restricting aerial bombardments to places in the army zone and within long-range gunfire. Gustave Hervé in La Victoire points out that this means that only French towns would suffer, and German cities, from their position, would escape. A better course, he urges, would be for France to focus her aerial warfare upon Germany's most vulnerable spots, namely, munition factory centres, such as Essen and Ludwigshafen.

"Thus," he says, "when the American aerial squadrons arrive and assure the Allies unquestioned supremacy in the air, our bombarding airplanes will be able systematically to destroy all the great centres where German war supplies are manufactured, which will precipitate the military defeat of the enemy and the end of the war."

ALLIED AVIATORS DOWN 30 ENEMY AIRPLANES

British Destroy 28 on the West Front, Losing 12 of Their Own Machines.

LONDON, March 19, (Delayed.)—In intense aerial fighting on the British front in France and Belgium, nineteen German airplanes were destroyed by British avitors and nine driven down out of control, says the official statement on aviation operations tonight. Twelve British machines are reported missing. The statement reads:

Nine tons of bombs were dropped Monday on enemy rest billets and ammunition dumps and also on the Busigny railway station and two airdromes, one of which was occupied by large bombing machines.

Aerial fighting was exceedingly intense, encounters occurring between large formations. Nineteen German airplanes were destroyed, and nine were driven down out of control. Twelve of our machines are missing.

Six hundred bombs were dropped during the night on two airdromes used by enemy night flying machines and on ammunition dumps and billets. All our machines returned.

ROME, March 20.—Today's official report, recounting the destruction of two hostile airplanes and two captive balloons, says:

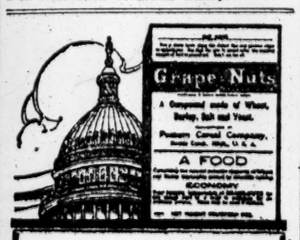
Our aviators set fire to two enemy captive balloons at Conegliano and Col Mirano. Two hostile airplanes were brought down, one by French aviators at San Giacomo di Veglia, and the other by British airmen on the Asiago plateau.

AIR FIGHT NEAR HELIGOLAND.

British Drive a German Machine Down in Flames.

LONDON, March 20.—"On March 19 a British seaplane patrol, flying in Heligoland Bight, encountered two enemy seaplanes ten miles northeastward of Borkum," says an Admiralty announcement.

"The enemy was engaged and one of his machines was driven down in flames. Our machines returned safely."



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as a "saving" food for these serious times, rests upon real merit.

Unlike the ordinary cereal Grape-Nuts requires no sugar, little milk or cream, and requires no cooking or other preparation in serving.

A trial is well worth while for those who sincerely desire to save.

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SCREEN INTENTIONS BY DRIVE RUMORS

Germans, by Various Reports of an "Offensive," Aim to Confuse Allies.

AN ATTACK BY GALLWITZ?

Force of 350,000 Said to be Available for Use Against Franco-American Lines.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Renewal of German talk of a great west front offensive this Spring is ascribed in official dispatches from Switzerland today to the desire of the German General Staff to confuse the Allies as to Germany's real intentions.

Attention is called, however, to the concentration of strong German forces in the west under able leaders. Germany's advance notices of an attack, in the words of the dispatch, probably are designed to unsettle opinion and to circulate inaccurate information.

German newspapers are quoted to show that big armies have been put in the west, and increasing artillery activity, it is observed, may be of more than passing significance.

"The German press," say the dispatches, "has been attempting recently to convey the impression that the great offensive so often heralded against the Franco-English front would be postponed and perhaps even would not take place. Today, on the contrary, an inverse tendency is to be marked in Germany. Hindenburg and Ludendorff, in an interview which they recently gave to the newspaper correspondents at Great Headquarters, let it be understood that the hour of the attack was not far distant, and that the French 'had dug their graves with their own hands.' These words were understood to denote that the offensive had been decided upon, that it would be soon, and it undoubtedly would be aimed particularly against the French.

"The reports which Germany is spreading may have a tendency in the idea of the German General Staff to unsettle opinion and upset predictions by the circulation of inaccurate information. It is necessary, in any case, to note these different manifestations.

Suggests an Offensive by Gallwitz.

"A dispatch from Berlin to the Basler Nachrichten for March 18 emphasizes the name of Von Gallwitz, whose presence on the French front between that of the Crown Prince and that of Duke Albrecht of Württemberg has been mentioned by the German communiqué. Their armies must be about 350,000 strong in the Verdun-Lunéville sector. 'This army, which is an attacking army, and whose head is famous as an artilleryman of the highest order,' says this dispatch, 'will probably not delay long in assuming the offensive. The ceaselessly increasing artillery activity in the sector is besides a highly characteristic symptom. It is probable that the Below army which operated against Italy now forms a part of the Gallwitz army group.'

"It is well to compare this dispatch with the article that the military correspondent of the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung published on March 18. In this article, entitled 'When Will the Offensive Be Made?' one reads this sentence: 'It is very probable that the many divisions that are now assembled on the west front will not be long inactive.' It is true that the same writer adds: 'Can it be said that we will be postponing the final decision if we do not attack at once? Are there not other ways of crushing our adversaries? The shameful violence shown by the Entente toward neutrals, and particularly toward Holland, shows us how much the submarine war menaces our enemies. Even if we should not attack, the leaders of the Entente will soon be themselves brought to ruin.'

"The correspondent of the National Zeitung of Basle telegraphed to that paper on March 18 from Vienna:

"'According to my own impressions, official circles cannot count upon the immediate success of their pacifist efforts, and the starting of an attack on the west front seems inevitable.'"

The dispatch concludes with the following comment:

"It is of interest to record all these press notes, whose conclusions seem to indicate that they are following orders. It is well to remember that there may always be in these campaigns a possible political manoeuvre."

Preparing the German Press.

ZURICH, March 20.—Another of the reports of an impending German blow in the west appears in the Cologne Gazette. It says that the German Headquarters Staff is organizing a series of conferences, to be held at Cologne, Berlin, Karlsruhe, Hanover, and Leipsic, with representatives of the leading newspapers, for the purpose of preparing the German press for operations on a great scale on the western front.

SOLDIERS IN FRANCE NOT LIKELY TO VOTE

War Department Opposes It, Regarding a General Poll an Impossible Undertaking.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A formal recommendation against any attempt to record the soldier vote in France for elections held during the war has been prepared by the War Department. After an assessment of the opinions of General Pershing and his staff, and of department officials on this side, it was learned tonight that the department had determined that no practical method of taking the votes of members of the expeditionary forces could be devised.

The subject was brought up recently by a Western State, which proposed a scheme of its own for obtaining the vote of its citizens in France. While it might be possible for a single State to accomplish this, the army holds that extension of that privilege to all States would impose a burden upon the military forces at the front that would seriously impair their efficiency.

New York State obtained the vote of strictly New York military units in France last Winter, sending a commission there for that purpose. It is pointed out, however, that the troops were then all in training camps and not actually engaged at the front, and also that the process of replacement of casualties had not set in.

GUNS ACTIVE IN ITALY.

Engagements Reported from the Trentino to the Lower Piave.

ROME, March 20.—"West of Lake Garda," says today's War Office report, "there occurred frequently a harassing fire by the opposing artillery. From Lake Garda to Montello there were desultory artillery actions. Along the Piave exploring parties exchanged rifle fire across the river, and a patrol encounter took place. Our artillery carried out effective bursts of fire against hostile positions on the left bank of the river between Noventa and Grisolera."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, March 18, (Associated Press.)—The snow along the mountain fronts has been reduced considerably by mild weather recently, but the amount remaining is sufficient to retard extensive operations. Military activity is confined chiefly to patrol actions and aerial encounters.

The Piave front also is affected by Spring freshets having made the stream too wide and deep for crossing by considerable bodies of troops.

The head of the American military mission to Italy is making a tour of the mountain and Piave fronts, visiting each army corps and examining the organization and equipment of the troops.

WINTER DELAY OF AIRCRAFT

Coffin Says Weather Alone Caused Lagging in Production.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., March 20.—Severe climatic conditons throughout the Winter alone are responsible for the slight lagging in aircraft production, according to Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Board.

"Reports of friction of any sort are pure bunk," said Mr. Coffin just before his departure for Dayton.

In company with H. Snowden Marshall of New York and two other men, constituting a board of investigation of aircraft construction conditions, Mr. Coffin visited Detroit factories engaged in aircraft work. He declared that the production of aircraft in the seven huge shops in Detroit was proceeding splendidly.

Disloyalist Lashed with Iron Whip.

RENO, Nev., March 20.—Elmer White, who boasted that he helped to celebrate the sinking of the Tuscania at Gardnerville, Nev., several weeks ago, was lashed to a stake and whipped with an iron cat-of-nine-tails at Yerrington, Nev., last night by a citizens' committee. He then was coated with tar and feather and ordered out of town.

TEUTON EMBASSY HIT IN AIR RAID ON PARIS

Caretaker Now Asks France to Pay $900 for Enemy's Destruction of Own Property.

PARIS, March 19.—In the recent German aerial attack on Paris, one of the enemy aviators dropped a bomb which struck and damaged the embassy building of one of the Central Powers.

Two days later the caretaker of the building requested the legation of the neutral power representing the enemy's country to present a bill to the French Government for the damages done to the building.

France is asked to pay $900 for destruction by the enemy of his own property.

PUTNAM DOWNS TWO MORE.

Brookline Aviator Now Has four German Machines to His Credit.

PARIS, March 19 (Delayed).—David E. Putnam, of Brookline, Mass., a member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, has just brought down two more German airplanes. Putnam also has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant in the French Army. He already has the War Cross with palms.

On the afternoon of March 14 Putnam attacked three Albatross monoplanes, bringing down one and putting the others to flight. The next day he attacked two two-seated machines, one of which crashed to the ground in flames. In each case Putnam was alone on patrol duty.

This makes four machines with which Putnam is officially credited, although he brought down a fifth on a German airdrome. This was not seen by French observers and therefore was not officially credited.

Putnam is a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam.

LIEUT. W. J. JOHNSON KILLED

Aviator Plunges to Death at San Antonio, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 20.—First Lieutenant Walter J. Johnson, 22 years old, was killed this morning when the Canadian plane which he was driving fell 1,500 feet at Kelly Field. His father, M. H. Johnson, resides in Jersey City, N. J.

Lieutenant Johnson had just started on an advanced cross-country flight, and had risen 1,500 feet when his plane was seen to falter and dive.

Walter J. Johnson was a son of Michael H. Johnson, a retired Police Captain of Jersey City. The young man was graduated from the New York University, School of Commerce, about a year ago. Before he enlisted in June in the Aviation Corps he was employed in the coupon department of J. P. Morgan & Co.

When Captain Johnson heard of his son's death he said:

"It is all in the game, but it is better to have had Walter killed outright than to have had him maimed and a cripple for life. No American could wish a better death for his son than to have him give his life for his country. It takes away the sting of death."

WON'T TAKE LUXBURG HOME

Swedish Agents Cancel Passage of the Former German Minister.

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—The Argentine Government is having a hard time in getting rid of Count Von Luxburg, the former German minister. The agents of the Swedish steamer Valparaiso, on board which Von Luxburg had received safe conduct to start on a homeward voyage, now refuse to accept the former minister as a passenger.

The Argentine Government, therefore, is making attempts to have Von Luxburg leave the country on a Norwegian vessel which is due to sail at an early date.

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Concrete barges don't burn, don't leak, don't wear out.

Moderate first cost. No painting; no repairs.

More quickly built than wood or steel and give longer service, without interruptions.

Fifteen years' specializing on successful concrete-in-water constructions proves that we build concrete barges right.

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"Builders of over 100 reinforced concrete dams"

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A Corset—no matter how good it may be—fails unless it is suited to your particular figure. Here each one is fitted by an experienced corsetiere. We carry in stock over 50 different models, so that you can be sure we can fit YOU, no matter what your figure. Our experts will gladly help you select the corset best suited to you.

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179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

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Minute Men are speaking every night in motion-picture houses for the government. Will you help? Call to-day. 53 East 44th.

This space given by G. F. Heublein & Bro.

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BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try it and Be Convinced.

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There is the utmost of quality in every Gossard. Their style is unquestioned and inimitable, their all-day comfort is priceless and proverbial, and they offer a wearing service that alone is worth the price you pay, whether it be $2.00, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, $5.00, $5.50 or up to $50.00.

It is practicing true economy to buy a Gossard Corset.

The name *Gossard* on the inside of the corset is your guarantee of the original. Insist upon it. There is no corset "just as good" for you.

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The Women, Children and Men of Northwestern France and Belgium are Naked

We want all your old clothing, shoes, hats and underwear IMMEDIATELY. Notify The Fifth Avenue Association at 542 Fifth Ave., or telephone 2390 Vanderbilt, and the Red Cross Delivery will call for bundles.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Will offer most unusual values today in

Women's Spring Suits Special at $29.50

¶ Newest and most individual of Spring suits in man-tailored, braid-trimmed, and dressy Eton and Pony effects, displaying the season's most exclusive ideas in collars and vestees. Beautifully tailored in

Smart Tweeds, Fine quality Taffeta, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Oxfords, Heather Mixtures, and Wool Jersey.

All the wanted colors. Sizes 34 to 44, and one model to 50½. *Fourth Floor*

New Sports and Street Coats for Women at $25

—skilful reproductions of our higher-priced models

¶ Few coats at this popular figure are nearly as individual as these. They are all reproductions of higher-priced models, developed in Wool Velour, Wool Jersey, Covert, Army Clothe, Serge, Gabardine, Burella Wool Poplin and mixtures.

Sizes 34 to 48.

Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats at $17.50

¶ Stunning seven-eighth length models, for motoring and general wear. Yoke and sleeves lined with Satin. Obtainable in Grey, Green and Tan tones. Sizes 34 to 48.

Beginning Today—An Important Special

Sale of 175 Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses Very Special at $18.50

¶ This is a very low price for frocks so smart, so new and becoming. They are the result of a very special purchase from one of New York's leading dressmakers. Included are:

Tailored Serge Dresses in Straight-line model or with plaited tunic skirt; embroidered and beaded frocks of Crepe de Chine; others in Taffeta and combination effects.

Those in Serge are obtainable in Navy Blue and Black; those in Silk are to be had in Taupe, Navy Blue, Beige, Black, Copenhagen Blue and Wisteria. *Fourth Floor*

DE PINNA

FOUNDED-1880-LONDON

The skill to produce for girls of from 6 to 14 years distinctive tailored dresses and coats depends in a great measure on the choice of fabrics and the ability shown in the workmanship.

That De Pinna tailored coats and dresses are worn by the girls in attendance at our most select schools is due to the extreme care we use in selecting the most approved models produced abroad and then bringing to this country for De Pinna reproductions or adaptations the very fine fabrics used in making the originals.

Girls' regulation Montrose Dress, for girls of from 6 to 14 years, in English poplin with navy collar. Price $14.

Girls' regulation Middy Blouses, in imported fabrics, sizes 6 to 16 years. From $2.75. Bloomers and skirts to match.

Girls' Coats in full length and reefer models in imported woolens and worsteds, for girls of 4 to 16 years.

"Anniped" Shoes.

Girls' Dresses, in imported washable materials for girls of 3 to 14 years, $5.50. These dresses are made in new guimpe effects,—some have bloomers.

Tailored Hats for girls are especially designed by De Pinna to be worn with our own models in coats, suits and dresses.

Girls' First Suits,—Imported tweeds and heather knit.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for Thursday, Friday and Saturday only

A Sale of Men's Soft Hats and Derbies at $1.75

¶ This event has been planned to clear out all broken assortments of soft hats and derbies in our stock. Every hat is in excellent condition, and the styles are all good.

"Bloch" Reed Pullman Baby Carriages . . . $29.75

Very Special Value at This Price

Made of finest quality half round reed, with reed hood, these full size "Pullmans" have the style, the strength, the safety features, the springiness characteristic of all Bloch carriages. The comfortable reclining back, the sliding board across the wooden foot space, add to the model's desirability.

In gray or white enamel or in natural reed.

A complete assortment of English Perambulators, Mail Carts, Carriages, Go-Carts and Strollers.

Fourth Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Look before or you'll find yourself behind."

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More or less uncertainty enters into every transaction which rests in the hands of a single individual, irrespective of his ability or honesty.

In justice to your heirs you could not act more wisely than to appoint the *Franklin Trust Company* Executor and Trustee under your Will, thereby eliminating this element of uncertainty. The fee is identical in both cases.

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166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
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HELP!
Knights of Columbus War Fund
3 Booths in the Store

New Smocks for Spring $5.00

"Adorable," you'll say, when you see them. Natural color mercerized and silk Pongee, hand-smocked in two-color contrast, with collar and cuffs of leaf green or Copen Pongee silk.

Other smocks from $1.75 to $2.95.
Main Floor.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

Gifts

Just as you have one shop for linen, another for shoes, another for lace or phonograph records or books or bon bons—

So you have Ovington's for Gifts.

At all seasons during the year, remember that this is the one store that you should think of whenever you think of Gifts.

Ovington's
312-314 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Best & Co.

FURS
for Smart Spring Wear

The Fur Section is now displaying the newly conceived styles in Spring furs.

CAPES
COATEES
BOLEROS

Many are fashioned in Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), and there are a variety of captivating modes produced from moleskin, nutria, squirrel, in entirely new adaptations for Spring and Summer.

Third Floor.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN WAR INK.
Mix With Water—That's All.
None Better.
Has stood all the tests.
Adopted by large corporations, Hotels and Schools.
Best for general office and home use.
FOUR COLORS.
Blue Black, Red, Green, Purple copying. Reduces price of ink two-thirds.
Demonstrated & Sold at Macy's This Week.
Sold by leading Department Stores.
Distributed by
International Stationery Co., E. H. Walsh, George Borgfeldt & Co., A. G. Deatly & Co., Schiefflin & Co. Made by
Manufacturers' Service Co.
27 EAST 22ND ST., N. Y.

"A queer feller, by a queerer."
—BOOTH TARKINGTON—
By **Robert Cortes Holliday**
Net, $1.25
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

CALL MRS. REISINGER IN SPIES INQUIRY

Will Be Asked to Tell What She Knows About "Count" de Clairmont.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST HER

De Woody Says It So Happened That She Knew Some of the Quartet Ordered Deported.

Mrs. Hugo Reisinger of 993 Fifth Avenue, widow of Hugo Reisinger, and a daughter of the late Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, has been asked to visit Chief Charles F. De Woody of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation and give to him any information she may have regarding the "Count" de Clairmont, one of the four spy suspects ordered deported to France by President Wilson. Mrs. Reisinger is in Atlantic City and is expected to come to New York today. She probably will confer with Mr. De Woody in his office in the Park Row Building.

The fact that Mrs. Reisinger was acquainted with Clairmont was disclosed by a photograph of herself and Clairmont. Mrs. Reisinger explains that she, like many other persons, met Clairmont and had every reason to believe him what he claimed to be, a loyal citizen of France. She expressed amazement when informed that he was under arrest and was suspected of being an agent of the German spy system.

"It should be plainly stated," said Mr. De Woody last night, "that the Government has no evidence of any kind to connect Mrs. Reisinger with the activities of Clairmont or any of the other persons now in custody. It just so happens that she is one among many well-known persons who knew one or more of these persons, and we simply want to find out what she knows, if anything, about the man's history during the year she has known him."

No Statement from Counsel.

Mrs. Reisinger is at the Hotel Traymore in Atlantic City. She refused to be seen there last night, and informed the Atlantic City correspondent of THE TIMES that any statements which may be issued will be given by William F. McCombs, her attorney. Mrs. Reisinger has been at the Traymore since March 16. Mr. McCombs said last night that he talked with Mrs. Reisinger over the long-distance telephone, and that he had also conferred with her son in New York during the day. He said, however, that he had no statement to make, and that he did not expect to issue any.

"I do not think that there is anything to be said in this matter," said Mr. McCombs, "for it is nothing more than an unpleasant incident."

Prior to coming to this country with Mme. Elizabeth Charlotte Nix, the friend of Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to this country, Clairmont was known in Paris as M. Robert. It is said that he first assumed the title "Count de Clairmont" after his arrival in this country. In the last two years he is declared to have made the acquaintance of scores of prominent persons and has always pretended to be a loyal supporter of the allied cause. He is also said to have been a patron of a number of entertainments and other affairs given in support of allied war charities.

Mme. Storch, the young Turkish woman who is asserted to be the head of the spy combination, was said yesterday to be Mme. Hesketh, having married quite young an officer of the British Army named Hesketh. Whether or not she was ever divorced from that officer has not been stated. It was said they parted a short time after they were married and the young woman went to Paris, where she attracted the attention of the French Secret Service.

Try to Get a Hearing.

Mme. Storch, Mme. Nix, and Baron Henri de Beville, who are held on Ellis Island pending the enforcement of President Wilson's order for their deportation to France, are now said to realize the seriousness of the situation they are in and are no longer so defiant as they were when taken into custody. It was said that these three persons had been trying to get a hearing before a special immigration board, but their efforts are understood to have been without result, and they probably will start for France on the first liner leaving New York for a French port. The Count de Clairmont is seriously ill in his apartments in Fifty-eighth Street.

Edmond Rousselot, who as the "Marquis di Castillo" is charged with forging documents which purported to name him an official agent in this country of King Alfonso of Spain and who also forged a pass to American naval vessels, was to have gone on trial before Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday. With the consent of the District Attorney the case was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning.

MME. NIX KNOWN IN LOUISVILLE

Said to Have Received Checks from Bernstorff While Living There.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—Mme. Nix and her companion, Count Robert de Clairmont, detained in New York City by the Federal authorities, spent six months of 1914 in Louisville. Count de Clairmont is known to have told local manufacturers he was interested in procuring such articles as field kitchens and similar equipment for the French Government. In the latter part of 1914 he told Dr. Richard T. Yoe, with whom he had boarded, that he was then engaged in negotiations with the Kentucky Wagon Company for field kitchens for the French army.

When Mme. Nix arrived here in July, 1914, she declared her husband had been recalled to Germany on business and that her children and her cousin, Count de Clairmont, had been on their way to Mexico City to visit her brother, a banker. About six weeks after the war began, Mme. Nix confessed to financial embarrassment by reason of her inability to get funds through from Berlin. She repeatedly expressed a desire to meet Count von Bernstorff, and finally wrote him a letter, she said, explaining her plight.

Dr. Yoe said he saw a letter received by her from Count von Bernstorff in which he directed Mme. Nix to go to Cincinnati and see the German Consul, which she did. From that time on, it was said, Count von Bernstorff sent her a check for $300 monthly. She showed the checks freely and explained their source.

GERMAN EDITORS PUT ON TRIAL FOR TREASON

Headlines of Philadelphia Tageblatt Quoted in Prosecution of Darkow and Werner.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 20.—Louis Werner and Dr. Martin Darkow, editors of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, were called for trial on the charge of treason in the United States Court here today. The charge was based on alleged treasonable articles published in the Tageblatt which was raided on Sept. 10 last.

District Attorney Kane, in his opening for the Government, declared the managing editor Darkow, handled the foreign news, and that Werner, editor-in-chief, prepared the editorials. They were arrested, he said, because of the deliberate attempt that they made to color news to favor Germany and to belittle the United States and the Allies. This, he added, certainly gave aid and comfort to the enemy and brought the defendants under the pale of treason.

Mr. Kane exhibited a number of "heads" to stories and said that these were general and willful distortions of the truth to help Germany and her cause in this country. "Dreams, froth," was the way the headwriter—Darkow—characterized the rejoicing of England and France when the United States entered the war on April 6. "Got her already" was the top line on the sinking of the American steamship Orleans.

Food conservation, Mr. Kane said, had been attacked in the Tageblatt as a "fake" and "miserable piece of humbug." Dozens of articles similar in the tenor of their headlines were cited by Mr. Kane, who declared they hindered recruiting, hampered the war, and were treasonable in the extreme.

"I will state right here, gentlemen," said Mr. Kane, "that headline writing is a very important factor in newspaper policy. It is quite as important as editorial writing. The policy of the paper is shown as much in the headlines as in the editorial. While the headlines purport to give a résumé of the news in the article, they really give that news from the standpoint of the paper's policy."

Agent Garbarino of the Department of Justice testified that Werner had called at his office two days after the September raid to ask if he (Garbarino) was responsible for newspaper stories that Senator La Follette was interested in the activities of the Tageblatt.

"I told Mr. Werner," said the witness, "that I had given out no such statements, and that several of the interviews which had been attributed to me were absolutely false and had not been given by me."

Webster Spates, another special agent, testified that he had visited the Tageblatt offices prior to the raid on an investigation. He related how Werner refused to talk to him, even after he had shown his official credentials.

FREED OF SCHEELE CHARGE.

Ex-Consul Heydrick Said to Have Been Accused in Revenge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 20.—Alfred Heydrick, former American Consul at Matanzas, who was arrested recently for alleged German espionage activities, was released today.

His arrest followed a story told by Dr. Walter Scheele, indicted in New York as a dynamiter. Heydrick says that Scheele called at his residence, saying that he was receiving $200 a month from Germany, but that the pay arrangements had been interfered with recently, and asked Heydrick to advance him $200.

Instead of advancing the money, Heydrick reported Scheele to the police, and Scheele, apparently in revenge, implicated the former Consul.

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[FROM THEIR LONDON BRANCH]
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FROM THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
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Supervised by
H. ELY GOLDSMITH, C. P. A.
Certified Public Accountant
A. ALVIN FLEISCHER
Formerly U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue
our service insures pleasing results and often SAVES IN ACTUAL CASH many times its moderate cost.
There are ONLY 8 MORE DAYS TO FILE RETURNS, during which our offices will remain open until 9 P. M.
We invite consultation at your or our offices after telephone appointment.
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34th Street, New York

THE VOGUE OF CAPES

To enter our cloak and suit department is to know that *Capes* and *Cape-coats* are in vogue.

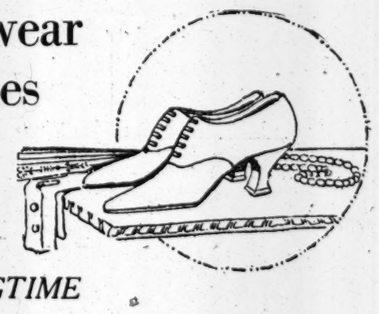
There are *Capes* both long and short, *Cape-coats* with and without sleeves—Spanish styles, military cuts, belted, draped, and full effects.

Materials are serge, tricot, covert, cashmere velour, jersey, silk duvetyn, charmeuse, and velveteen—with silk linings in striking designs or conservative colors.

35.00 to 85.00

R. H. Macy & Co.

Footwear Fancies



for SPRINGTIME

An *Aristocrat* Among Shoes
Is *Democratic* in Price——

An old friend in new guise is the oxford this season. It retains the characteristic comfort and trimness that we liked in the past, but there is a smartness and daintiness in its appearance as welcome as Springtime itself.

Our shoe department features the new oxfords. They are made of fine leather on a slender, comfortable last. The Louis XV. heel is covered in leather. Priced at $7.49, and may be had in tan calf, patent leather or black kidskin.

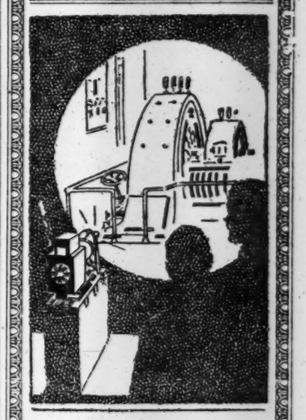
Women whose ankles forbid the wearing of pumps will find in these oxfords the support of a high shoe and the daintiness of a low shoe.

Illustrated—A smart model in dark tan leather. Simple in character and comfortable in construction. A very distinctive shoe. Priced $7.49

Second Floor, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Motion Pictures Are Silent Salesmen

They take up the work of sales getting where the catalogue and "still photographs" leave off. The "hardened prospect" who "hails from Missouri" is easily convinced of the merits of your goods when your salesman turns his office into a "picture theatre," his blank wall into a screen. Equip your sales force with

Portable Motion-Picture Projectors

and they will find orders where none were before—for the story of the screen speaks louder than words. For the manufacturer of heavy machinery, the engineering and construction organization no sales energy carries more weight than motion pictures of installations they have completed. This

Motor-Driven Projector at $169.00

requires no experienced operators. It is made with aluminum case, all moving parts being incased and run in oil. Fitted with variable speed built-in motor, incandescent projection lamp, and Bausch and Lomb optical system. All contained in a quartered oak case which serves as a stand as well as a carrying case and which also acts as a film magazine. Uses standard film. It takes its power from an ordinary lamp socket, and can be made ready for service in a few minutes.

MOTION-PICTURE CAMERAS

Two excellent machines which can be operated by the amateur and which will supply the films for the projectors described above. Fitted with 50 M. M. Focus Bausch and Lomb Tessar Lenses, Series 1C, speed F-3.5, a film register, exposure indicator to eliminate guesswork, direct view finder, adjustable shutter and other things we shall be glad to show you when you call at our Camera and Photographic Supply Department.

"Cub Special" $109.00
"Star Reporter" $149.00
Tripod $24.74

It it's used in photography you can buy it at Macy's

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

If you are in doubt about the appropriateness of any gift offering or you wish the advice of "some one who knows" about things for women folks, you should consult the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., B'way.

Youthful Spring Raiment for the Miss

The preparations of the Lord & Taylor Misses' Section this season far out-distance any previous efforts in the wide assortments, style supremacy and surprising values. The Pre-Easter showing of Suits, Coats and Dresses has brought very enthusiastic commendation from the many debutantes who have visited this section in the last few days.

Against the spacious background of the Misses' Shop itself, the great variety of exclusive designs, the deft workmanship and sterling quality of the fabrics, reveals a consummate artistry, which makes this department a noteworthy leader in America's Fashion World.

Never before have we shown such display of original Coats, Suits and Dresses for Easter.

Quaint, manly little Box Coats, prim Eton Jackets and Tuxedo effects with jaunty white or plaid vests and collars; alert little Pony Coats, trig three-piece Suits with dapper arrangement of tunics—all proving how charming serious little Suits can be.

The Dresses, too, while prettily simple and demure, are filled with unusual grace and charm. From colorful Roumanian ideas in serge and taffeta, new foulards and scroll-worked, colored Georgettes, to odd little buttoned-on-sleeve ideas, reminiscent of Robin Hood's days, the assortment includes a charming Frock or Gown for every particular Miss.

Sports Suits declare themselves in the new wireless blue, in grey, in green, in Persian red and in mauve, and the very graceful new Capes are mysteriously draped and lined with beautiful silks.

There are stunning new Motor Coats also and Riding Habits direct from England, and turning Summerward, one finds a promise of seashore days, in the fresh, crisp ginghams, the dainty voiles and the organdies, with many frills and furbelows, a number of them in delicate pastel shades.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

SOCIALISTS SHIFT TO WAR PROGRAM

Publisher of Pearson's Magazine Calls Followers to Support of President.

HOPE IN BRITISH LABOR

Jewish League of America Asks Radicals to Unite for Protracted Fight Against Germany.

Another indication of the growing shift of the Socialist Party in favor of the war was given yesterday when A. W. Ricker, publisher and general manager of Pearson's Magazine, a Socialist periodical which has opposed the war so far, made public a statement written by him which will appear in the May issue appealing to the Socialist and radical elements in the United States "to join in support of the war aims of President Wilson and the British Labor Party."

The Allies are not now fighting for territory," says Mr. Ricker. "They are fighting for democracy. Three factors have made for this change:

"First—The Russian Revolution.

"Second—America's participation in the war.

"Third—The growing power of the Labor Party in England.

"It is plain that the Russian Revolution, the attempt to found a democracy in Russia, has made a profound change in the sentiments of all the nations.

"When President Wilson committed America to the war he announced that our country would demand nothing in the way of compensation. Ours was to be a fight for democracy and for the overthrow of German militarism. This announcement was received with a great deal of suspicion, which was most pronounced among the Socialists and radicals, and found expression in the St. Louis declaration of the Socialist Party. President Wilson, however, has emphasized his policy in every official declaration he has since made.

"Moreover, the President has set his face strongly against the adoption of universal military training, in spite of all the capitalist interests.

"At the time of our entry into the war the sorest point of all to Americans was an alliance with Great Britain, against which there has been a natural inborn feeling on the part of native Americans which has been imbibed from our school textbooks. Our ill-feeling toward England, however, will all be swept away with the rise of the British Labor Party, which is sure to be a party of great influence in England after the Parliamentary elections are held.

"The program of the British Labor Party, little known as yet in this country, but sure to be discussed as it becomes known, constitutes one of the most interesting documents in the history of the English people.

"The one big fact at the present moment is this: Democracy, real Democracy, is beginning to function in every one of the allied nations which are really fighting, and when Democracy functions through the Allied Governments then the war indeed becomes a war by Democracy, of Democracy and for Democracy. I believe the time has come now in this country when the Socialists and radicals must change their attitude toward the war or they will be charged with being ridiculous.

"Nothing is clearer from the events of the last year than that the President has set his face against the forces of reaction. Therefore it is of the highest importance that the radicals work with rather than against the President. Thousands of American Socialists are in the army and there will be more thousands called. We, who are not in the army, cannot wash our hands of the war."

A plea for unity of Socialists and radicals in backing the national war aims was issued yesterday by the Jewish Socialist League of America. The appeal was made in the form of a call for a national conference of loyal Socialists, to be held Sunday afternoon, April 14, in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street. Russia's fate and the necessity for a protracted war against Germany are cited as proof for the need of united action in this country.

"The terrible calamity that has befallen Russia imposes a new duty upon us," says the call. "This duty means that we must all forget the differences of opinion that have existed in the Socialist ranks of America concerning the war, and that we must, with united effort, take an active part in the great and sacred work of safeguarding our liberties and of helping to secure liberty for our brethren across the ocean."

Dr. Eliot Passes 84.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, today observed his eighty-fourth birthday. There was no special celebration. Many of Dr. Eliot's friends called to offer congratulations.

TO DISCUSS OTTINGER BILL.

Nathan Hirsch Calls Meeting of Taxpayers and Civic Associations.

A meeting to discuss the Ottinger-Adler bill has been called for tomorrow night at the Hotel Majestic by Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and Investigation of Mortgage Loans. The bill, which is now before the Legislature, provides that the west side improvement plan be placed under the control of a new State committee of seven, with full powers to act. Mr. Hirsch in his letter to real estate, taxpayers, and civic associations, requesting their attendance at the meeting in part says:

"The New York Central appears determined to grab the city's priceless waterfront. Its efforts to appropriate the entire west side of Manhattan and part of the waterfront of the Bronx have been repeatedly frustrated by the vigilance of the people in the last ten years. It now intends apparently to consummate its purpose by creating a 'commission' that may give the railroad what it wants.

"A bill creating such a commission was introduced in the Legislature bearing Senator Ottinger's name. Senator Ottinger represents part of the middle west side of Manhattan. His friends excuse him by saying he did not draw the bill, but merely introduced it by request. In order that Senator Ottinger may fully explain the purposes of the bill and his responsibility for it, he has been invited to attend a public hearing on the measure which has been called by the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and the Investigation of Mortgage Loans. This committee is engaged in finding new sources of revenue, and it feels that if the Ottinger bill becomes a law all its efforts to relieve the pressure of taxation on real estate may be in vain.

"The west side waterfront is the city's most valuable asset, and its alienation from the city to a railroad would be a fatal financial blow. There is no limit to the financial obligations that may be incurred on behalf of the city by this proposed commission, which may exhaust not only the city's borrowing capacity, but its financial resources as well."

Among those invited to address the meeting are William R. Hearst, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Frank Moss, Ira Place, Vice President of the New York Central; Controller Charles L. Craig, and Mrs. Charles A. Bryan.

CALL FOR NEEDLE WORKERS.

National Guild Seeks Additional Membership of 100,000.

Members of the New York City Branch of the Needlework Guild of America were guests of Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, the National President, at the Cosmopolitan Club, yesterday afternoon, at the opening of a drive for 100,000 new members. Membership dues are two new garments or the equivalent in money. The guild has been working for thirty-one years, and distributes thousands of new garments annually to different churches and charities. Representatives of crippled children's organizations, those for deaf mutes, and many others were present yesterday to express their appreciation of the work done by the guild for them.

The guild is the only organization in New York which distributes new garments. In addition to its regular work it has co-operated with the Red Cross in war work.

TO TEACH MILITARY SCIENCE

City College Announces New Course In Charge of Canadian.

The creation of a department of Military Science and Tactics was announced yesterday by the Trustees of the College of the City of New York. The professor in charge of the drilling of the students and their instruction in theoretical work will be Captain William H. King, D. S. O., of the Fifty-second Battalion of the Canadian Infantry.

This is the first time that such a chair has been instituted in the City College although an extensive course in drill and tactics was given last year under the direction of Captain Holton, member of the faculty of the college. The course was dropped because it was impossible to get an army officer to take charge of the work.

Captain King was decorated with the Distinguished Service Order for his gallantry in the action about Lens. He was severely wounded in a trench raid last September and spent several months in an army hospital. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto. The Canadian Government has granted the Captain a leave of absence in order that he may teach at City College.

Senator Broussard Seriously Ill.

NEW IBERIA, La., March 20.—Senato Broussard is critically ill at his home here. An operation was followed by infusion of blood, which physicians said was successful, but other complications developed.

ASKS 6-CENT FARE AS A WAR MEASURE

T. P. Shonts Writes to Mayor Hylan Proposing a Bargain with City.

T. P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, made public yesterday a letter which he sent to Mayor Hylan a few days ago suggesting that as a war measure fares on all railroads in the State which are now 5 cents be increased to 6 cents. The letter followed a talk on the subject which Mr. Shonts had with the Mayor. If the suggestion is adopted even only so far as it relates to the Interborough and the New York Railways Company, Mr. Shonts will agree to waive any further delay in putting the dual system contract into effect.

The purpose of the increase, Mr. Shonts explains, is to insure the payment of the Interborough's preferential under the dual system contract with the city, and to insure sufficient earnings on the surface lines of the New York Railways Company "to keep them out of bankruptcy." The letter further explains that under the provisions of the contract between the city and the Interborough lines the latter has a lien on the earnings of the lines to the extent of $17,000,000 a year. It is estimated that these earnings will fall short about $2,000,000 a year for the first three years and that the city will have to provide for this and also for an annual interest charge on about $100,000,000 in bonds of about $4,500,000 a year.

"Using this increased rate," writes Mr. Shonts, "as applicable to the Interborough's earnings of last year, which aggregated about $40,000,000 on a 5-cent basis, and on the theory that all persons who rode on a 5-cent basis would ride on a 6-cent basis, the Interborough earnings would be $8,000,000 greater, and, of course, this would be all net."

Mr. Shonts said that this increase would not add an extra dollar to the company's income; it would only insure it in getting its preferential promptly instead of letting it accumulate with interest. If this extra $8,000,000 is earned the $2,000,000 would be procured to meet the preferential, as well as the $4,500,000 needed by the city to pay interest on its bonds, and would leave $1,500,000 to meet increased labor demands which Mr. Shonts is sure will be made when the present contracts with its employes expire on Sept. 1.

The letter points out that the $4,500,000 in interest which the city is liable for can be met only by putting the burden on the taxpayer or the rent payer, and real estate owners, it says, are already carrying all the burden they can stand. If the fare payer pays the extra cent, 300,000 strangers from all over the world who ride on the company's lines would be contributing to the fund to the benefit of all those who live and work in this city. Mr. Shonts incidentally called the attention of the Mayor to this provision in the dual contract: In any increased outlay over our estimates the cost of the money necessary to cover same will be added to our preferential." In conclusion Mr. Shonts says that because of war conditions there is pending in Washington legislation for the creation of a War Finance Corporation for the purpose of financing various kinds of public utilities.

"I am told," he wrote, "that if this bill becomes a law, as no doubt it will in some shape, the attitude of the Administration will be to help only those who help themselves, and I am told the question has already been asked, 'What will the communities whose public utilities come to this War Board for relief do in order to make more safe the securities which this Federal War Board will be asked to finance?'"

COMMANDER WYATT HELD.

Halifax Port Officer Indicted for Manslaughter as Result of Explosion

HALIFAX, N. S., March 20.—Commander Wyatt, R. N., chief examining officer of this port at the time of the explosion in December, was indicted today by the Grand Jury on a charge of manslaughter. The bill was found notwithstanding instructions to the jury yesterday by Justice Russell that there was nothing in the evidence to justify an indictment.

Commander Wyatt was severely censured for neglect of duty by the Government commission which investigated the collision between the steamships Mont Blanc and Imo, which caused the explosion.

ROOSEVELT GAINS STRENGTH

Little Doubt That He Will Address Maine Convention on May 28.

It was said yesterday that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was returning to robust health and that he would in all probability address the State Republican Convention in Portland, Me., on May 28.

His present plans are to reach Portland at noon on the latter date. When he arrives at the station he will be met by Frank J. Ham and other members of the committee and escorted to the convention hall.

Great Lakes Navigation Early.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—Passenger navigation on the great lakes will open next Monday, the earliest date in eight years.

MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHES FOR SPRING $20 TO $50

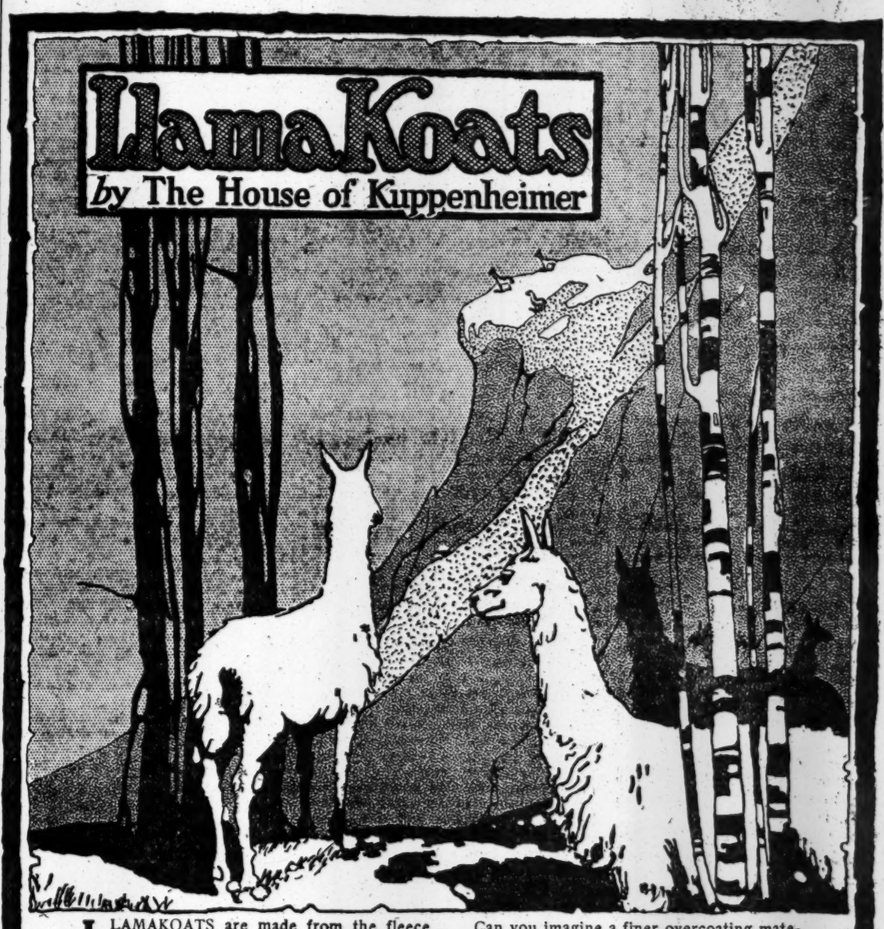
THESE Kirschbaum Spring suits and topcoats achieve the effect of smart shapeliness, without departing from appropriate war-time simplicity . . . . They conserve wool—not by a mixture of cotton—but by the use of all-wool fabrics, tailored with such thoroughness that they will wear long—and always look well upon you . . . . Fine selections at $25, $30, $35, $40.

Uniforms for Army Officers At Cost.

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient



LLAMAKOATS are made from the fleece of the Llama—a camel-like animal found only in the Andes Mountains of South America.

To protect the Llama from the cold winds and snow, nature provides it with an abundant coat of fawn-colored fleece, very thick and soft and from eight to ten inches long.

Can you imagine a finer overcoating material for man, for Spring, than that with which nature has furnished the hardy Llama? A most practical warmth-without-weight overcoating introduced by the House of Kuppenheimer, and already one of the most dominant and smartest novelties of the season.

In twelve colors—Caps to match.

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

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COME IN OR WRITE FOR LLAMA COAT BOOKLET AND NEW SPRING STYLE BOOK

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

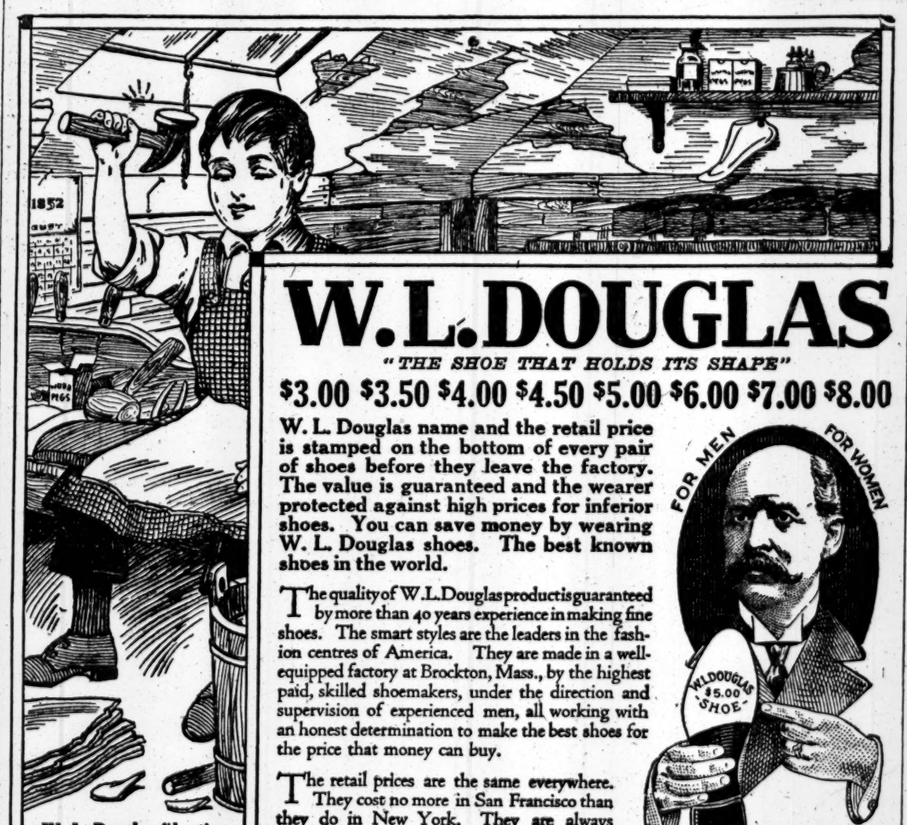
The Antiseptic Powder. Shake it into your Shoes, Sprinkle it in your Foot-Bath.

It makes Standing on the feet easy, Walking a delight. For all men drilling for Military Service the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual Advises Men in Training to shake a little Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

Do this and walk all day in comfort. It takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. At night, sprinkle it in the foot-bath, and soak and rub the feet. For over 25 years Allen's Foot-Ease has been the STANDARD remedy for hot, swollen, smarting, tender, tired, perspiring, aching feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses. Used by the American, British and French troops in Europe. One war relief committee reports that of all the things sent out in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot-Ease received the most praise from the soldiers and men of the navy. Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Department Store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy. Sold everywhere. Sample FREE by mail. Address,

ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LE ROY, N. Y.



W. L. Douglas "beating out" sole leather, a laborious process necessary at that time to harden the leather to lengthen its wear. While engaged in this labor he mashed his finger with the hammer, the marks of which remain to this day.

Copyright, W.L.Douglas Shoe Co.

W. L. DOUGLAS

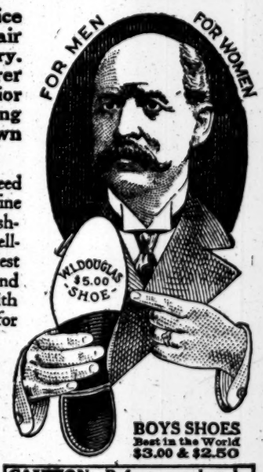
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of every pair of shoes before they leave the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. The best known shoes in the world.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.



BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
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Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas

President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. This is your only protection against high prices for inferior shoes.
BEWARE OF FRAUD

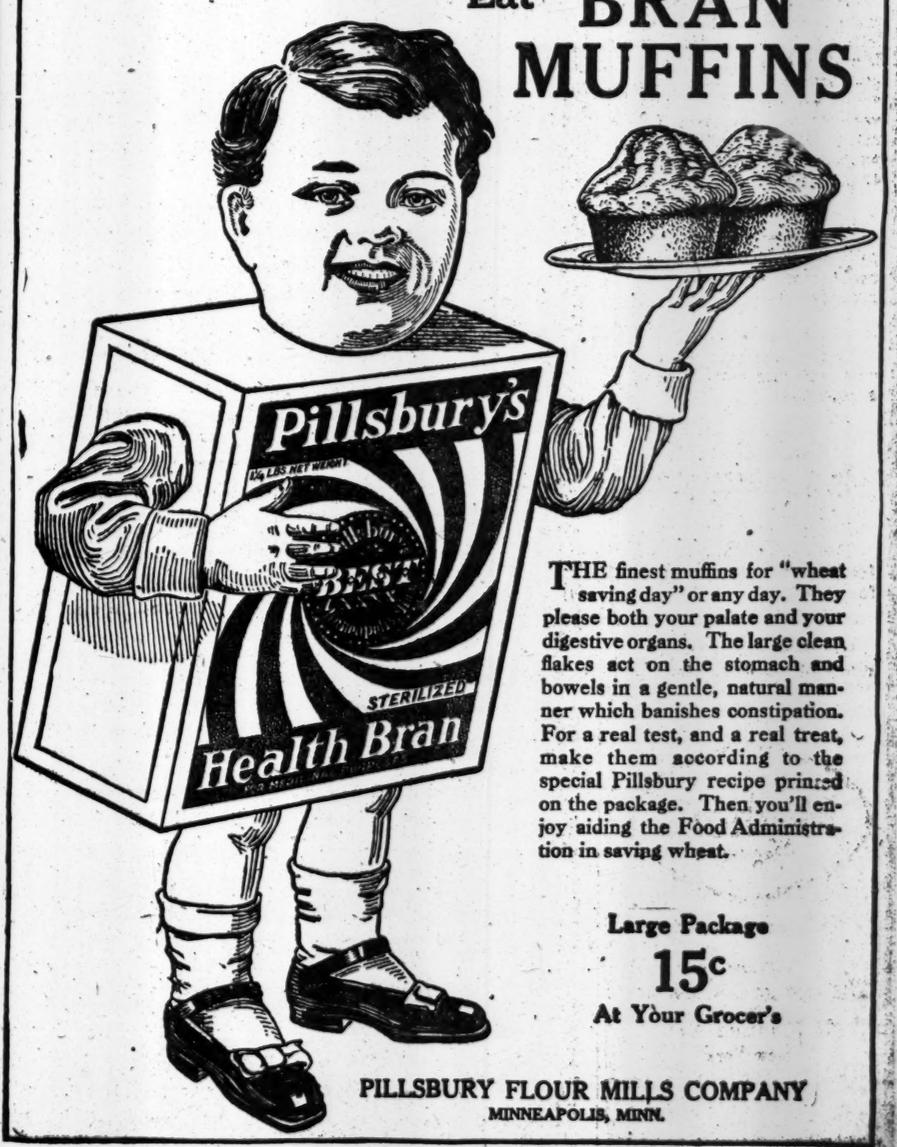
W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

★2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
★250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
★1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
★478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
★847 Broadway, near 14th.
★1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)
★ 984 Third Avenue.
★1452 Third Avenue.
★2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
★859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
★HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
★UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
★NEWARK—881 Broad Street.
★PATERSON—192 Market Street.
★TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Stores marked with a ★ carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.

Save Wheat

Eat BRAN MUFFINS



THE finest muffins for "wheat saving day" or any day. They please both your palate and your digestive organs. The large clean flakes act on the stomach and bowels in a gentle, natural manner which banishes constipation. For a real test, and a real treat, make them according to the special Pillsbury recipe printed on the package. Then you'll enjoy aiding the Food Administration in saving wheat.

Large Package
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PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

You do not have to be a Mother

to get real value from The Mother's Magazine.

There are more men readers than you would think.

There are features in every number of intimate information for the man whose interests are broad.

Not a man of them has failed to show enthusiasm about some new idea or viewpoint which he had gained after going through The Mother's Magazine.

Men whose work is the distribution of goods used in the household, have frequently stated that some article found in The Mother's Magazine has simplified the entire problem.

Teachers, trainers, all who have to do with the development of young bodies and minds, or with questions of education, community or social welfare, find mental stimulation and concise information in its pages.

Because the home life is built up around the mother, and there is probably no place in the world where the various wants of the mother are so surely known and antipated as in the editorial departments of The Mother's Magazine.

Hundreds of thousands of letters from mothers keep the editorial department constantly supplied with sound and accurate knowledge.

From the intimate information furnished by these letters it is possible for The Mother's Magazine to suggest activities and methods which act as scientific preventives or safeguards for many of the common ills which are ignorantly classed as inevitable.

The method is scientifically sound, there is no necessity for any attempt at preaching.

As a representative business man said after reading a copy:

"I had no idea The Mother's Magazine was like that—it's a peach."

The Mother's Magazine is for sale on the newsstands for 15 cents.

Or from the publishers direct for $1.50 a year.

The Mother's Magazine

Published by
The George E. Cook Co.
Inc.
95 Madison Ave.
New York

SCHOOL PUPILS SOLD $1,000,000 IN STAMPS

Estimated Result of the Two Days' Campaign by New York City Children.

FUR TRADE HOLDS RALLY

Jacob Wertheim Urges Organization of Workers in the Industry to Promote Stamp Sales.

Teachers in the schools of the city began yesterday to tabulate the returns from the war savings drive conducted by the school children of New York City on Monday and Tuesday. The War Savings Committee was not in position yesterday to announce the exact results of the drive, as the counting of the returns will not be completed until some time today. Basing their estimate, however, on the reports received from all the five boroughs, the officials of the committee were inclined to believe that the children had rolled more than $1,000,000 into America's war chest.

The competitive spirit among the schools was aroused to the utmost by the drive. According to the directors of the campaign, this drive has been the most effective method the committee has adopted to bring the meaning and purpose of the Thrift Stamp home to the families of the city. Close to 5,000,000 order cards for stamps were distributed by the children.

The War Savings Committee for Greater New York was notified by the Treasury Department yesterday that the district which it covers, embracing New York City, holds fifteenth place in the list of war savings districts throughout the country, according to per capita sales of War Savings Stamps from the beginning of the drive to the end of February. The State as a whole, which is divided into two districts, one covering the city only and the other the up-State communities, stands thirtieth, as was announced on Tuesday.

The total subscriptions of the city through February amounted to $3,425,000, or more than $1.07 per capita, placing the city ahead of all the war savings districts east of the Mississippi River with the exception of Maryland and the District of Columbia on a per capita basis. Total subscriptions in the city through March 19 amounted to $6,610,000, or $1.31 per capita. Pennsylvania and California are also divided into two districts each, directed by separate committees. Each of the other States constitutes a district in itself.

An enthusiastic war savings rally was held at the luncheon of the Fur Trade Industry at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, the purpose of the meeting being to instruct those present in the method of enrolling their employes in the war savings campaign. There were about 300 persons present. Charles S. Porter, President of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry, presided, and the speakers included Seton Lindsay, Abram I. Elkus, and Jacob Wertheim. Mr. Lindsay, in urging a more active participation in the war by the people of this country as a whole, said:

"Germany is ahead today because she went into this war organized from top to bottom. She had to contend with people that were disorganized. But we are surely becoming organized, and it is your part, gentlemen, in this work of organization, to organize war savings and thrift clubs. It is necessary to bring home to your people the necessity of getting into some activity in this war, and to tell them it is essential for us to win this war."

Abram I. Elkus, describing the devastation caused by war in France, said:

"No one wants such scenes of desolation to be continued. No one ever wants such things to be witnessed in this country. If we want the war to end soon and successfully for ourselves, we must have the co-operation of your employes. Our aims, which are spiritual, may be realized only with the full help of the patriotic people of the United States."

Jacob Wertheim said: "I realize that the larger amount of money must come from the masses. It is necessary to get the masses to realize that it is to their interest to buy war savings and thrift stamps. It is worth noting that in a recent report from Washington it appeared that only a hundred million dollars of war savings and thrift stamps had been sold, and that the State of Missouri had led all other States in the sale of those stamps. I was amazed to note that New York State had sold considerably less than $8,000,000 worth of the stamps, but I was delighted to note that the school children of the city of Greater New York had disposed of 10 per cent. of the sales made in this State.

"The quicker we get money, the quicker we will win this war. I suggest that you organize your shop and factory hands at the earliest possible moment in order to obtain as many guarantees for the regular weekly purchase of a stipulated amount of these stamps as possible."

WIN FLOWER SHOW PRIZES.

Mrs. Twombly and Mrs. Isaac Strauss Among the Victors.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly of Madison, N. J.; Mrs. Charles Bradley of Morristown, and Mrs. Isaac Strauss of Mamaroneck carried off the prizes for the best table decorations with sweet peas at the flower show yesterday. Mrs. Payne Whitney and Mrs. R. Watts were contestants. In the centre of one table was a cradle of sweet peas with a doll in it. F. H. Lewis of Ridgefield, N. J., won first prize for sweet peas in the private growers' class, and Burpee of Philadelphia carried off the honors in the commercial class. One of the attractive varieties of sweet peas was Early Blue Bird, a lavendar shade, displayed in the Burpee collection. Mr. Lewis also won a special prize for a reddish purple sweet pea.

Official Government pictures of the Canadian Army at the front were shown in the Red Cross Garden. Lord and Lady Aberdeen were guests of honor. Lord Aberdeen delivered an address. Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Abram Elkus, and Mrs. H. P. Davison were among the hostesses of the day. Today will be Serbian and Belgian Day, the closing day of the show.

A blue farmette suit, worn by a girl in the Woman's Land Army of America booth, attracted much attention. Many girls called at the booth to inquire about registering for farm work during their vacations.

PARKWAY LAND APPRAISED.

Awards Made to Property Owners in White Plains and Vicinity.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 20.—The report of the Commissioners of Appraisal covering land condemned by the Bronx River Parkway Commission along the Bronx River in this city from Kensico to the Hartsdale line was filed with County Clerk Cashin today and shows that awards are made to fifty-three property owners in White Plains and vicinity. The largest award is given to Gustav and Elizabeth Stilligebauer, the amount being $86,150, while the smallest award was $5 to Grace P. Brant.

The commission consisted of John Ross Delafield of the Bronx, Frank S. Reynolds of Croton Falls, and James Dimond of Peekskill. This was the first commission appointed when the Parkway Commissioners began condemning land after its failure to make purchases direct from the owners. The total amount of awards aggregates $422,000.

CATHOLIC WAR FUND NOW NEARING GOAL

Colonel Roosevelt Writes Letter of Approval to Clarence H. Mackay, Chairman.

WAR SECRETARY APPROVES

Acting Secretary Crowell Tells Cardinal Farley That Knights of Columbus Are Doing Good Work.

On the third day of their campaign the contributions raised by the New York Catholic War Fund Committee yesterday totaled $1,867,870, leaving $631,130 still to be raised to complete the fund of $2,500,000 which is fixed as a minimum to be raised for the purpose of extending the work of the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic organizations in France and in this country.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt yesterday wrote a letter of support to Clarence H. Mackay, Chairman of the Finance Committee. He said:

I most heartily wish you success in your public spirited and patriotic campaign to help our country win this war for righteousness by furthering the movement of the Catholic War Fund. Every good American must feel his heart stirred by Cardinal Farley's really noble appeal. I trust the response will be generous from every source. I hear on all sides of the admirable work done by the Knights of Columbus in the camps. The men who go to the front are fighting for all of us, and we should back them in every way. Your organization offers a peculiarly effective means of putting our good will and strength behind them.

Some of the work which the Knights of Columbus are doing was described yesterday by Supreme Director William P. Larkin in his address on behalf of the fund to the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He said:

"Up to date the Knights of Columbus have erected eighty buildings, with nineteen others under construction. These are costing approximately $8,000 apiece. We have twenty huts in operation in France. In the buildings here and abroad are 180 secretaries and upward of eighty chaplains. It is our hope and prayer that in the not distant future 'K. of C.' buildings with their slogan, 'Everybody welcome,' will rise up and dot the landscape wherever American boys are billeted, carrying with them a message of good cheer and inspiration and love from the people back home."

Letter to the Cardinal.

The value which the work of the Knights of Columbus has had in its relation to the morale of the American soldiers in France was pointed out yesterday in a letter by Acting Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, who wrote to Cardinal Farley:

Your Eminence: Mr. Fosdick of the Commission on Training Camp Activities has called my attention to the campaign for $2,300,000 for the use of American soldiers and sailors both here and abroad which the Catholics of the Archdiocese of New York are inaugurating this coming week. Permit me to express for the War Department our best wishes for the success of this movement. The work which the Knights of Columbus are doing in the national army and National Guard camps has had no small part to play in building up the morale of our troops, and anything which can be done to strengthen and broaden this activity will receive the sincere support of this department. Cordially yours,

BENEDICT CROWELL,
Acting Secretary of War.

Jews and Protestants, who have made large contributions to the fund for the Knights of Columbus, were represented largely in the list of contributions made public yesterday, which was as follows:

J. A. Farrell	$10,000	J. A. Judd	$2,500
Iselin family	10,000	J. H. Schiff	2,500
P. A. Rockefeller	5,000	W. R. Coe	2,000
W. Fox	5,000	O. L. Mills	2,000
S. Untermyer	5,000	Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.	1,000
Guggenheim Brothers	5,000	L. H. Lapham	1,000
J. Shevlin	5,000	Ry. Sti. Spr. Co.	1,000
G. A. Knapp	5,000	Am. Cigar Co.	1,000
T. H. Murray	5,000	M. J. Condon	1,000
C. H. Dodge	5,000	Porto Rico Am. Tobacco Co.	1,000
Nat. Surety Co.	2,500	J. Sellman	1,000
Ligget & Myers Tobacco Co.	2,500	W. F. Glavis	1,000
W. & J. Sloane	2,500	J. E. O'Neill	1,000

Little Parishes Exceed Quota.

In the city a total of eighteen parishes have already raised contributions in excess of their quota. The little parish of the Sacred Heart of Highbridge, with only 1,500 members and 180 of its boys serving with the colors, is in the lead, relatively speaking, as it has now raised $27,003.10, its quota being but $10,000. The parish of St. Ignatius Loyola, with a quota of $50,000, has raised $83,086.

One of the most difficult subdivisions of the drive has been that entrusted to Father P. A. O'Marra of St. Malachy's Church at 239 West Forty-ninth Street, who is charged with the duty of raising $14,000, although his church, which is sometimes known as the Actors' Church, is situated in a non-residential section and depends mainly for its revenue on boarding houses and hotels. As the attendants at this church are to a very large extent visitors in the city, who have home churches to help, Father O'Marra and his assistants have not found it easy to find many large contributors so far.

BEGINS WORK FOR FRANCE.

Miss Anne Morgan Converts Studio into Headquarters.

Miss Anne Morgan's studio at 4 West Fortieth Street has been turned into temporary headquarters for the new American Committee for Devastated France and for a time all work for that committee will be done from the rooms there. The Countess de Bryas, said to be one of the five most beautiful women in Europe, is to make a month's tour of the country in the interest of the committee and speak and show lantern slides of the work done by Miss Morgan and the women working with her.

Mme. de Bryas is now on her way to this country and the first meeting at which she will speak will be at the Strand on Thursday of next week.

FLAG FOR JEWISH UNIT.

Presented to Recruits Who Will Go to Palestine.

The 300 young Jews who will leave soon for Palestine to fight with the British-Canadian forces received a flag from the British Canadian recruiting mission in Washington Irving High School last night. Captain T. C. Dolthin, the head of the mission, said that after Passover, from 150 to 200 Jewish youths from New York would leave weekly for Palestine to fight.

The flag presentation speech was made by Colonel J. S. Denis, second in command of the Canadian Army representatives in the United States.

POSTAL TRUCK BRINGS PRODUCE 180 MILES

Makes Run from Lancaster, Penn., in 12 Hours at Cost to Shippers of $31.61.

A surprise was sprung last night at the annual dinner of the Motor Truck Club of America in the announcement by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General James I. Blakslee that a Government postal motor truck had arrived in the city yesterday from Lancaster, Penn., with more than 2,900 pounds of farm produce, including 1,000 newly hatched chickens. The truck left Lancaster at 4:15 o'clock in the morning, arriving at the Post Office Building, Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, at 4:17 o'clock. The distance is 180 miles and the actual running time was ten hours. The goods were delivered before 5 o'clock to H. Atlas, a commission dealer at 312 Greenwich Street. The produce included 50 cases of fresh eggs, 200 pounds of honey, and 500 pounds of butter. The postage paid for the parcel post service was $31.61.

The dinner was held in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America, and was the largest ever held by the club, over two hundred members being present.

"We have put the town of Lancaster on the map of suburban New York," said Mr. Blakslee, "and it is not too much to say that the success of this trip, designed to show the practical workings of long distance parcel post delivery in the United States opens up a new era in the transportation facilities of the country. Under the usual method of shipping eggs by any route fourteen handlings are necessary before they come to the table. The eggs which arrived by this parcel post truck will only require six handlings at the maximum. It is a convincing illustration of improved efficiency which the Post Office Department is endeavoring to establish in the farm-to-the-table food movement."

The truck used was a one and one-half ton Autocar motor vehicle of which five have been in use this season on the route from Philadelphia to Baltimore. The truck making the trip operates daily between Philadelphia and Oxford, a round trip of 100 miles. During its first three days of service Mr. Blakslee said the truck earned $30 a day for the Government. At that rate, its annual earnings will be more than $10,000 and the cost of operation will be $4,200.

Secretary of State Hugo spoke of the rapid growth of motor vehicles in this State and prophesied that by the end of the year 500,000 cars would be in operation, of which 100,000 would be commercial vehicles.

Dinner for Joseph W. Harriman.

Joseph W. Harriman, President of the Harriman National Bank, was the guest of honor last night at a surprise dinner given to him at the Biltmore by the Board of Directors of the bank in celebration of the seventh anniversary of the institution as a national bank. A feature of the dinner was a basketful of new accounts presented by the members of the board. The deposits of the bank at the opening of business yesterday totaled $38,400,000.

HUNTER, 92, GETS LICENSE.

Peter Archer Says His Hand Is Steady and Vision Clear.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 20.—Peter C. Archer of Croton-on-Hudson, dean of hunters, although in his ninety-second year, traveled eight miles today and took out a hunting license in Peekskill. Archer is said to be one of the oldest hunting enthusiasts in the State. His specialty is shooting ducks along the Hudson and Croton Rivers, and before New York City took over the entire Croton River for its water supply several years ago, he reaped a good harvest of game.

"I expect to live to take out several more annual licenses," said Archer today. "I don't think I'm too old for this sport. I have the qualifications of good huntsmanship—a steady hand and clear vision, and I can bring them down at every shot."

Town Clerk Mead of Cortlandt Township issued the license.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$3,000	$6,250
3,500	6,560
4,000	7,500
7,000	12,000
10,000	18,500

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364-366-368 Fifth Avenue, AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Spring Fashions

expressing every notable style tendency from Paris and America

in

Gowns - Dresses - Wraps
Suits Coats - Blouses
Millinery
and Summer Furs

Formal Opening Displays

Now Being Held

"If it Didn't Pay Them They Wouldn't Come Back"

EIGHTY PER CENT of the advertisers in the New York City Telephone Book renew their advertising arrangements issue after issue. This would seem to be pretty good proof that telephone directory advertising *pays*.

Here is a medium that offers the advantages of a large, guaranteed circulation plus continuous consultation, plus permanency and persistency of appeal. You can't help winning with that combination.

Cut out these facts about the May issue and hand them to your advertising manager:

Circulation: 1,000,000 in New York City and nearby suburban towns and cities.

Delivery: By hand to every telephone subscriber. It reaches *all* the best buyers.

Consultation: 2,500,000 times daily in New York City alone—an average of 2600 times a page. *The Classified Index to Advertisements* is a buyer's guide for thousands daily.

Permanency: 750,000 on duty five months; 250,000 on duty one year—working for you day and night.

Rates: So moderate that this medium can be used by the small advertiser as well as the large.

We shall be glad to give you full information about this "most used and most useful book in New York", if you will telephone, call or write our nearest Commercial Office.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Enlist in the Army of Savers—Buy War Savings Stamps

New York Catholic War Drive Answers Pershing's Call

General Pershing's Call:

General Pershing has appealed to the American churches in these words:—"Counting myself responsible for the welfare of our men in every respect, it is my desire to surround them with the best influences possible. In the fulfillment of this solemn trust it seems wise to request the aid of the churches at home."

The President's Endorsement:

"As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy I heartily approve your plan to accumulate a fund to be spent for the spiritual and moral welfare of our soldiers and sailors, and I am very much gratified to know that your effort, while born of the charitable impulse of a single church, is non-sectarian in its scope and purpose, and intended to confer a fundamental benefit upon all those whose mental, moral and physical health is our solemn concern."—Woodrow Wilson.

For
Knights of Columbus
Overseas Service and Other War Activities

Co-operating with
All Camp Activities of Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross

March 17 to 25, 1918

The reasons for this drive to raise a War Fund of $2,500,000 are:

FIRST: The Administration has asked the Knights of Columbus to help care for our soldiers and sailors both physically and spiritually in sustaining the morale of our army and navy. This work has been officially given to us to do.

SECOND: We have asked each and every Catholic in this Archdiocese in loyalty to our country, not merely to do his or her "bit," but his or her utmost, in order that this drive may prove a landslide of success, for God and country.

THIRD: We are offered an unprecedented opportunity to sacrifice either money, time or energy, or all three, for sacrifice is the very foundation, the vital mainspring of all religion. We cannot give too much for our boys who are giving all.

The reasons we are entitled to ask every one to contribute to this Fund are:

FIRST: Catholics represent but 17% of the entire population of the United States, whereas Catholics represent from 35% to 40% of our Army and Navy. They are fighting for you and for me.

SECOND: The buildings and tents erected by the Knights of Columbus, and provided for by this War Fund, are free and open to any man who wears the uniform of the United States, irrespective of creed.

THIRD: Every dollar given to this Fund will directly help our boys "over here" and "over there." They are fighting for us in Europe. We must fight for them in America and see that they shall lack nothing spiritually or materially to make them stronger to face the supreme test.

We beg you to read this appeal. Ask others to read it. We want you to realize that this war cannot be won unless we do our part "over here." Think of the sacrifice the mothers and women of Europe are making and ask yourself—What is the most I can give?

"To Help the Government Win the War"

DO NOT DRAW YOUR WILL YOURSELF

MANY wills filed in New York contain errors because people draw them themselves.

This Company does not draw wills. We strongly recommend that you have your attorney draw your will and insert our name as your executor.

We have peculiar advantages for such work. We stand at the head of the mortgage investment market.

We have made a success of our own affairs and can take good care of yours when you give them up.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 Broadway, N. Y.
175 Remsen St. 164 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

He should have used
Resinol
for his skin trouble

If you have been "turned down" as this man was because of an ugly skin-ailment, or if you are suffering from an irritating, burning skin trouble which annoys you constantly, why don't you try Resinol Ointment?

In most cases it stops irritation instantly, and healing begins promptly—even more promptly if aided by Resinol Soap. Physicians know that it contains no harsh drugs and they have prescribed it for many years.

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For free sample, write Dept. 6-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

PLUTO WATER

THE secret of acquiring and retaining health is most largely a matter of freedom from constipation. Everyone needs a laxative at regular intervals, and a periodical flushing of the system with PLUTO is pleasantly and promptly effective.

PLUTO
America's Physic

This sure but gentle saline laxative is bottled at French Lick Springs, Ind.—the Mecca of thousands seeking health, relaxation and recreation.

PLUTO WATER is on sale at your druggists', your club, cafes, hotels and on trains. Large bottle 35c; smaller bottle 15c.

Your Physician Prescribes It

(116)

How the French fighting man faces life, death and danger.

COMRADES IN COURAGE
By Lieut. Antoine Redier
Net, $1.40
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. DP&C

CLOCKS AN HOUR AHEAD.

The new time arrangement will cause economy in many things. An advertisement in The New York Times describing your needs in the way of office or domestic help saves time, trouble, and expenditure. Only the best help found that way. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

TEACHERS SUBMIT NEW SALARY LISTS

Board of Education Will Consider Appeal for Increased Pay in Primary Grades.

WILL ADD $4,000,000 A YEAR

High School Teachers' Association Asks for a Hearing on Proposal to Raise Salaries.

The appeal by various organizations of teachers for increased salaries, referred by the Board of Education to the Teachers' Council, resulted in a report by the council to the board yesterday, favoring increases, and submitting the following schedules:

SCHEDULE I.

Kindergarten—6B Grades.

Year.	Boys.	Mixed.	Girls.
First	$1,150	$1,150	$1,000
Second	1,266	1,266	1,116
Third	1,382	1,382	1,232
Fourth	1,498	1,498	1,348
Fifth	1,614	1,614	1,464
Sixth	1,730	1,730	1,580
Seventh	1,846	1,846	1,696
Eighth	1,962	1,962	1,812
Ninth	2,078	2,078	1,928
Tenth	2,194	2,194	2,044
Eleventh and succeeding years	2,310	2,310	2,160

Annual increment, $116.
Bonus for boys' and mixed classes, $150.

SCHEDULE II. (a.)

Seventh and Eighth Years.

First five years, no change from present salaries.

Year.	Boys.	Mixed.	Girls.
Sixth	$1,720	$1,720	$1,370
Seventh	1,886	1,886	1,736
Eighth	2,052	2,052	1,902
Ninth	2,218	2,218	2,068
Tenth	2,384	2,384	2,234
Eleventh	2,550	2,550	2,400

Annual increment, $166.
Bonus for boys' and mixed classes, $150.
Bonus to be determined by the sex of the pupils taught rather than by the official class designation.

SCHEDULE II. (b.)

Teachers of truants in the truant and parental schools, cooking, deaf, shop practice, (inclusion of industrial and manual training shops); sight conservation, blind, crippled, ungraded classes, and speech improvement. Same schedule as seventh and eighth year. Minimum, $1,570 per annum; maximum, $2,400; annual increment, $166; bonus for boys' and mixed classes, $150.

SCHEDULE II. (c.)

Teachers of music, drawing, physical training, and sewing. Same schedule and bonus as in seventh and eighth year.

SCHEDULE III.

Teachers in probationary schools and of tubercular and anaemic classes. Same schedule as kindergarten, 6B. Minimum, $1,000 per annum; maximum, $2,160; annual increment, $116; bonus of $120 in addition to the bonus for boys' and mixed classes.

SCHEDULE IV.

Teachers in pre-vocational schools, who are required by the by-laws to teach academic subjects six or more hours per day, shall be paid $200 per annum during such assignments, in addition to the bonus for boys' and mixed classes. (Schedule II. (a.)

SCHEDULE V.

Clerks—Minimum, $900 per annum; maximum, $1,440; annual increment, $54; age of schedule 10 years.

The basic reasons which determined the council's conclusions for a general increase in salaries are the greatly increased cost of living, (over 100 per cent. since 1900 and 60 per cent. since 1912.)

The fact that with this increased cost wages in all trades and professions have risen proportionately, while teachers' salaries have remained stationary since 1912.

The lure of better pay in other occupations demanding far less preparation and calling for much less exacting service has become so apparent that unless provision for better remuneration to teachers is immediately made there will be a steady and increasing diminuation in the number of applicants for teaching service.

Miss Isabel A. Ennis, Secretary of the council, estimated that the new schedules would add between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 a year to the cost of schools.

The report was ordered laid before the Committee of the Whole at its meeting tomorrow.

The Salary Committee of the High School Teachers' Association asked the board to grant a hearing to its representatives in reference to increased salaries. President Somers said the board would hear discussions on the subject before it adopted any new schedules.

SIMPLIFIES LIBERTY LOAN.

Payments by Bond Subscribers to be Made Easier by New Method.

The Liberty Loan Committee is planning an innovation in respect to the handling of bond purchases made on the partial payment plan. In the last campaign most of the banks used cards, and every time the subscriber made his weekly payment of $1 it was punched. Some few institutions used small books, containing fifty slips, with stubs, and upon payment one of the slips was torn out and the stub stamped "paid."

While heretofore it has been necessary for the bond subscriber to make his weekly payment at the bank or trust company where he filed his subscription, under the proposed arrangement the subscriber will be able to turn in his money at any bank in the city. The book system will be used, and banks receiving the payments will forward the slips to the Liberty Loan Committee's offices, where the payments will be checked up. It is proposed that the banks should jointly purchase a block of bonds on behalf of the partial payment plan subscribers and hold them until the bonds are fully paid for. As the subscriber completes his payments a bond will be delivered to him.

Representatives of labor unions embracing practically all of the Jewish workers in New York City and vicinity organized themselves yesterday into a general committee to assist the Liberty Loan Committee.

At the request of the Liberty Loan Committee, Mayor Hylan called a meeting of city and county officials at the City Hall yesterday to discuss means of promoting the acquisition of Liberty bonds by the city and county officials and employes. The Mayor will act as Honorary Chairman of a committee that was formed, Controller Craig was appointed Chairman and President Smith of the Board of Aldermen and the five Borough Presidents, Vice Chairmen. An Executive Committee, of which Park Commissioner John N. Harman of Brooklyn was made Chairman, was also appointed.

Complain of Restaurant Pictures.

William Guindon, proprietor of a chop house at 359 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was in the Flatbush Court yesterday on the complaint of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, which charged him with exhibiting on the walls of his grill room certain paintings which the complainant did not think were proper. Mr. Guindon expressed indignation at the complaint. The pictures, sixteen in number, had been hanging in the place for thirty years, he said, and had never before given offense to any one. Some of the best-known residents of the Park Slope, including the late Mayor Gaynor, who frequently dined at the restaurant, had contributed to the collection of paintings, according to Mr. Guindon. The case was referred to the Court of Special Sessions.

FOOD BOARD RAISES PRICE OF BREAD

Increase of from One to One and One-Half Cents Is Allowed.

EXPERTS SUSTAIN BAKERS

Market Flooded with Milk and Greatly Increased Consumption Is Urged.

After a series of conferences with the representatives of the bakers' industry of New York City yesterday the Federal Food Board authorized an increase of from one to one and a half cents in the price of the standard sixteen-ounce bread. The increase was allowed because of the additional cost incurred by the bakers in procuring the cereals required for the baking of the present war bread. The bakers of the city submitted statements of the cost of materials and expenses which were carefully analyzed and confirmed by the experts of the board.

A general standard of prices was adopted, not only for the sixteen-ounce loaf, but also for the new twelve-ounce loaf, the prices being as follows:

12-oz. loaf, wholesale, unwrapped, 6½c; retail, 7½c.
12-oz. loaf, wholesale, wrapped, 7c; retail, 8c.
16-oz. loaf, wholesale, unwrapped, 8c; retail, 9c.
16-oz. loaf, wholesale, wrapped, 8½c; retail, 10c.
24-oz. loaf, wholesale, unwrapped, 12c; retail, 14c.
24-oz. loaf, wholesale, wrapped, 12½c; retail, 15c.

The prices go into effect at once. Up to yesterday the sixteen-ounce loaf, which will now cost the consumer 10 cents wrapped and 9 cents unwrapped, sold for 8½ cents wrapped and 8 cents unwrapped. At the request of United States Food Administrator Hoover the Federal Food Board again issued an appeal urging the public to make more general use of the new twelve-ounce loaf.

Professor Howard E. Babcock, Director of the Bureau of Conservation of the State Food Commission, announced yesterday that he had a conference with some of the leading milkmen of the State, and had learned that the market was overflooded with milk, which would have to be consumed in greatly increasing quantities if it is to be prevented from going to waste.

"Milk will be very plentiful for some time to come," said Professor Babcock. "In fact, more plentiful than it ever has been, and it is the urgent desire of the State Food Commission and the Federal Food Board that there shall be a continuous and larger use of milk from now on. It is absolutely necessary in the first place that this plentiful supply shall be consumed, and in order to encourage greater consumption the State Food Commission and the Federal Food Board will suggest to the public from time to time various recipes in which milk may be used."

Inspectors of the Federal Food Board visited 213 restaurants yesterday to ascertain whether they were observing the beefless and porkless regulations. They encountered thirty-three violations. The owners of the offending restaurants have been summoned for a hearing tomorrow.

The Food Council of Greater New York, of which Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Foods and Markets, is Chairman, held a meeting at the Food Board Headquarters yesterday. Dr. Day opened the meeting and the council elected an Executive Committee consisting of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. F. L. Cranford, and John C. Hildorf.

Arthur Williams told the council that in a recent conference he had with Mr. Hoover in Washington, the National Food Administrator stated that if the people in New York would limit their consumption of wheat flour to six pounds of flour per person per month, they would be doing their part to carry out this country's obligation to the Allies. Mr. Williams urged that the people of New York "go Hoover one better and use much less than the allowed amount."

TANK VISITS BROOKLYN.

Recruit Seekers on Britannia Win a Dozen at Borough Hall.

The tank Britannia visited Brooklyn on a recruiting mission yesterday afternoon and won a dozen men to the British colors. As the war monster rumbled up to Borough Hall, work in the office buildings grouped about the square was practically suspended while a crowd of about 5,000 persons stared in wonder.

The Britannia made the trip from Union Square to Brooklyn in about an hour. She crossed the Manhattan Bridge and then lumbered through quiet streets to Borough Hall. The tank was in charge of Captain Richard Haig. At Borough Hall appeals for recruits were made by Sergeant John Stevens of the Royal Canadians, Lieutenant Gordon Sherriss of the Canadian Highlanders, and "Joe" Taylor.

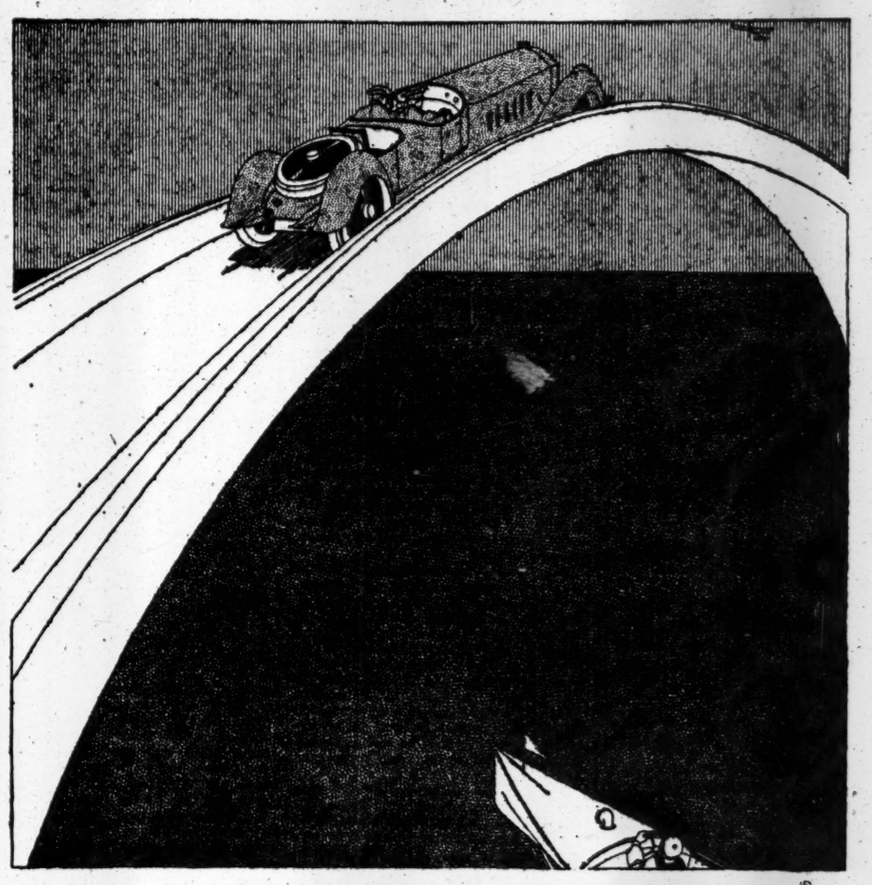
After the speechmaking a number of Brooklynites took a short ride in the Britannia. These included Mrs. William C. Beecher, Mrs. John H. McCooey, Borough President Edward Riegelmann, Democratic County Leader John H. McCooey, and County Clerk William E. Kelly.

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street — 548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

A HALF CENTURY ago the name of the founder of this business became a nationally-known quality mark for shoes which has deepened and broadened under rigid adherence to his original policies. The man who comes to us—at either store—can be sure of good shoes, good value, good service.

Mahogany calfskin, $7.50. Black, $6.50



HILL PULLING POWER

THE quality of your gasoline means a bigger difference in motor power than you perhaps think.

Sluggish, low-grade gasoline, vaporizes slowly. Much of it will not vaporize at all. This means not only a dead loss of fuel, but loss of power to the motor through fouled spark plugs, gummed up valves and excess carbon deposits.

Tydol, the gasoline that vaporizes fast, is all power. Keeps the engine clean and puts punch into every power stroke of the piston.

Fill up with Tydol, and watch her take every hill on high, with all the old familiar "pep" she had when she was new.

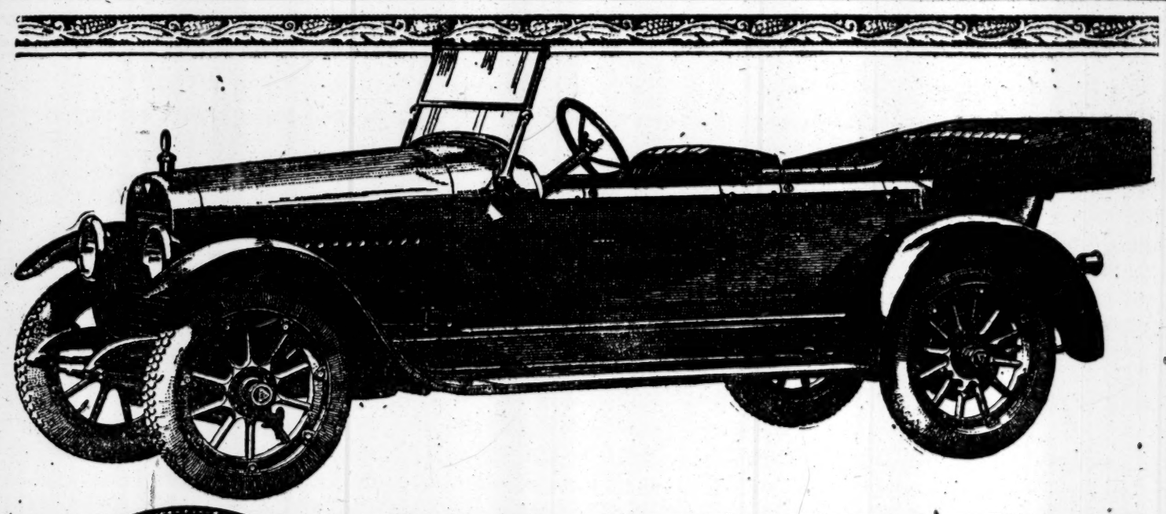
New Tydol dealers everywhere. Look for the orange and black sign.

Distributed by
TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
Veedol Department
11 Broadway, New York
Tel. Bowling Green 8000.
LOOK FOR THE ORANGE AND BLACK SIGN

Snowflake Kerosene is now offered for sale in New York City to meet the urgent requests of our customers. The entire output of this famous water-white kerosene was formerly exported.

TYDOL
ECONOMY GASOLINE

VEEDOL the automobile lubricant that resists heat, will reduce friction and wear. Decreases sediment by 86% and increases power and gasoline mileage.



More than twenty makers have copied the Hudson Super-Six Speedster of last year. This new model is a marked development of the car which has served as such inspiration to other makers. The name applied to the model last season seemed to limit it to those who wanted a fast car. The new model meets every requirement of those who desire a car of that type and still fills the want of those who wish a cozy, chummy car as richly finished in its detail as any model in the Hudson line. It is known as the Four Passenger Phaeton.

Now Hudson Owners Have This Added Advantage

CONSIDER this year's automobile question this way: The best mechanics from all repair and service stations are now needed for government service.

It is vital that any car that is to be depended upon for constant service must be one that calls for the minimum of expert attention.

Think what the records of 50,000 Super-Sixes now in service mean to new Hudson buyers. Every known test that would reveal the endurance limit of the Super-Six has been used to show Hudson owners how to build so that a minimum of service would be necessary.

Records of the performance of thousands of Hudson Super-Sixes as their owners have found them have been kept. This, too, was done so that Hudson engineers could make subsequent models more reliable and lasting. All that has been learned in the building of 50,000 Super-Sixes now in the hands of satisfied owners has served well in the building of the new series of Hudsons.

Hudson owners use their cars with the same confidence in their reliability that they do their watches. One is not conscious of the mechanism of a fine watch. Reliability and dependability are demanded. And so it is with the mechanical superiority of the Hudson.

This year the Hudson series has ten different body types: open models, inside owner-driven cars, chauffeur-driven cars, smart town car models and formal limousines.

Hudson Motor Car Co. of New York, Inc.

Broadway, at 61st St., Circle Bldg., New York

866 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. — 1422 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

Bronx: 2460 Grand Concourse
Yonkers: Proctor Building
New Rochelle: Main St. and Centre Ave.
Plainfield, N. J.: 192 East Front Street
Jersey City: 2529 Boulevard
Hoboken: 217 Hudson Street

SAXON "6"

Buy Now and Save
Price Goes Up April 10

Here's our offer. Place your order for Saxon "Six" before April 10 and you can buy at the present price.

On April 10 the price goes up.

Many other cars have made price-raises over night.

We give you this chance to make a real saving. Take it now while you can get it.

It is almost sure that there will be a shortage of Saxon "Sixes" this year. The supply of motor cars will not meet the demand this season.

Later you may not be able to get a Saxon "Six" at any price. So come in today.

Remember—midnight of April 9 is the last minute today's price stands.

Saxon Motor Company of New York
1744 BROADWAY

Phone: Circle 4163

TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
IMPORTANT IMPERATIVE SALES

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH — NEW YORK CITY

This (Thursday), Friday and Saturday Afternoons at 2:30.
BY DIRECTION OF
The Supreme Court of New York
ARTHUR OFNER, Esq.,
Permanent Receiver
Messrs. Gilbert & Wessel, Attorneys,
WILL BE SOLD
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS
The
Voron & Chait Collection
A VERY IMPORTANT GATHERING OF
Antique
Chinese Porcelains
INCLUDING FINE SPECIMENS OF
Peachbloom, Famille Verte, Black Hawthorne, Blue and White, and Blanc de Chine.
Mostly Purchases from the M. C. D. Borden, Prince Kung, and Other Celebrated Private Collections.
Tang and Ming Pottery, Carved Jade and other Hard Stones, Cloisonne Enamels, a Number of Ming Large Plant Jars and Antique Chinese Rugs.
To-Night at 8:15
Concluding Sale of the
Carroll Beckwith Paintings
On FREE VIEW 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
The Sales Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and Mr. Otto Bernet, his assistant.
American Art Association, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

All you need to know about China for Eastergiving is that it is

Haviland China

So you may distinguish it, each piece is stamped underglaze — Haviland France

The decorated China has an additional stamp on the glaze — Decorated by Haviland & Co. Limoges

Haviland & Co.
Founded 1837
11 East 36th St. 10 East 37th St.
NEW YORK

Phones: N. Y. Melrose 2282 " 2283 — Brooklyn Bedford 9600 " 9601 " 10350

Freight Transportation
Local and Long Distance Heavy Hauling by Motor Trucks.

Storage
Space on waterfront within Free Lighterage Limits near All Freight Yards.
Room for 100 CARLOADS.

CALLAN BROTHERS, Inc.
Trucking Contractors.
134th-135th St. & Mott Haven Canal.

JORDAN

The Why of It

QUALITY is not the result of reputation. It is the other way 'round—reputation is the result of quality.

That's how Jordan began—with reputation.

He chose such names as Continental, Timken, Parish and Bingham, Fedders and others—and in that way started on the shoulders of success.

The demand and sale of Jordan cars has more than justified this policy.

And Jordan sales have been greater this year than they were a year ago.

But reserve stocks are just one tenth of what they were then.

Prudent people are placing their orders *now* for the—

JORDAN
Sport Marine

CARL H. PAGE & COMPANY, 1895 Broadway at 63rd Street
Phone, Columbus 6812

THE JORDAN MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

EASTERN INDUSTRIES TO HAVE AMPLE COAL

Fuel Administration Arranges to Divert West Virginia Smokeless from Middle West.

TO BE USED ON SHIPS ALSO

Renders Vessels Less Visible to Submarines and Adds to Speed in Danger Zones.

J. D. A. Morrow, General Manager of Distribution for the United States Fuel Administration, completed an arrangement with producers of West Virginia smokeless coal at a conference at the Waldorf yesterday which it is hoped will put all industry in the New England and Middle Atlantic States and shipping from north Atlantic ports in a position of entire fuel safety this Summer and next Winter. The agreement provides that these West Virginia operators shall divert to the East millions of tons of coal that previously went to the Middle West.

The agreement was reached after Mr. Morrow had explained to the operators the need for a large supply of smokeless coal in New England and the East for munition and industrial factories and ships, both merchantmen and men of war.

The West Virginia smokeless coal is one of the finest steam coals in the world and the Fuel Administration is elated over the fact that millions of tons of it will be brought to tidewater for distribution along the seaboard, beginning April 1.

"This was the only practicable method of assuring a sufficient supply of coal for the North Atlantic seaboard during the coming year," said Mr. Morrow after the meeting. "We have arranged to furnish industrial plants and public utilities all the coal that can be transported to them by rail, boat, barge, and ship. This change in the movement of these coals wipes out long established trade relations between the West Virginia producers and consumers of the Middle West. This is a matter of distinct regret to us, but when the need for this diversion was explained to the operators they promptly recognized the need for the action and took steps to adjust their business accordingly. This action on their part is very gratifying to the U. S. Fuel Administration.

"The kind of coal in use on a ship sometimes determines whether she will be caught by a submarine or get away," Mr. Morrow further said, "A coal such as the West Virginia smokeless might speed a steamer up to sixteen knots, where it could make only twelve with ordinary coal and possibly eight or ten with poor coal. Another advantage will be that a vessel will be able to make faster trips and thus take more food and soldiers to the other side. It is my intention to furnish the United States Navy, the army transports, and all steamers crossing the war zone the finest bunker coal obtainable. This coal, burned under marine boilers, makes almost no smoke and will assist the army, navy, and Shipping Board in defeating the U-boats and keeping up communications with Europe."

The coal diverted to the East has hitherto been the chief domestic fuel of Chicago, Indianapolis, Dayton, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and other Middle Western and Western localities. It comes mainly from the Pocahontas and New River regions.

Among those attending the conference yesterday were J. J. Storrow New England Fuel Administrator; T. F. Farrell of the Pocahontas Fuel Company, John Laing of the Wyatt Coal Company, E. E. White of the E. E. White Coal Company, Oscar Dyerle of the Pocahontas Flat Top Coal Company, W. H. Gross of the New River Company, G. H. Caperton of the New River Coal Company, Matthew Puckett of the Cabin Creek Consolidated Company, W. R. H. Zimmerman, District Representative of the Fuel Administration in the smokeless coal field of West Virginia, and Mr. Thomas of the Campbell Creek Coal Company.

The Directors of the National Coal Jobbers' Association began a two days' executive session yesterday at the Waldorf to discuss the fuel situation and how the recent orders of the Fuel Administration will affect jobbers and business men generally.

The tidewater coal report issued by the Regional Director of Railroads for twenty-four hours up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning was: Coal in barges waiting to be moved, anthracite, 461 carloads; bituminous, 528 carloads. Cars of coal dumped, anthracite, 1,056; bituminous, 1,009. Cars of coal at tidewater yards, anthracite, 1,628; bituminous, 1,572. In transit within twenty-four hours of tidewater, anthracite, 1,099; bituminous 957 carloads. Within forty-eight hours, anthracite, 477 carloads; bituminous, 964 carloads.

PUSHES DRAFT APPEAL.

Hannis Taylor Asks Supreme Court to Hear Arguments in Cox Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Hannis Taylor, as counsel for Robert Cox, a soldier drafted by the Government last June, moved today that the case be advanced for argument in the Supreme Court. The case is entitled "Cox vs. Major Gen. Leonard Wood," and the purpose of the motion is to settle the question whether Cox may be drafted for military service beyond the boundaries of the country. This question was not involved in the previous draft cases.

Cox has declared his willingness to serve as a soldier within the boundaries of the United States. He asked Judge Pollock of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri for a writ of habeas corpus. This the court denied, and an appeal from the decision was taken to the Supreme Court.

The motion made today was forced by the fact that the Attorney General had given notice of a motion on his part to "dismiss or affirm" the Cox case on the ground that the Supreme Court had prejudged and foreclosed in advance of a hearing. The constitutional question presented a motion, Mr. Taylor declared, which "involved not only the lives and liberties of half a million of American citizens, but the very life of the Constitution itself." This constitutional question, he asserted, had not been involved in the other cases in any form. The case was the most important, said Mr. Taylor, that had been presented to the court since the Dred Scott case.

NATION MAY ANNUL CONTRACTS FOR OIL

Takes Steps to Make All Petroleum East of Rockies Available in War.

WILL UPSET PRIORITY RULE

Mark L. Requa, Oil Director, Announces Government's Plan to Pool Product if Necessary.

The doubt which has of late surrounded the policy to be followed by the Government in dealing with existing contracts between producers of fuel oil and their customers, in the Government's effort to bring about a more equitable distribution of oil for war purposes, ended yesterday when Mark L. Requa, Director of the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration, made the announcement in this city that whenever the Government deemed it necessary private contracts would be abrogated, and producers ordered to supply oil to indicated industries, regardless of whether a given industry held a contract or not.

Mr. Requa, who had spent the last ten days in Washington conferring with President Wilson and Fuel Administrator Garfield, decided to make his announcement here rather than in Washington because of the concentration in New York of the executive offices of many oil concerns. The Oil Director's statement said that President Wilson had made and issued through the United States Fuel Administrator yesterday new rules and regulations governing the distribution of fuel oil to supersede the rules and regulations approved by the President on Jan. 31 last.

Mr. Requa's announcement, in effect, makes available all oil east of the Rocky Mountains for distribution as may be required for the best interests of the nation. If it becomes necessary to set aside existing contracts, the distribution of oil will be under the priority list, as promulgated in the original proclamation of Jan. 31, but the application will be much broader, inasmuch as all the oil will be treated as a unit or pool, rather than dealing with each oil company's stock or production on an individual basis. Mr. Requa said that not only would contract oil be allotted where it was most needed, but that the same thing would apply to spot oil.

Oil Director's Statement.

The statement given out by Oil Director Requa read in part:

The detailed manner in which the new rules and regulations will be administered by the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration will in general be as follows:

1. Each licensee will, until otherwise ordered by the Oil Division, deliver to his contract customers in accordance with the order of priority established by the rules and regulations. They will be expected to make reasonable provision for the meeting of such contract requirements.
2. Whenever it is necessary to do so, in order to secure an adequate supply of fuel oil for any customer in a given class of priority, the Oil Division will order licensee to tender delivery to consumers in that class of priority in preference to consumers, whether under contract or spot, in a higher numbered class of priority. As far as possible the delivery of spot oil will be ordered in preference to oil under contract.
3. All tenders of delivery of fuel oil under order of the Oil Division shall be made at prevailing market prices and may or may not be accepted at the option of the consumer.
4. Each licensee will be required to report frequently to the Oil Division the quantity of feul oil available for distribution, the amount under contract, and such other information as may be required to put the Oil Division in possession of facts upon which any orders may be based.
5. Consumers of fuel oil who are unable to obtain an adequate supply under the new rules and regulations should communicate with the Oil Division, which will endeavor to secure a necessary supply for them.

Two Hundred Traders Licensed.

Mr. Requa declined, as he did on the occasion of his earlier visit to New York, to discuss possible action by the Government in the direction of fixing prices on petroleum products, contenting himself with the remark that he understood mid-Continent producers had raised the price 25 cents a gallon. About 200 producers and refiners are now under license, and these were notified yesterday of the changes made in the rules and regulations.

The Government's determination to insist upon cancellation of contracts existing between refiners and consumers, whenever consumers lacking contracts needed oil, would, it was said, hit a large number of concerns having long-term contracts with producers. Some of the contracts now rendered precarious were said to run for periods ranging from three to five years.

Mr. Requa said the priority list would remain about the same. Class 1, however, which formerly specified "railroads and bunker fuel," has been added to so as to include the words, "and oil refineries using or making fuel oil." He will confer with oil men today and return to Washington tomorrow night.

"Danny" Goodman in Guardhouse.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 20.—Found guilty of insubordination, Sergeant "Danny" Goodman, a boxing instructor at Camp Grant, has been sentenced to six months in the guardhouse with one-sixth of his pay withheld, according to announcement at the camp today.

START THE DAY WITH A SMILE
by eating Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls at bedtime. Gentle. Delicious. Made with real Fruits—Nature's laxative foods. Package of 6 Rolls, 15c, at Drug Stores.
BOAL'S ROLLS

FINDS FLAW IN DRAFT ACT.

Judge Anderson Nullifies Section Relating to State Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.—Section 6 of the selective service law, which empowered the President to call on State officers to help administer the act, and under which the President's proclamation required that "prosecuting attorneys shall act as legal advisers of registration boards in all matters touching the registration," was held to be invalid by Judge A. B. Anderson, of the United States District Court, here today. The decision was made in a case in which William Horsely, of Terre Haute, prosecutor of Vigo county, Indiana, was charged with having failed to advise a conscription board. Horsely was discharged on order of the court.

"The National Government cannot lay hands on State officials as such," Judge Anderson said. "It must lay hands on citizens of the United States as such."

The court made it clear that the one section only was being held void.

General March Wears Service Stripe

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Major General March, acting chief of staff, appeared at his office today with a small single chevron on the sleeve of his uniform blouse, the first appearance in Washington of this newly adopted mark of actual service at the front. The single V-shaped mark on the lower sleeve indicates six months' actual service at the front, and officers and men are entitled to wear the decoration and additional chevrons for subsequent periods of front line service.

LAST CHANCE
TODAY!—to drink in the fragrance and feast of color of the Gorgeous Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace—a Veritable Garden of Enchantment—and see the tiniest "real" Country Home and Lawn and Garden ever built—yes, we built it—just to show what we can do on a larger scale for you!
I. HICKS & SON

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Discount my enthusiasm about the simple efficiency of The Ediphone, built by Edison for Better Letters.

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PISTOL SHOT KILLS CAPT. ZIMMERMAN

Canadian Veteran, with British Recruiting Mission, Found Dead at the Vanderbilt.

THOUGHT TO BE ACCIDENT

Had Been Wounded in Both Arms, Making Him Awkward—Was Cleaning Service Pistol.

Awkwardness due to wounds in both arms received in the early months of war is believed to have caused the death of Captain A. L. Zimmerman of the Fourth Brigade, Royal Canadian Field Artillery, who was found shot to death in his room at the Vanderbilt Hotel last night. Captain Zimmerman's automatic service pistol lay at his feet and the only bullet which had been fired from it had penetrated his left breast and entered his heart. The theory of a sorrowing group of his brother officers who gathered quickly at the hotel and of County Medical Examiner Frank Norris and his assistant, Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, is that the officer before retiring started to clean his pistol and that he accidentally touched the safety spring in the grip and pressed the trigger at the same instant.

A message to the British Recruiting Mission, with which Captain Zimmerman had been serving in New York City for eight months, brought Lieut. Col. F. R. I. Aphill, head of the Canadian Section, and Captain Charles MacDonald, a fellow officer in the Canadian service.

It was these officers who told that Captain Zimmerman had received wounds which had interfered with the functioning of a tendon in each arm, and they also related how the officer for a time had been the victim of shell shock, from which he apparently had recovered.

Other officers and guests of the hotel testified to Captain Zimmerman's apparent good spirits, those who had observed him earlier in the evening saying that he had been jolly and apparently carefree at dinner.

Captain Zimmerman had seen service at Vimy Ridge and in other famous engagements in the early days of the war, and like most of the British soldiers now on duty in this country was a veteran of the first hard fought months when the Canadians did so much toward stemming the German tide. During his connection with the recruiting mission 21,000 men had been enrolled and he was regarded as a most successful officer.

USED CITY HEARSE FOR COAL

Ex-Morgue Keeper Admits Sending Five Tons to His Home in Bayside.

During the coal shortage Earl H. Burritt, ex-Superintendent of the City Morgue at Bellevue, solved the problem of getting fuel to his home at Bayside by having it delivered in the hearse belonging to the morgue. The hearse was also used for transporting butter, preserve jars, and rugs, it was brought out yesterday at the investigation being conducted by Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfield. Burritt resigned a month ago.

Burritt admitted that the coal was sent in five loads of one ton each in October and November. He said he had found it impossible to get coal in Bayside or Flushing and further admitted having sent one, and sometimes two, mortuary employes to unload the hearse.

Ralph Naples, the regular hearse driver, admitted taking hearse loads of coal to Bayside for Burritt, and also that calls for bodies had been delayed because of this use of the hearse.

Burritt said he came to New York on Oct. 1, 1916, and was appointed Superintendent of the Morgue on Nov. 1, the same year.

LENROOT'S LEAD NOW 2,326 VOTES

Continued from Page One.

nicipal offices Mayor Hoan, Socialist, received 20,823 votes, the highest number cast for any of the four candidates. Braman, Republican, was his nearest opponent, with 16,283. Dammann, Republican, and Park, Democrat, polled respectively 4,905 and 1,127. Under the nonpartisan primary system the two receiving the highest number of votes become the candidates at the election. The Socialists also nominated their men for all city offices and for six of the eleven Aldermen at Large.

Berger expressed enthusiasm over the increase in the Socialist vote and said that the primary indicated that Wisconsin was opposed to the war. He appeared today at the Government Building, expecting to furnish the $10,000 bail fixed in Chicago following his indictment for alleged violation of the Espionage act, but neither of the two sureties accompanying him could offer the required $10,000 of unincumbered real estate. He expects to arrange his bond later.

WILSON COMMENDS DAVIES.

Thanks Senatorial Nominee for Help on Loyalty Issues.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A letter from President Wilson to Joseph E. Davies commending him for his stand on Americanism, was given out here today by the Democratic National Committee. The President thanks him for his support of the Administration and expresses good wishes for his success.

The letter reads:

This acknowledges your letter of March 12. It is with sincere regret that I accept your resignation as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, but I must commend the patriotic impulse which urges this action on your part.

May I not express to you my warm appreciation of your sympathetic cooperation during the early part of this Administration in bringing about the adoption of all those measures of reform which we had promised the people and which I have an abiding confidence will ultimately redound to their lasting benefit? May I also add a word of thanks to you for your steadfast loyalty and patriotism during that trying period before we were thrust into the war, while to avoid becoming involved therein every effort was being made aggressively to assert and fearlessly to maintain American rights?

The McLemore resolution, the embargo issue, and the armed neutrality measure presented the first opportunities to apply the acid test in our country to disclose true loyalty and genuine Americanism. It should always be a source of much satisfaction to you that on these crucial propositions you proved true.

Assuring you of my high regard and with hearty good wishes for your success in whatever you may undertake, I am, cordially yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

National leaders of both the Democratic and Republican Parties have made arrangements to start vigorous campaigns in Wisconsin as soon as the final result of yesterday's primary is officially ascertained. Each party will send into the State a large number of campaign orators.

The Democratic National Committee headquarters announced that the Democratic speakers would include Vice President Marshall, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman, Governor Cox of Ohio, Senators Lewis of Illinois, Thurst of Arizona, Pittman of Nevada, Jones of New Mexico, and Kendrick of Wyoming. The Republican speakers probably will include Senators Sterling of South Dakota and Watson of Indiana, and several members of the House.

HYLAN TAX AMENDMENTS IN

Mean Greater Burden on Personal, Lighter on Real Property.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Bills to provide additional revenue to New York City from personal property and to reduce taxation on real property were introduced today by Senator John J. Boylan and Assemblyman F. A. Wells at the request of the Hylan Administration. It is contended that the enactment of these measures would add $1,000,000 or more to the revenue collected from personal property. The measures replace bills introduced by Senator Boylan fixing the tax rate on real property at $1.75, believed to be Hylan measures, but later repudiated by the Mayor.

One proposed amendment permits inclusion in assessment of all the surplus profits or reserve funds of a corporation and provides that a corporation owning stock in another shall be assessable even though the latter corporation is taxed on its capital.

Another bill would give the Department of Taxes and Assessments jurisdiction to assess a resident of the State for tangible personal property in every tax district where such property owned or held by him is located, as if he were a resident of such tax district.

An amendment is suggested which would permit assessing the tangible personal property of an incorporated company in the tax district where this property is located.

Individuals and corporations would be required to file with the department statements of personal property of $5,000 or more value owned or held on July 1 in each year. Provision is also made that the taxable status date of personal property be fixed for July 1 of the preceding year. A penalty of $100 is imposed for failure to file such statements and a review by certiorari is denied.

The bills were all prepared by the Corporation Counsel's office and were brought to Albany by a committee headed by Jacob A. Cantor, head of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

CALL FUSION LEADERS.

Grand Jury Will Hear Testimony of Dodge and Childs.

Cleveland H. Dodge, who was the President of the Fusion Committee of 1917, and William Hamlin Childs, who as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion organization was the directing head of the campaign for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel in November, have been requested by the District Attorney to appear as witnesses today before the extraordinary Grand Jury in its investigation of the Fusion campaign funds. The notice to Mr. Dodge was sent to him in the form of a letter, which read:

District Attorney's Office,
March 20, 1918.

Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, 99 John Street.

My Dear Mr. Dodge: We desire to call you as a witness before the Grand Jury in the Fusion campaign investigation tomorrow, March 21, at 2 o'clock. Will you kindly be present at that hour and bring with you a list of the various committees and sub-committees of the Fusion Committee of 1917, and also the dates of the luncheons held by the various committees at the Bankers' Club, the Downtown Association, the Union League Club, and other places, where the matter of finance was discussed, and also a list of those present at each of the luncheons. Very respectfully,

EDWIN P. KILROE,
Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Childs was notified to appear by a telephone message to his attorney, Isidor Kresel. Miss Annie M. Ryan, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, brought copies of the statements filed by individuals and the Fusion Committee, which she identified in detail. These records are to be used by the Grand Jury. Assistant District Attorneys Talley and Kilroe submitted numerous other statements filed by the Fusion forces with County Clerks, making a total of 240 statements for the inspection of the jury.

NEW OWNERSHIP MOVE.

Brown Proposes Senate Inquiry, but Wagner Blocks the Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Senate Leader Elon R. Brown today attempted to introduce a resolution for a committee of seven Senators to investigate municipal ownership and report to next year's Legislature, to the end that a uniform policy for the State might be established. The attempt was blocked by Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner, sponsor for the municipal ownership bill, which is part of the "Hylan program."

Stops German in Asbury Schools.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 20.—The Board of Education today concurred in the action taken by the voters of Neptune Township last night to eliminate the teaching of German in the schools. The citizens called the meeting and then adopted a resolution, which they sent to the Board of Education.

PROHIBITION LOST IN SENATE, 25 TO 24

Continued from Page One.

from the fact that the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment stole a march on Senator Wellington by reporting the Hill resolution, amended so as to provide for an advisory referendum. As soon as the report was made the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole, where it could not be reached through the motion which, pursuant to notice, came up for debate at the session today. This motion had reference to the unamended resolution and was for discharging the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment from further consideration of the measure. Senate Leader Brown, however, secured unanimous consent to permit Senator Wellington to make his fight on a motion for the suspension of rules.

Senate Chamber Crowded.

Before crowded galleries and a number of guests who filled every inch allotted for the accommodation of visitors in the Senate Chamber, the debate began after the Senate had gone through the necessary routine of the day. Among the visitors were Mrs. Ella A. Boole, leader of the W. C. T. U. forces in this State, and Supt. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League.

Senator Wellington himself led off with a carefully prepared address which occupied an hour and fifteen minutes in delivery, and which some of his colleagues who participated in the debate characterized as a "brilliant lawyer's argument."

Senator John Knight of Wyoming, an advocate of immediate ratification, urged that Senators had a right to demand an opportunity to be recorded one way or the other on the question, not complicated by a referendum amendment.

Senator Ottinger said that Federal prohibition while the war was on might play havoc with our troops in France, where, according to the Senator, the water was unfit for drinking and rations of wine took its place with the French and English troops.

Senator Ross Graves of Erie, advocate of ratification, said he did not care for the economic side of the argument, but was concerned chiefly with the human side. He read letters from two little girls whose father was confined at Dannemora for murder, committed when he was under the influence of liquor. The little girls urged him to "help bring papa home, for he was a good papa." He denounced the liquor traffic as "murderous."

"Our prisons and madhouses are full of its victims," he said.

Non-Alcoholic Murderers.

Senator James J. Walker, a Tammany member, said:

"I do not like to hear men who sell liquor denounced as thugs and murderers, because it is unjust, and because in this place we who have recognized and taken revenue from the traffic have no right to do so. Crooks do not drink rum; they are more careful. I would like to go with the Senator to Dannemora 'to bring papa home' if the Senator would go with me and bring home from Bloomingdale the host of religious fanatics and cranks who have never touched liquor in their lives and yet have committed atrocious murders."

Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany said he would never vote for a Federal prohibition amendment.

"I serve notice on my constituents to that effect now," he said. "The liquor question is a State question, pure and simple. The present question is whether the Federal Constitution shall be altered so as to embody police powers. This amendment is merely the beginning of a policy to break down the Federal Constitution. A change in the fundamental law of the land at this time is a most dangerous and unpatriotic thing to attempt.

"This is getting to be, instead of a popular Government, a Government by intimidation. One Mr. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League has threatened every man here that unless he votes the way he wants him to he will not have a chance to come back. Now, if the men here are going to have their line of action determined by that sort of man and that sort of method, I don't see why they want to come back."

Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner said:

"I am in favor of a referendum because I believe that we should ascertain whether the people of this State want or do not want to surrender their personal rights."

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said tonight:

"To come within two votes of a constitutional majority in the Senate of the liquor stronghold of America on ratification of the prohibition national amendment, is a marvelous achievement. It assures ratification next time.

ANDERSON ASSAILS SWEET.

Calls Upon Speaker to "Put Over" Prohibition Ratification.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, yesterday trained his guns on Speaker Sweet, giving out a statement in which he said:

"Ratification is now squarely up to Speaker Sweet. If evidence and logic count for anything, he helped put over one of the cleverist and wickedest hoaxes ever perpetrated on the public. He knew before the session began last Tuesday that the referendum had enough votes to carry, yet he carefully made his speech on a motion which had not a ghost of a show of passing, because it required a two-thirds vote, and was silent as the grave while the referendum was pending. He has favored the referendum all the time, in spite of his pretenses.

"If the Speaker will quit playing politics he can now put ratification over, with the help of what the Governor has done. If any politics is left in the situation respecting the prohibition issue, it is because the Speaker keeps it there. The anti-saloon forces hold the Speaker responsible now for the actual passage of ratification, without the referendum, in the Assembly. If the referendum should now pass, or ratification without the referendum fail, or the Senate amendment pass before ratification, it is because Speaker Sweet has played the liquor game.

"Ratification can pass now if the Speaker will put it back into a position as favorable as it was before he and his lieutenants mussed up the situation, and, while he has temporarily fooled a few Prohibition advocates, while he evidently gambled upon the probability that he had his tracks so well covered that nobody would dare tell the truth, his bogus halo will be gone within thirty days after the Legislature adjourns, if not sooner, unless he makes good in the only way now left to him, namely, by passing ratification through the Assembly and blocking the wet program in the Assembly until ratification also gets through the Senate."

WOMEN'S TICKET FAILED.

New Voters Wouldn't Support Their Own Sex at Gouverneur.

Special to The New York Times.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., March 20.—Complete returns compiled today show that the women's ticket named by the Democrats as an experiment to test the strength of the new voters was defeated by a vote of more than two to one. The Republican ticket, composed of men only, was successful for every office.

The result was surprising, as there were 900 votes cast, of which 421 were women's. If the women had supported the women candidates they would have surely won, for the male Democrats supported them, as results show.

Elect Democratic Leader.

Brooklyn Democrats learned with surprise yesterday that a successor to John Morrissey Gray as Democratic leader of the Eighth Assembly District had already been elected. Mr. Gray resigned only on Tuesday, and it was not expected that a new leader would be chosen for some time. Charles M. Byrne, Chief Clerk of the First District Municipal Court, was elected to succeed Gray at what his opponents characterize as a "snap convention" of the members of the County Committee in the district on Tuesday night.

Major Snyder Commands Old Guard

Major Edward Havemeyer Snyder, formerly of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, was last night elected Major, commanding the Old Guard of New York. He succeeds Colonel A. L. Kline, who had been in command for three years. Major Snyder was an officer in the Forty-seventh Regiment for seventeen years, and was Colonel of the Second Regiment, Sheriff's Defense Corps, now the Forty-seventh Infantry, New York Guard. The ninety-second anniversary services of the Old Guard will be held at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on April 22, at 4:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

Aviation Taught

Ex-Officers, Aviators from the Firing Line,

now members of the Staff of Our School, are preparing men for the Aircraft Industry and coaching men prior to their entering the Army and Navy air service.

GROUND SCHOOL COURSE for men prior to going to Ground Schools includes Lewis Machine Gun instruction, Aero-dynamics, Engines, Planes, Construction, Rigging, Map Reading, etc. Daily lessons (3 Hours), Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

Special Aero Engine Course, $35

Owing to the many requests our school has had for only Aero Engine instruction we have decided to open Special Aero Engine Classes beginning Tuesday, March 26th.

Three hour daily sessions: Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

Three Weeks' Course..... $35

Arrangements can be made for only a limited number of students.

ENROLLMENT STARTS TODAY

Curtiss, Hall Scott, Gnome and other engines in class room.

Call or write for information.

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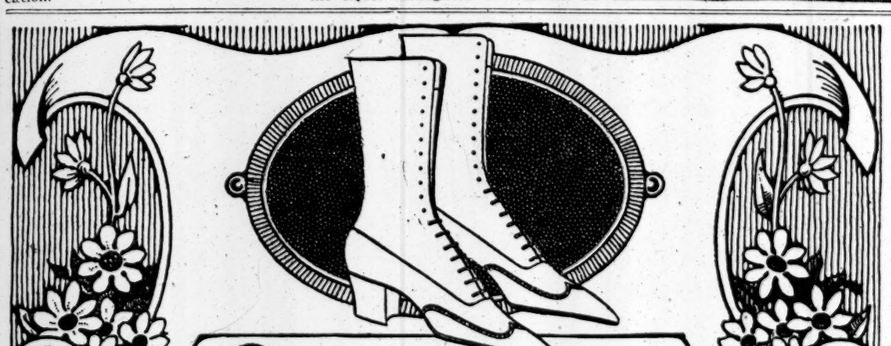

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PRESIDENT URGES NEW DUTY OF PARTY

Exhorts New Jersey Democrats to Meet the "High Test" of Changed Conditions.

SEES CRISIS IN THE STATE

Social Justice, He Asserts, Should Be the Organization's Aim—2,000 Attend Harmony Dinner.

For the first time since 1910, when the break occurred between the forces of Woodrow Wilson, then elected Governor of New Jersey, and the forces of James R. Nugent, the two factions met together last night at a reorganization dinner held in Krueger's Auditorium, Newark, and 2,000 Democrats from the various counties of the State cheered to the echo a letter from President Wilson, speaking as "the leader of a great party," urging the Democrats to unite "in order that the exigency of a great hour of crisis may properly be met." The President's letter was received with a tremendous outburst of cheering and applause.

The chief speaker, Joseph Tumulty, Secretary to the President, struck the note of the meeting when he said: "The supreme duty of this hour is to win this war and to end in fine fashion this terrible tragedy, that has drawn the whole world into the maelstrom of blood and terror. In the presence of this crisis the man who would be a partisan is a dastard."

A resolution was passed pledging the united and hearty support of the New Jersey Democrats to the President. The other speakers were Congressman Scott Ferriss of Oklahoma, ex-Governor James M. Fielder, and Robert S. Hudspeth, National Committeeman.

The harmony meeting took place in the same hall that was the scene of the last speech made by Woodrow Wilson on Nov. 7, 1910, when he was a successful candidate for Governor. At that time he had the active support of Mr. Nugent, and it was the victory that started him on the political road that led to the White House.

The dinner took place several hours after a meeting of the State Committee, held at the Robert Treat Hotel, at which the resignation of Edward E. Grosscup, as State Chairman, was accepted, and Charles F. McDonald of Englishtown was elected in his place. McDonald was acceptable to the Nugent and Administration's forces. Several weeks ago Mr. Nugent, when in Washington, called to pay his respects to the President, and the harmony meeting was the outcome of that call. The Democrats plan to put up a solid front in the Fall, when twelve Congressmen and a United States Senator are to be elected.

President Wilson's Letter.

The letter from President Wilson which was read at the dinner was as follows:

The White House, Washington.

My Dear Mr. Toastmaster:

I sincerely regret that matters of pressing importance will prevent my taking part in the reorganization banquet to which you have generously invited me. It is my feeling, as I am sure it will be the feeling of those present, that my clear duty is to stay here on the job. My work can be properly done only if I devote my whole thought and attention to it and think of nothing but the immediate task in hand.

At the same time it is clear that in the present posture of affairs in New Jersey I cannot overlook my responsibility as leader of a great party, and that it is my privilege to point out what I believe to be the duty of the Democrats in New Jersey, now and in the months to come, in order that the exigency of a great hour of crisis may properly be met.

During the months that I had the privilege of serving the people of New Jersey in the office of Governor we sought to accomplish this definite purpose, namely, to open the processes of government to the access and inspection of every citizen, in order that the people might feel that the Government of New Jersey represented their hopes, their impulses, and their sympathies. It was with this great purpose in mind that we succeeded in establishing electoral machinery which took away from selfish political leaders the power to hold the mass of the party voters of the State in subjection to themselves. In the matter of employers' liability we substituted for the cold letter of the old law the warm and wholesome tonic of humane statute.

In every act of legislation we cut a clear pathway of public service and achieved a record remarkable for its variety and humanity, in every way comprehensive in character and touching no vital interest in the State with a spirit of injustice or demagogy. We gave the people, after many tedious and discouraging years of waiting, a government which they could feel was their own, free and unhampered by special privilege.

Crisis in Party's Life.

A time of grave crisis has come in the life of the Democratic Party in New Jersey—a time when its friends and supporters must face the facts of the situation if they would serve the cause of free government in New Jersey. Every sign of these terrible days of war and revolutionary change, when economic and social forces are being released upon the world whose effect no political seer dare venture to conjecture, bids us search our hearts through and through and make them ready for the birth of a new day—a day, we hope and believe, of greater opportunity and greater prosperity for the average mass of struggling men and women, and of greater safety and opportunity for children.

The old party slogans have lost their significance and will mean nothing to the voter of the future, for the war is certain to change the mind of Europe as well as the mind of America. Men everywhere are searching democratic principles to their hearts in order to determine their soundness, their sincerity, their adaptability to the real needs of their life, and every man with any vision must see that the real test of justice and right action is presently to come as it never came before.

The men in the trenches, who have been freed from the economic serfdom to which some of them had been accustomed, will, it is likely, return to their homes with a new view and a new impatience of all mere political phrases, and will demand real thinking and sincere action.

Exhorts New Jersey Democrats.

Let the Democratic Party in New Jersey, therefore, forget everything but the new service which they are to be called upon to render. The days of political and economic reconstruction which are ahead of us no man can now definitely assess, but we know this, that every program must be shot through and through with utter disinterestedness; that no party must try to serve itself, but every party must try to serve humanity, and that the task is a very practical one, meaning that every program, every measure in every program, must be tested by this question, and this question only: Is it just; is it for the benefit of the average man, without influence or privilege; does it embody in real fact the highest conception of social justice and of right dealing without respect of person or class or particular interest?

This is a high test. It can be met only by those who have genuine sympathy with the mass of men and real insight into their needs and opportunities, and a purpose which is purged alike of selfish and of partisan intention. The party which rises to this test will receive the support of the people because it serves it.

Very sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Praises the President's Views.

Mr. Tumulty was introduced after the cheering which followed the reading of the President's letter had subsided. He characterized the letter of the President as the gospel of democracy of this new day. Continuing, Mr. Tumulty said:

"The President has raised a standard to which all forward-looking men may rally. These principles represent the outpourings of the heart of one of the greatest leaders of democratic forces in the world at this time—a leader whose moral weight and influence are as dominant in the councils of Europe as it is in the councils of the democratic hosts in our own country. In these doctrines so eloquently expounded there is heart, there is sentiment, there is soul.

"He has given expression to the yearnings that come from the hearts of common men.

"The supreme duty of this hour—one which calls for the patriotism of every one within our ranks—is to win this war and to end in fine fashion this terrible tragedy. It has drawn the whole world into the maelstrom of blood and tears. This is the supreme test. This is the hour of splendid sacrifice, an hour which shall determine whether democracy shall triumph throughout the world or whether the rule of the Hun shall be the dominant influence.

"In the presence of this crisis the man who would be a partisan is a dastard. The American people would not sustain with every energy and every drop of blood the Government and the Commander in Chief of the forces of the United States will fail to sustain those principles which are the web and the woof of the life of America."

DIVORCES CLARA K. YOUNG.

Film Star's Husband Obtains a Decree in Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 20.—Clara Kimball Young, the film star, was divorced today in Judge Wood's Court by James Young, motion picture director, of Hollywood.

Mr. Young blamed their domestic difficulties on his wife's rapid rise in the film world. He testified that when he married her she was an indifferent actress, and that he gave up his career as an actor and devoted all his time to making her a star.

Four depositions, one from a former housekeeper in their home and three from friends of the family, were submitted. Judge Wood was in doubt on the question of whether Mrs. Young's desertion of her husband was justified. The depositions cleared up this point in the mind of the Court.

Mrs. Young filed an answer in which she denied desertion and a deposition in which she accused her husband of being "insanely jealous."

Mr. Young's suit for alienation of affections, in which he accused L. J. Selznick of stealing his wife's love and demanded $100,000 damages, and his attack on Harry Carsen in a New York hotel were mentioned in the reply by Mrs. Young.

CHICAGO OPERA LOSS SOARS

Deficit of More Than $110,000 to be Met by Guarantors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Because the 1917-1918 season was the most disastrous in its history, the Chicago Grand Opera Company has called upon its guarantors of its deficit fund for the full 100 per cent. of their financial pledges.

The guarantors agreed to meet a deficit of $110,000 a year for five years. The full amount of this year's deficit is still unknown to auditors, who are checking the books, but already the sum is above the $110,000 mark. Under the terms of the guarantee fund Harold F. McCormick, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, will meet the deficit upward of $110,000.

The following will attend the first $110,000 of the deficit: Robert Allerton, J. Ogden Armour, Giulio Boeckmann, Congress Hotel Company, R. T. Crane, Jr., Charles G. Dawes, C. L. Hutchinson, Samuel Insull, L. B. Kuppenheimer, A. J. Lichtstein, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, Edith R. McCormick, John J. Mitchell, Max Pam, George F. Porter, Julius Rosenwald, Martin A. Ryerson, John G. Shedd, Mrs. H. H. Spaulding, Jr., Frank D. Stout, Edward F. Swift.

PRAISES GOODWIN AS ACTOR

Witness in Suit Against Film Company Calls Him "Best in America."

A moving picture director who thinks Nat Goodwin is the "best actor in America," was a witness for him yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum in Goodwin's suit against the Mirror Films, Inc., to recover $13,000 for breach of contract. The witness was Lawrence Marston, who was employed by the Mirror Company when Goodwin was the star. When asked concerning an "argument" he once had with Goodwin over a scene, the witness said:

"The scene was a fight on the floor of the Stock Exchange. I wanted Goodwin to rush in and put up a strong fight, and he said he was supposed to be an old man and that if he went in and fought like John L. Sullivan he would look ridiculous. I saw the force of his argument. He also said, 'I am supposed to be playing the part of a man like J. P. Morgan. You don't suppose he would rush in among those maniacs over fourteen shares of stock, do you?'" The trial will continue tomorrow.

SPRING AND CIRCUS HERE.

Roll Into the Bronx Together and Move South to Madison Square.

Whatever chance Old Man Winter had to play a return engagement ended in the early hours of this morning, for Spring, and the circus arrived.

Four special trains carried the Barnum & Bailey troop into the Mott Haven yards of the New Haven Railroad just after midnight and before night the tangle of ropes and nulleys, tanbark and sawdust, elephants, camels, horses, goats and what not will be safe in Madison Square Garden.

Not until next Monday afternoon will the public get an opportunity to see this year's spectacle, advance notices of which bear more descriptive adjectives than ever.

Merwin Howe, Pianist, Makes Debut

Merwin Howe, a young pianist from Chicago, made his first appearance at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, playing the classic "three B's"—Brahms scherzo, Beethoven's F sharp sonata, and Bach's bourree arranged by Saint-Saëns, with other numbers of Schumann, Debussy, Arne Oldberg, and Chopin. Mr. Howe is of modest demeanor on the stage, evidently of musical taste, technically well equipped, without affectation or display. He was heard at his best in the Chopin group, which gave opportunity for "singing" tone and sincere feeling for melody.

Helen Moller Dances Her Farewell.

Helen Moller and her dancers made their farewell appearance before a considerable audience in Carnegie Hall last evening, assisted by the New York Orchestral Society. The combined forces repeated a program of music from Gluck, Wagner, Brahms, Strauss, Sibelius, Jaernefelt, Saint-Saëns, Grieg, and Sousa.

Police Parade May 11.

Police Commissioner Enright announced yesterday that the annual police parade will take place this year on Saturday, May 11. The hour set for the start is 11 A. M., and the line of march will be from the Battery up Broadway to Twenty-third Street, east to Madison Avenue, up Madison Avenue to Thirty-third Street, west to Fifth Avenue, and down Fifth Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, where the parade will pass in review at a stand to be erected there by the Worth Monument.

HOUSE COMPLETES WAR FINANCE BILL

Rejects Further Amendments, and Will Take Finel Action on Measure Today.

LOAN LEGISLATION PENDING

Additional Authorization of Bonds Planned to Insure Success of Liberty Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Complete agreement on the terms of the War Finance Corporation bill was reached this evening by the House. Every indication is that the measure will be before President Wilson for his signature before the end of the week. Differences between the House and the Senate measure are slight, and leaders expect no difficulty in conference.

Debate today brought the bill to a point where the final roll call will be the first feature of tomorrow's business. Under a unanimous consent agreement, votes were had on all proposed amendments, the bill was read a second and third time, and the previous question was moved by Majority Leader Kitchin. The vote itself was postponed because a large number of members who wished to be recorded were absent to attend the funeral of Representative John H. Capstick of New Jersey.

Republicans spent another day of skirmishing. Their attempts to amend the bill, however, were uniformly unsuccessful. Only a small group of them appeared interested further than the making of a party record.

The Finance bill completed by the House today contains the following salient differences from the Senate measure:

The Senate proposes that the $500,000,000 corporation shall have a bonding and loaning power of $4,000,000,000; the House of $2,000,000,000.

Membership of the Capital Securities Committee is fixed in the House bill at 7 and in the Senate at 5.

Both houses have agreed that there shall be no penalty attached to the person who attempts to sell securities which have not been approved by the committee. This divergence from the recommendations of Secretary McAdoo is due to Congressional opinion that the veto of the commission will be sufficient to prevent the sale of any securities.

Another point of agreement in Congress but against the recommendations of Secretary McAdoo is that both the Directorate of the corporation and the members of the Securities Committee shall be appointed by the President, and subject to confirmation by the Senate, rather than appointed by Secretary McAdoo and confirmed by President Wilson.

Attempts in both houses to limit the life of the corporation to eight years instead of ten have failed. The leader of this movement in the House was Representative Moore of Pennsylvania.

LIBERTY BOND BILL TO BE DRAFTED TODAY

McAdoo and Kitchin Expected to Agree on a Total of at Least $5,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A tentative draft of a bond bill to cover future Liberty loans is expected to be prepared at a conference tomorrow between Secretary McAdoo and Democratic leader Kitchin. Mr. Kitchin said tonight he believed the amount authorized would be $5,000,000,000, but he would not object to $6,400,000,000. He believed the interest rate would be fixed at 4½ per cent. for the issue, the campaign for which is to be begun on April 6.

"There is left a balance of $3,600,000,000 from the first amount authorized by Congress and on which the two loans were issued," said Mr. Kitchin tonight. "I see no reason why Congress should not provide for a total of $10,000,000,000 to carry this loan and then another, if it should be necessary, when Congress might not be in session.

"It will take only four or five days to get the bill through Congress, but it will be necessary to do it as quickly as possible. It should be a law not later than March 26, so that details of the issue of April 6 can be arranged in time."

Secretary McAdoo will confer on Friday with Governors of Federal Reserve Banks and a number of Liberty Loan Committee Chairmen. He will lay before them the perplexing question of whether the interest should be higher than the 4 per cent. of the last loan, and get their views before making a final decision.

WARNS TAX SLACKERS.

Ignorance Not to be Accepted as an Excuse, Roper Declares.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Tax slackers who fail to file their income tax reports by April 1 will be prosecuted as vigorously and relentlessly under the War Revenue act as draft slackers were under the Selective Service act, according to a statement today by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Revenue officers in every section of the country are checking up returns with a view to beginning prosecutions against tax dodgers.

"Through its educational campaign the Bureau of Internal Revenue has endeavored to cover the field so thoroughly that ignorance of the law cannot be consistently offered as an excuse," said Commissioner Roper. "The man who failed to register under the Selective Service act was regarded by the War Department as a slacker and prosecuted as such. The man who fails to file his income tax will be regarded as a 'money slacker,' and when discovered, as he will be, will be made to suffer full penalties of the law."

"April" for Punch & Judy Theatre.

"April," a comedy by Hubert Osborne, will be produced by Charles Hopkins at the Punch & Judy Theatre on the night of Tuesday, April 2. Among those in the cast will be Pauline Lord, Julie Herne, Mrs. Jacques Martin, Margalo Gillmore, Francesca Rotoli, Mitchell Harris, Alphonz Ethier, Charles Hopkins, Frances Bedsteder, Bordon Morris, Jay Strong, Burr Caruth, and C. H. Meredith. "Her Country," now at the Punch & Judy, will be moved to another theatre.

Germans Revive "Pillars of Society."

Ibsen's "Pillars of Society," one of the standard plays in the répertoire of Rudolph Christians's German company, was revived at the Irving Place Theatre last night as the first of a series of farewell productions. A consistently excellent performance was given, with Heinrich Marlow as Consul Bernick and Richard Feist as the brother. "Pillars of Society" will be repeated twice on Saturday and on Sunday night.

200 Robed Choristers Sing.

Two hundred robed choristers, filling the chancel of St. Thomas's Church, gave there last evening a performance of Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius" for the joint benefit of the Red Cross and the War Commission of the church. A large audience heard the impressive music, which gained in such setting an atmosphere appropriate to Newman's famous poem.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mabel Garrison will sing the Mad Scene from "Lucia" at today's opera benefit for the Metropolitan Emergency Fund, in place of Maria Barrientos, who is indisposed.

Antonio Scotti returned yesterday from his annual outing at Palm Beach, where he spent the last month, and will resume his place in "La Bohème" on Saturday afternoon.

The Aborn Miniature Theatre on Saturday will give an evening of opera scenes, sung by the Misses Baker, Beach and Axman, Messrs. Campbell, Chadwick, and Kinsey.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The engagement of "The Wild Duck" at the Plymouth has been extended one week, and the final performance is now scheduled for April 6. On the following Monday Mme. Nazimova will revive "Hedda Gabler," which will be given for two weeks.

Katherine Kaelred has been engaged for "The Man Who Stayed at Home," coming to the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on April 1.

Margaret Romaine will be the prima donna in "Rock-a-Bye Baby," which will open the new Selwyn Theatre next month.

Two weeks have been added to the engagement of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" at the Comedy. The next bill, the principal feature of which will be Oscar Wilde's "Salome," will accordingly have its premiere on April 8.

Edmund Gurney and Wallace Erskine have been added to the company which will support Edith Wynne Matthison in Charles Rann Kennedy's play, "The Army with Banners."

Bluch Landolf, the Hippodrome clown, has been re-engaged for next year's production at that playhouse.

The second free entertainment for men in uniform will be given at the Playhouse on Sunday night under the auspices of the Stage Women's War Relief.

The third performance of Stuart Walker's production of "The Book of Job" will be given at the Booth Theatre this afternoon.

Keep After "Acid-Mouth" or it will get your teeth.

The only way to fight "Acid-Mouth" is to fight it every day by using the dentifrice that counteracts "Acid-Mouth"—

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FILMS AND CONCERTS IN THE METROPOLITAN

Directors Finally Won Over to a Summer Season of War Movies and "War Thrift."

The Metropolitan Opera House, following the season's close by Caruso, Farrar, and other stars on April 20, is to be turned over to the "movies," especially to French and British war pictures and those of America's army camps, with an accompanying feature of high-class "pop" concerts by the orchestra of the house, which will thus be employed during the half year when the opera forces are usually idle.

On behalf of Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Opera Board, an official statement was issued last night by Edward Ziegler for the company, saying that New York's foremost theatre had been leased for the Summer months to S. L. Rothapfel, managing director of the Rivoli and the Rialto.

To this arrangement, which had hung fire for some days, the opera directors were won over by several arguments—the patriotic purpose of showing war films, a civic pride in offering good Summer concerts, and a certain "war thrift" in providing work for employes the year round.

In addition, it was stated that the aggregate sum to be derived by the Government in war taxes during this engagement had been a consideration of much influence with the Metropolitan Opera Company in signing this lease. A report on Broadway last night said the present opera season alone would figure a profit of $150,000 in taxes to Uncle Sam.

"Mme. Sane Gene" Sung Again.

"Mme. Sans Gêne" was repeated at the Metropolitan last evening, its martial echoes of the French Revolution finding a responsive chord in the present wartime audience, while its later pictures of Napoleonic splendor again pleased veteran operagoers more than some other recent works by composers of greater fame. Mr. Papi conducted Giordano's realistic score. Miss Farrar and Mr. Martinelli were the leading figures in Sardou's adapted play, while Bonaparte, the "man of 40," was represented by Mr. Amato, who will cerebrate his fortieth birthday today, and his tenth year at the Metropolitan.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "Headin' South." Hazel Kirke 5, 'When We Grow Up," Others.

YORKVILLE THEA., 86 St., n'r Lex. Av. Evg. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. ADOLF PHILIPP'S Oh, Emilie!

IRVING PLACE Tonight and Tomorrow, 8:15. IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET. "Der Frauenfresser"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. DAVE MARION ("Snuffy") & His Co. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.

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Broadway THEATRE B'way at 41st St. Mats. 2:30-4:30 P.M. Evs. at 8:30 P.M. Mats. 25-50-75c. Evs. 25-50-75c-$1.00. (Not a battle picture.) Seats selling 3 weeks in advance. (American Defense Society Week.)

"WOE AND DEATH unto those who oppose me!" shouted the German Emperor. AMBASSADOR Gerard defied him for you and me. See the tremendous photoplay, "MY FOUR YEARS in GERMANY" now playing to record crowds. TWICE DAILY—2:30, 8:30. Directed by William Nigh. Adapted by Charles A. Logue. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, 38TH AND BROADWAY.

Douglas Natural Color Motion Pictures ALL THIS WEEK. Yellowstone Park Grand Canyon True Colors of Nature. 81st Street Theatre 3 P. M. 9 P. M. Usual Prices.

RIVOLI B'way and 49 St. 20-30-60c. Loges, $1. OFFICIAL ITALIAN WAR PICTURES. "WILD YOUTH" and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO 20-30 & 60c Times Square ENID BENNETT in "Naughty, Naughty." FATTY ARBUCKLE & RIALTO ORCHESTRA

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "Headin' South." Entire Change of Bill. With this Picture at End of Perf'ce, "Son of Democracy," with Chapin in "My Father." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVE. 20-30-55c, incl. tax.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. MABEL NORMAND "The Floor Below." 2d Ep., DEPTHS OF THE SEA. Strand Orch.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 20, 30 Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. BESSIE LOVE, "The Great Adventure."

Paintings Ancient and Modern At the Galleries of Scott & Fowles 590 Fifth Avenue Between 47th and 48th Streets.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Sat. & Tues., at 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD" Sunday Night Concert A PROGRAMME OF BIG SURPRISES

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE Phone Bryant 61. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Messrs. Shubert and A. H. Woods Present A PAIR OF PETTICOATS Comedy by Cyril Harcourt With Norman Trevor—Laura Hope Crews "POLITELY AUDACIOUS; WITTY, STARTLING."—Herald "PLEASE ACTORS IN FINE FETTLE."—Reamer, Sun "AMUSING PLAY. VITALIZED BY SPLENDID ACTING."—Times "UNUSUALLY GOOD PERFORMANCE."—De Foe, World

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. 7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

BROADHURST 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. "Light, Frothy and Frolicsome."—Alan Dale, American. 'FOLLOW THE GIRL'

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. One Week Only Evs. 8:15; Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. BLANCHE BATES AND HOLBROOK BLINN in a new thrilling war play, "GETTING TOGETHER" And Notable Cast of 100 Players. Auspices U. S., British & Canadian Governments. NOTICE: Owing to Popular Demand Special Matinee Tomorrow Prices 50c to $1.50 Engagement Ends Positively Saturday

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. The Squab Farm Comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton

39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WM. HODGE In His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. EYES of YOUTH With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. [Last 2 Weeks] Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY! Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POPULAR MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!

44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. The Copperhead "THE STRONGEST AND MOST STIRRING PLAY OF THE SEASON."—Eve. World.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. The LITTLE TEACHER By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20. THIRD MIRTHFUL MONTH of THE STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S SEVENTEEN

LAST 20 TIMES before starting on most remarkable tour ever arranged. WHY MARRY? By Jesse Lynch Williams. NAT C. GOODWIN. EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB. ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices), Sat., 2:15.

COMEDY, 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. MARY SHAW in G. BERNARD SHAW'S Mrs. Warren's Profession EXTENDED 2 WEEKS TO MEET DEMAND Last Night April 6th. All Seats on Sale.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., at 2:20. FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL HIT

JULIUS CAESAR CORT THEATRE SPECIAL MATS. Tomorrow at 3:30 & Sat. Mom., 10:30. with Tyrone Power, Walter Hampden, Cyril Keightley, Howard Kyle and Alma Kruger.

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents Nazimova in "The Wild Duck" By HENRIK IBSEN PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Sat., 2:10.

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO. BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

LONGACRE WEST 48 ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20. TWO PLAYS IN ONE YES OR NO

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. "The Boomerang" Next Wk.—Emily Stevens, 'Madonna of the Future'

Loew's 7th Av. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. "The Gipsy Trail" Next Week—"FAIR AND WARMER"

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Seats $2.50-$2.00 and Some at $1.00. Phone Circle 1366. MATINEE TM'W, 2:30. HER COUNTRY Mrs. Benj. Prince, President of Sorosis, says:—"I think the drama 'Her Country' is a wonderful play and most heartily endorse it and urge every one to see it."

THIS SAT. MORNING AT 11:15 TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES

TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 2 (SEATS NOW.) CHARLES HOPKINS WILL PRESENT HIS FIRST PRODUCTION IN NEW YORK SINCE "TREASURE ISLAND" "APRIL" BY HUBERT OSBORNE AN ODD NEW COMEDY A Typical Punch & Judy Theatre Cast.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. EVELYN NESBIT 3 Dooleys, Van & Schenck, Marie Nordstrom, and Nellie & Sara Kouns.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96 St. Annette Kellermann SOPHIE TUCKER, COURTNEY SISTERS & OTHERS.

SKY FIGHTERS—By popular demand continued to Saturday night, March 23. A thrilling French Official Exhibition, 180 Paintings, by Lieut. Farre, of famous air battles in France. Capt. Guynemer's great battle plane, etc., etc. Addresses and Official French Motion Pictures every afternoon and evening. Daily 10 to 10, admission 50c. The Anderson Galleries, Park Ave. and 59 St.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 West 35th St. Greeley 1522. Today, 2:30. Tonight, 8:30. L'AVARE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Last Mat. Sat., 2:10. LAST 4 TIMES—LAST MAT. SAT. The COHAN REVUE 1918

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30. COCOANUT GROVE New Amsterdam Roof, West 42d St.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:15. SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE The Off Chance

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. THE DANCE AND MILITARY SONG HIT. TOOT-TOOT New Musical Comedy Based on Capt. Rupert Hughes' Merry Farce 'EXCUSE ME.' Don't Miss "THE LAST LONG MILE."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. "Laughing Hit of the Spring."—Globe. SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH Maker in Town

HUDSON West 44 St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS" SOUVENIRS 150th Time Next Monday Night.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. GOING UP The Talk of the Town The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. ROCK and WHITE in "LET'S GO," AN ORIGINAL REVUE

HARRIS West 42 St. Last 4 Times. Last Mat. Sat. BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY WITH A PAST

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. Pop. Price Mats. Wed. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20. FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. MILITARY-NAVAL MELODRAMA 7 DAYS LEAVE PRICES 25-50-75c, $1, $1.50 No Trench Scenes—No Horrors. NOT a Motion Picture.

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ITS ANNUAL GLORIES REVEALED Mon. Aft., March 25 TWICE DAILY, 2:15 AND 8:15. BOX OFFICE OPENS TODAY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH Barnum & Bailey CIRCUS Combining a Gorgeous Spectacular Pageant and the Biggest, Most Bewildering Array of World Astounding Features and Sensations Ever Assembled in Circus History! MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS. Admission to everything, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location. WAR TAX INCLUDED. CHILDREN under twelve, half price all Mats., except Sat., to $1.00 seats and over. BRANCH TICKET OFFICES: Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; R. H. Macy & Co., Gimbel Bros. and N.Y. Central Ticket Off., 125th St., 7th Ave.

"Spring is Here" Sixth International FLOWER SHOW America's Greatest Show RED CROSS GARDENS and Other Features. Opens today at 10 A. M.—LAST DAY. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE March 14 to 21, Incl. Admission 50c.

Century Thea., 62d, Near B'way. Tel. 6800 Col. Evs. 8. Next Mat. Wed. 6th Big Month. Pop. $1 Mat. Wed. The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage. CHU CHIN CHOW A Musical Tale of the East. Now in Its 2d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices—Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balcony 75c-50c; Fam. Circle 50c-25c. EASTER MON. MAT., APR. 1ST—25c to $1

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME Mat. Today $1.00 BEST SEATS EVES. AT 8:15. Biggest Success ever known. Bella Story, Houdini, and 1000 others. SUNDAY NIGHT—HIPPODROME ALL STAR CONCERT Benefit 85th St. Temple.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 93D ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. PAINTINGS & SCULPTURE. 215 WEST 57TH ST. 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. & 8 to 10 P.M. incl. Sunday Afternoon.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Today Mat. at 2. 3 Act Aida. Muzio; Martinelli, Whitehill. 3 Act Lucia. Garrison; Caruso, De Luca. Mat. Tom'w (Fri.) at 2. 3 Act Pagliacci. Easton; Caruso, De Luca. Ballet from Faust. Galli; Benfiglio. Entire Ballet. Cond., Monteux. Miranzoni, Papi.

Tonight at 8, Boris Godunow. Homer, Delaunois, Howard; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Papi.

Fri. at 8:30, Amore dei tre Re. Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Mardones, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.

Sat. at 2, Triple Bill: 1 time, Shanewis, Gentle (debut), Sundelius, Howard; Althouse, Chalmers. Cond., Moranzoni. 1 time, Dance Place Congo, Galli; Benfiglio, Bartik and Ballet. Cond., Monteux. L'Oracolo, Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Didur, Althouse, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.

Sun. Eve. Concert (50c to $1.50). Josef Hofmann, Pianist; Garrison, Soprano; Kingston, Tenor. Orch. Cond., Hageman.

Next Mon

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918.

WISCONSIN.

There was only one issue in the Wisconsin primaries. It was the question whether Wisconsin should side with the United States or against her. No local questions, no side issues, not even a question of personality or individual preference was involved, except in the most remote way. It is not conceivable how an issue could be more clearly presented. It cannot be said that social reform or radicalism entered in, for both LENROOT and THOMPSON are radicals and social reformers. No question of the things LA FOLLETTE used to stand for in domestic politics complicated the issue, for LENROOT was always a La Follette man. There was not even a question of pacifism, for until war was declared against Germany LENROOT was on that side. He voted for the McLemore resolution and for nearly everything else that gave Germany the best of it—until the moment when his country was actually involved in a war for her existence. Then LENROOT took his stand with his country; he cast in his lot with the United States.

There was no question of personality involved. THOMPSON was hardly known by name to the citizens of Wisconsin. He did nothing during the campaign to introduce himself. LENROOT toured the State, but THOMPSON, though challenged, remained at home, issuing only a few statements through the newspapers, in which he evaded LENROOT'S demands that he tell whether he was for his country or against her. It was not, therefore, personal popularity that got THOMPSON his vote.

LENROOT asked for the votes of those who preferred the United States to Germany, and for no other votes. His platform had only one plank, loyalty. He got not a single vote except those of Americans loyal to their country. The issue he made was whether Wisconsin should remain one of the United States or become an outpost of the German Empire. The result demonstrates beyond question that there is a large number of Wisconsin voters who favor the latter choice. For instance:

LENROOT is running strong in the western part of the State, while THOMPSON is rolling up votes in the lake shore counties and in the Fox River Valley, the strongest German-American parts of the State. In Washington County, where there is a large population of Teutonic stock, the complete figures are reported to give THOMPSON 1,703 to LENROOT'S 233.

Did these Germans vote for THOMPSON as against LENROOT in the ratio of 17 to 2 because they favor social reform and are against plutocracy? Oh, no; LENROOT is a social reformer, one of long experience and great prominence. Did they vote that way because they prefer the abstract principles of La Folletteism, of progressivism? Oh, no; LENROOT was a leading light of La Follette progressivism before THOMPSON had ever been heard of. They voted against LENROOT because they knew that if he were elected he would do everything he could to defeat Germany in the war. There is no disguising the fact that there are places in this country where the melting pot does not melt; where the material cast into that pot remains indigestible, unassimilable, a thick and impervious lump, and where the magic expected of a naturalization court does not work.

The nominations have been made, and the issue remains. If LENROOT is nominated, it is by a small majority; and the disgrace to Wisconsin is all the deeper from the fact that, contrary to expectation, THOMPSON does not owe his heavy vote to the Socialists. They had the right to vote in the Republican primary, and some of them did so, to judge by the discrepancy between the votes cast for BERGER and the Socialist Mayoralty candidate in Milwaukee; but most of them voted for their own candidates, and the disloyal vote cast for THOMPSON is a vote of Republican disloyalists in the main.

The Democrats have nominated JOSEPH E. DAVIES, a man of shining loyalty who, unlike LENROOT, is no convert. The President, in his letter to DAVIES, speaks of his "steadfast "loyalty and patriotism during that "trying period before we were thrust "into the war." DAVIES was right on every question that then came up. If LENROOT proves to have won the Republican nomination, nevertheless DAVIES is the man who should be elected, because by choosing a man who has been uncompromisingly for the resistance of German aggression from the first, Wisconsin will most effectively remove the dark stain put upon her—as DAVIES says—"not be- "cause of the acts of any one of her "public men, but because of the acts "of many of her public men." LA FOLLETTE has been the worst of the lot, but only because he has been the leader; and the stain so put upon her has now been deepened and enlarged by the great vote given to THOMPSON in a contest in which there was no issue whatever except the question, "Are you for your country or against her?"

It is appalling that in any American State in which that question, that question and no other, was squarely presented to the voters, so many of them should have stood up and answered, "I am against her." The extent to which the German propaganda had been at work in Wisconsin was known to be large, but is larger than was supposed. It is the same propaganda that has worked such disaster in Italy and such ruin in Russia, and Mr. DAVIES does not put it a word too strongly when he says:

> We must grasp the fact that the powers which almost succeeded in wrecking Italy have long been at work in the United States. At the present time, with the country at war, they are more active, not less active, than they were before. If they should succeed, and unless we fight them resolutely there is danger that they will succeed, then America will face the same fate which has overtaken Russia.

If THOMPSON has won the Republican nomination, then only one choice is possible for loyal men, whether Republicans or Democrats. As our Republican neighbor, The Evening Sun, says, in such a case "there is only "one duty for the loyal Republicans "of the State, and that is to vote for "JOSEPH E. DAVIES, the one candidate "about whose Americanism there will "be no doubt."

THE NORTHERN NEUTRALS.

Germany is emphasizing her recent warnings to the northern neutrals by acts of hostility. Our agreement with Sweden gives us the use of 250,000 tons of ships. Many of these remain in home ports because it is known that they will be attacked if they go to sea. On the 16th, submarines captured several large Swedish fishing boats and the steamship Princess Ingeborg, which had carried a cargo of food to Belgium for the Relief Commission and was returning, with a promise of safety from the Berlin Government. But Sweden still sends her iron to Germany. Two weeks ago, EMILE VANDERVELDE, the Belgian labor leader, protested against this in a letter to HJALMAR BRANTING, a prominent Swedish Socialist. "The "exports of this material from Swe- "den to Germany," said he, "are in- "creasing daily; 65 per cent. of the "steel used by the German armies "is manufactured from Swedish ore. "Without this great help the Kaiser "would be unable to continue the war "and the martyrdom of Belgium." After the submarines capture a few more Swedish ships this trade may be checked.

Denmark has fresh proof that her food agreement with the United States is disapproved at Berlin. Germany's demand that the Government shall pay for the captured Spanish ship stranded on the Jutland coast was followed, on the 15th, by the sinking of the Danish steamship Randelsborg, outside of the danger zone, after all the food on board had been taken by the submarine's crew. The German Government's contracts for the purchase of supplies in Norway have been annulled, and there are additions to the long list of Norwegian ships destroyed. In the last six weeks twelve have been sunk. Notice was virtually given when the Spanish ship Sardinero was torpedoed on the 26th ult. that vessels carrying grain for Switzerland would not be spared.

FEWER BILLIONS NEEDED.

The last War Tax bill was the greatest ever passed in any country. The provision was so ample that the money could not be spent. For the first half of the fiscal year the military establishment spent less than two billions, against estimates of over eight billions for the full year. The Shipping Board spent less than one-fifth of the provision for it. The navy's expenses were rather more than half of the expectation. Probably all would have been glad to have had more money spent, if well spent, and there is some hope of that result being reached. The control of costs is constantly better, and the total spent is constantly rising. Nevertheless, it comes as a relief that the approaching Liberty Loan will probably be for about only one-half of the eight or ten billions which have been expected, but must be for more than the authorized $3,666,000,000 which have not been issued. Although the amount to be raised and spent within the rest of the fiscal year is reduced, authority will be taken, in all likelihood, to issue a balance over the third Liberty Loan not very different from the amount now unissued.

It is necessary to provide for contingencies in war, and there are uncertainties other than those of a military nature. There are sanguine estimates of the war tax collections, but they cannot be relied upon as cash. The amount of advances to our allies also is an uncertain quantity, likely to be larger, perhaps, because lately they have been running smaller. The scale of Government finance is indicated sufficiently by the fact that there is now pending a deficiency bill for over a billion. With billions voted and unspent, and with unforeseen expenses of over a billion, it is clear that the financial managers have little idea of how they are coming out.

In normal times a manageable deficit is preferable to a surplus which leads to extravagance. It is different in war. Those responsible for results should have all the money they can spend to advantage. The accounts should be scrutinized, but the money should be provided without cavil or quibble. The five billions or less about to be asked for, upon terms still to be settled by the bill not yet introduced, seems so comparatively moderate that the money market will feel relieved rather than burdened by a total which would have threatened embarrassment but a few months ago.

THE ATTACK ON CENTRAL PARK.

For nearly two generations Central Park, so nobly planned and laid out by OLMSTED and VAUX, dedicated to the public, has had to be protected against an infinity of schemes of defacement, injuries, and improper uses, many of them proposed with the best intentions and all forgetful or contemptuous of the cardinal objects of the park. The latest is the most insidious of these, not because it is submitted in good faith, as many or most of its predecessors were, but because it attaches itself to a great task of patriotism.

The motives of those responsible for the choice of the west meadow in Central Park as a field of trenches are beyond question. Their judgment is another matter. It is certain that the park will be injured, that this successful encroachment upon it will be the precedent for others. The injury to be expected the sponsors of the plan naturally and in good faith minimize. The presence of crowds, the night exhibitions, the danger to trees and shrubs, however carefully protected, need not be dwelt on. All this amounts to nothing, it may be said, compared with the sale of Liberty bonds, which it is expected to further. True; and if the digging up of Central Park is necessary to the success of the next Liberty Loan, who will grudge the sacrifice? Who will say that it is? There are better, more accessible, and much more suitable sites.

As to the publicity of the Liberty Loan, it may be well to say that in spite of all of the ingenious and theatrical adjuncts of the last one, plenty of people, able and willing to buy, were never approached or addressed; they bought, if they bought, on their own motion.

Central Park, unspoiled, unshorn of its beauty, is owed by this generation to its successors. Why should the fatal beginning of its ruin now be consented to because everybody wants to be patriotic? It is entirely possible to be patriotic without breaking into Central Park. Put the trenches elsewhere. It is a sort of lingering, amiable infatuation that Central Park is the natural and best home for every laudable, grandiose, or eccentric project.

Does anybody really believe that the next Liberty Loan won't be a success unless the park is dug up?

NAVAL AIRPLANE PRODUCTION.

The appropriations for aviation in the navy from July 1, 1916, to the date of Secretary DANIELS'S last report, Dec. 1, 1917, amounted to $67,633,000. The Naval Appropriation bill, just reported, proposes an addition of $200,000,000, or about three times as much. "This large credit," says the Secretary, "represents what "our experts felt to be necessary, and "will be used greatly to increase the "efficiency of the excellent service the "naval aviators are performing." But Mr. DANIELS makes public no details. To know something in a general way about naval aircraft production it is necessary to go back to a report made by the Secretary to a sub-committee of the Naval Affairs Committee last December.

At that time Mr. DANIELS dealt in round numbers that were most impressive. The increase in naval aircraft material had been 1,400 per cent. since (it may be presumed) his annual report of 1916, when he said that "the development of aircraft in "the navy has not progressed as "rapidly as its usefulness demands"; the increase in personnel had been 3,000 per cent., and in stations and training schools 3,200 per cent. But this was the arresting thing he said in that report: By "next Spring" there should be more than 10,000 machines for the use of the navy, and the number of naval aviators he put at 5,000. "Next Spring" is here, but by the calendar it has three months to run. What will the achievement be on the threshold of Summer?

The navy needs all the seaplanes that can be manufactured. Their use is by no means limited to reconnoissance. Five thousand American planes, with pilots and bombers, would be of incalculable value in the campaign against enemy submarines in British waters. Has Great Britain as many in her coastal service? It may be doubted. Round numbers make one "view with pride"; but 10,000 naval airplanes by "next Spring" was, we fear, too optimistic to be true.

So far as the navy is concerned, it would do no harm to be more specific than Secretary DANIELS is when he comments upon the big appropriation for naval aeronautics. Much of the $200,000,000 will be spent upon aircraft production and most of the remainder upon the "flying personnel." Last year the department built and equipped a factory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Ninety days after the land was marked off, "the factory," to quote Mr. DANIELS, "was erected and the first flying boat keel laid," by which he probably meant the pontoon for floating the plane. Before the year ended, five private plants were under contract and two others were doing work for the department. The Liberty engine had been invented and satisfactorily tested when the Secretary made his annual report, in December, 1917. In it he said: "It "may be stated with confidence that "at the present moment we have an "American flying boat actually flying, "with an American engine which is "unexcelled by any foreign craft of "the type."

Less than a month later, Mr. DANIELS made his "next Spring" prediction. It is now the impression, although a case has not yet been made out, that army aircraft production is far behind the schedule, more than 74 per cent. behind it, according to the President's confidential investigator. Conditions in the navy, judged by its excellent record in other undertakings, should be far better; but, as Mr. DANIELS set seaplane production at 10,000 by "next Spring," it is legitimate to speculate about the full measure of achievement. How many of the flying boats will the navy have in commission by the end of the season?

ARMENIA IN THE LAST DITCH.

It was in the name of the principle of self-determination, popularized by the Bolsheviki at so convenient a moment, that the Germans only a few days ago forced these same Bolsheviki to accept clauses in the peace treaty which turned the Armenian districts of Russia's Transcaucasian provinces back to the Turk. This performance transcended in shamelessness the invocation of the same principle for the amiable purpose of keeping the Letts and Esths of the Baltic provinces in subjection to their Germanic land barons; and now, under the stimulus of a danger which no doubt has long been foreseen by those concerned, the inhabitants of the threatened districts have given a striking demonstration of self-determination as they understand it.

Armenian and Georgian troops, said to number a quarter of a million, veterans of the Russian campaigns against Germany and Austria, are in position on the old Russo-Turkish frontier. Sent back by the Kerensky Government to defend their homes after it had become apparent that the army with which the Grand Duke NICHOLAS had redeemed most of Turkish Armenia from the butchers who had wrought such devastation in 1915 was no longer to be counted on, they are protecting not only their own women and children but hundreds of thousands of their people who fled across the frontier from the Turkish massacres. They have the arms and supplies abandoned by the dispersing armies of NICHOLAS, and according to estimates by men who have kept a close watch on the campaigns in the Near East they have a slight numerical superiority to the Turks, who are gradually reoccupying the regions lost two years ago. While an Armenian militia, hastily organized among the few inhabitants whom the Turks left, is fighting a series of rearguard actions to protect the retreat of the rest of the non-combatants, this disciplined army is prepared to defend the self-determination of the republic of the Caucasus and the remnants of the Armenian nation; and its friends assert that only by a German attack in the rear, from Odessa, can it be beaten and the German roadway from the Black Sea to Afghanistan be cleared.

The massacres of 1915, a hundred times greater than those which made ABDUL HAMID execrable to a happier generation, were everywhere permitted, and, when needful, abetted by German officials. During the slaughter, with incidental torture and outrage, of a million men, women, and children, official Germany was silent; German public expression was silent, save for an occasional stereotyped outcry of "British lies." Our genial guest, the Count VON BERNSTORFF, said one day that the atrocities were pure invention, and the next that they were greatly exaggerated, and that, anyway, the Armenians had brought it on themselves. Only a handful of German teachers in Turkey of German civilization, eyewitnesses of this civilization's flowering into conduct, had the courage to protest against enterprises which were at least more extensive than those which the Germans had conducted in Belgium and France.

This time the Germans cannot shift the responsibility to the Turks. Unless the expectations of the friends of Armenia are disappointed, the Turks alone cannot reconquer Batum, Kars, and Erivan. The racially unstable republic of the Caucasus may give way, but it can hardly be doubted that with no refuge left the Armenians will fight.

If Germany, in the name of self-determination, sends her troops to overthrow the last remnant of a Christian and cultured nation against which she has already tolerated outrages unprecedented in recent times, a nation which has determined for itself that it does not want to be handed over bodily to the Turks, it will be an exhibition of the Germanic morality more impressive than any with which we have yet been favored. The Assyrians of old were forerunners of the Germans in many respects, but we have no evidence that when they butchered the men of a conquered territory and sold the women and children into slavery they ever did it in the name of self-determination.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Masterpiece Needs No Increment.

With the protest that has been made by the daughter of JULIA WARD HOWE against the addition of a new verse to the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" there will be, we feel sure, much sympathy. Whether or not the lines prepared by Dr. VAN DYKE as an addition to that poem are of a quality sufficiently high to fit them for such association—that is a question of taste and judgment, not of fact, and therefore no conclusive answer to it can or ever could be made. Fortunately, it is a question that does not need answering, for it is not the question at issue.

The question really at issue is whether any changes at all—in the nature of addition, elision, or alteration—should ever be made in an acknowledged masterpiece. To it only one answer is right or even tolerable. Mrs. HOWE'S work was done when she gave her verses what she considered the revision required to fit them for publication. Their merits are hers, and for their faults, if they have any, she is responsible. The merits cannot be increased or the responsibilities lightened, so far as she is concerned, by any other hand at this time or ever.

Dr. VAN DYKE is a competent writer of verse himself. His own poems have earned and received no little of public approbation. If he aspires to give the country he has served well in more than one capacity a new expression of its patriotism and its hopes, the ambition is neither presumptuous nor unworthy. He would have been well advised, however, had he done no more with respect to the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" than to join the rest of us in acclaiming its excellence—and in letting it stand exactly as it left the hands of its author. He would not thank anybody for editing, or even for improving, his own poems. He would be aware that thus no service either to himself or the public could be done.

It is no fault in the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" that it is not "occasional." It was not intended to be "occasional," even when written, though of course it was the product of an occasion. To make it "occasional," even now, would be a mistake of a very grave sort. It will not be done.

Here's a Noble Patriot!

A man who was approached yesterday by a solicitor for one of the many worthy causes now in need of much money for its furtherance gave a truly astonishing answer as an excuse for, or in explanation of, his refusal to contribute. "I don't see why I should give anything," he said. "I have nobody over on the other side in whom I have any particular interest or to whom I am under any particular obligation."

It may be true—it probably is true—that "astonishing" is not quite the right word to use in characterizing the attitude of mind that was thus expressed. Adequacy of reprehension would be so difficult, however, and the attempt to find it would lead the seeker for a satisfying adjective so far and so deep into the vocabulary of objurgation that it is safest to let "astonishing" stand. It probably does as well as would any word of the sort called "parliamentary."

After all, bewildered wonder, which is about what "astonishment" means, really is the emotion excited by the confession that has been quoted. And probably its maker is not either as unintelligent or as ignorant as his words indicated. It may be that he is simply unaccustomed to reason outside the strictly personal circle. Even there, however, one would expect him to realize the existence of an obligation of a distinctly particular sort to every man who has gone abroad to fight the Germans, and to every man who, here at home, has abandoned his accustomed activities and interests in order to maintain and support the fighters and to make them more effective in the great task undertaken by this country and its allies.

A Proposal Deserving Consideration.

That the owners of automobiles used for pleasure riding, or for riding not distinctively or exclusively done in the way of business, should pay a special tax not imposed on other people seems natural, and it has been held expedient all over this and other countries. Possibly the imposition of such a tax originated in the feeling of animosity that was aroused against automobiles in the early days of their use, when it is a fact that they annoyed and endangered the greater part of the general population and were agents of destruction on the roads that were built for vehicles the wearing and abrasive powers of which were of a wholly different sort.

Those days are past, but the automobile tax survives and is submitted to with about as much docility by its victims as is any tax by anybody. There are two good reasons for not abolishing it—we need the money and it can be collected without creating any appreciable hardships. The case of the motor truck, however, is quite different, and the difference is of a kind to make worthy of serious consideration the proposal by the National Council of Defense either much to diminish or to abandon altogether the taxes now laid on the humbler order of cars.

The argument of the council is that the use of motor trucks should be encouraged in every way because of the assistance they can give in solving the great problem of freight transportation. The benefits thus conferred by these vehicles are too obvious to need recapitulation, and they are sufficiently great fully to explain why all unnecessary hindrances to their wide use should be removed. In cities the motor truck as a substitute for horse-drawn wagons is particularly desirable, and for many reasons.

AS TO GLASS IN FOOD.

Bellevue Investigations Show Rumors Are Unfounded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rumors are persistent to the effect that certain articles of diet have been found to contain particles of ground glass cunningly distributed in such quantities as to threaten the well-being of the individual whose tongue is so insensitive as to permit the delivery of this cruel irritant into the keeping of his stomach.

We have investigated some of these food products in the Pathological Laboratories at Bellevue Hospital, and the reports of ground glass in them have been traced to the fact that, in certain conditions of temperature, sugar crystallizes into minute gritty particles which, taken into the mouth of a person already hovering on the brink of panic, are apt to awaken half-forgotten tales of those primitives of the Congo Free State who employ finely divided glass as a means of murder. Fortunately the Teutonic prototype who stalks our midst with scarcely the loss of a guttural to betray his brotherhood with the savage, is a degree less learned in the craft of subtle destruction. The savage has mastered the trick and shields the secret of grinding glass so finely that his victim takes it without protest and is none the wiser until days later, when he suffers from and finally succumbs to an illness whose list of horrors challenges credulity.

Until a greater daintiness is imparted to the Teutonic touch there is no need to suspect or fear the gritty crystals of sugar which sometimes separate in such superfluous articles of diet as candies and jellies, and which, in the absence of an otherwise opportune method of disposal, may be safely and should be patiently left to the disintegrating forces with which every cheek is provided.

DOUGLAS SYMMERS, M. D.,
Acting Director of Laboratories, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
New York, March 19, 1918.

Books for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Autumn when a call was made for $1,000,000 to buy books for the soldiers I protested on the ground that all money that could be raised was needed for other purposes and that an abundant supply of books could be had for the asking. You published my letter in THE TIMES of Sept. 27, and so many letters commending my proposal from all sides and many from strangers came to me that I was convinced I was right. Also, I offered to give half of my library—practically all of it that would be of use to soldiers in camp. I have already delivered all that are within my reach and the remainder will go as soon as I can get at them. There must be many good Americans who will gladly do likewise.

I do not know whether the $1,000,000 ever was subscribed, nor did I know until I read THE TIMES that a committee had been formed to carry out the idea that I set forth last September. Some leaven works slowly. It appears to be a good committee and I wish it speedy success.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.
New York, March 15, 1918.

Union Will Fight Disloyalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Tuesday, March 12, under the caption, "Assails Disloyal Labor," Fred I. Kent, financier and Director of the Division of the Foreign Exchange, Federal Reserve Board, asserts that "German influences, German money, or both, are helping to mislead our labor." He states also that "labor has been tampered with."

The Tide Water Boatmen wish to challenge this statement. It is untrue. If Mr. Kent can furnish any proof to support his claim it is his duty as a loyal citizen to do so. If any such proof is furnished, the Tide Water Boatmen will guarantee to finance the prosecution and punishment of any such disloyalty found within its ranks.

Mr. Kent also claims that "labor leaders are traitors and have forfeited their rights to citizenship." Now, would the gentleman make this apply to his friends of the Hog Island shipbuilding plant?

DANIEL L. MILLER,
Representing Tide Water Boatmen.
JAMES MATTHEWS,
Business Agent.
New York, March 18, 1918.

A Boycott of Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admirable letter in your today's issue, by Peter J. Popoff, voicing the plan to boycott Germany, touches the right chord in the heart of every true and loyal American. How gladly will we all take that oath! I have acted on that principle since war was declared. I refuse all German products in any form, and won't even allow German musicians to entertain me. I will have none of them. Wake up, Americans, and cut out Germany from everything in our daily life! You will, in that way, prove your patriotism, and give Germany its death blow. M. C. B.
New York, March 20, 1918.

His Chauffeur on Airplane Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The airplane companies need mechanics. Chauffeurs with automobile engine experience are ideal for the purpose. Mine was a single man of 26 and an able mechanic. I discharged him with honor and secured a position for him with the Wright-Martin Aeroplane Company in a more patriotic occupation. I will employ another one above the draft age. You will be rendering a service if you, through your column, will suggest this same plan of action to all automobile owners who employ chauffeurs between the ages of 21 and 31.

HENRY NIAS.
New York, March 18, 1918.

WINNING THE WAR.

There's only one thing that counts now—
One thing that we have to do.
You think of it when you see them,
Our Boys in khaki and blue,
Or when we glimpse Old Glory
From factory, home and store.
There's just one thing that matters,
And that is *winning the war!*

England has given her best blood.
The Huns have made Belgium hell.
France—brave France—how she's suffered
No pictures or words can tell!
And the vengeance wreaked on Russia
They would wreak on us—and more.
It must be stopped—forever—
We've got to *win the war!*

We can't all go to the Front, boys,
We can't all shoulder a gun,
But there's lots for us to do here
Until we've conquered the Hun.
The pressing need is ships now,
We'll build them—more and more,
And honor the men who do it,
They're helping to *win the war!*

Far out on our Western coast line
A new sound stirs the breeze;
An army of men in khaki
Are felling the great spruce trees.
They have heard the call of the Allies
For planes by the hundred score;
They are backing our boys in the trenches,
They're helping to *win the war!*

And the women, too—God bless 'em—
They are more than "doing their bit,"
Weaving love in the garments
That their busy fingers knit.
In every State of the Union,
Wherever the chimneys roar,
We'll all of us pull together
Until we have *won the war.*

GEORGE ELDER CRUMP.

NO TRENCHES IN THE PARK.

Protests Against the Assumption That They Are Necessary to Sell Liberty Bonds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Central Park is of unique value to the City of New York, and New Yorkers love it as a mother loves a delicate child which has been reared with great difficulty only at the expense of eternal watchfulness and care. It is highly uncomplimentary to believe the citizens of New York so unimaginative as to require actual visualization of the terrors of warfare to realize that we are at war! If we fail to realize it with the thousands of men in blue and in khaki in our streets, if we fail to realize it with almost daily "drives" for one war work or another, if we fail to realize it with income taxes, meatless days, victory bread, Liberty Loans, War Savings Stamps, women street car conductors, and our own wounded returning, and our own dead not returning, that capped by reading the papers filled with accounts of squabbling war boards, coordinating war committees, arrests of spies, offensives, air raids, Croix de Guerre, submarine sinkings, German treachery, and Germans seizing this country and that, then even misusing Central Park will not bring it home to us.

If we are such a dull, unimaginative crowd, then I greatly fear that, after the park is once ruined, stronger methods, still more sensational publicity work will be necessary. What shall we be able to answer when the committee in charge of the next loan determines that the only way to wake us up will be to stage a German air raid, dropping down bombs that will raze and kill upon our busiest section? After all, why not? What is New York to stand in the way of the vast country that stretches westward and southward? What if some of our great fortunes are hit? Is that not the patriotic object of the Hearstian journalism that has run rampant through our land? What have New York's magnates ever done for the rest of the country, save water stocks and vote the Republican ticket? Is it not well known that the late civic administration was one of plutocratic oligarchs, and so capable of every unholy deed? What if there is some loss of life? Are the New Yorkers so cowardly as to refuse to sacrifice their bodies in order to save those of our dear ones at the front?

I am sorry to see that our civic authorities have been afraid to be misinterpreted as lacking in patriotism. They should have dared. If the Liberty Loan Committee wish to set down New York's real and honest affection for its most vital park as a lack of patriotism, why, let them make the most of it! No one can seriously question New York's patriotism, but it is equally unquestioned that some one responsible for all this ruction lacks plain American common sense. ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
New York, March 20, 1918.

"Foolish and Mischievous."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for the very able protest which you always offer when a proposal is made to deface or encroach upon Central Park.

The latest scheme of demolition, the trenches, is both foolish and mischievous. Since the subject was first broached I have talked it over with many New Yorkers and have, so far, failed to find one who does not condemn it most heartily.

Aside from the actual damage to the park, the expenditure of so large a sum of money as that proposed for purposes of "restitution" will be regarded by many as an actual waste, and will tend to decrease rather than to increase interest in saving and in the Liberty Loan.

Please continue to fight the measure in every way.

LIVINGSTON B. MORSE.
New York, March 20, 1918.

Old New Yorkers Hurt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think if the French committee, as told in this morning's TIMES, really understood, (which I am very sure they do not,) they would never have requested the even temporary spoliation of Central Park. The feeling of mingled pride and pleasure in peaceful, beautiful moments spent in our much beloved Central Park makes it impossible to molest anything so lovely—it may not be so lovely as some parks, but to us old New Yorkers it is altogether lovely. It is as though we ourselves owned a garden—and it hurts to have it cut up in any way. I wish I could personally talk to the committee and make them feel, really feel, the heart hurt—that is, if they do insist upon carrying out the plans. I am sure I speak for all loyal old New Yorkers.

HELEN HERBERT.
New York, March 19, 1918.

In Other Cities, Too?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the exhibition of French trenches is to be recognized as an essential factor in securing subscriptions to the approaching Liberty Loan, we must grant the necessity of having a similar exhibition in every community in the land. Doubtless M. Tardieu, with more tact than the sponsors of the scheme, will not press a matter offensive to the common sense and good taste of that portion of our community to which the Government must look for the sinews of war. W.
New York, March 20, 1918.

In the Name of Liberty!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"O Liberty (Loan,) what crimes are committed in thy name!"

J. B. GILDER.
New York, March 20, 1918.

Bringing Home the Horrors of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with pleasure that the Board of Estimate has consented to the use of Central Park to aid the Liberty Loan, and it is gratifying that it took them only five minutes to reach that decision. In my opinion there is no better use to which the park could be put. If we do not win the war, the park, like many other possessions of ours, will be of little value to us.

Regarding the question of damage to the park my opinion, as a farmer and a real estate man, is that the park will benefit by turning over the sod and harrowing it up well. It is greatly needed, and if I am not mistaken it was recommended by the Wilcox administration as something that was necessary.

It is quite different from a permanent occupation of any portion of the park, which, of course, I would oppose. This is really a time when the park can be of more use than ever before if it helps in the slightest degree to win the war, and certainly the Liberty Loan is vital. We must bring the horrors of war home to the people before it becomes a reality at our doors. Let them use all the parks if it will help to save our country and humanity.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN.
New York, March 20, 1918.

PROF. SELIGMAN'S VIEWS.

He Corrects Some Quotations on the Finance Corporation Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although it is my usual practice not to attempt to correct erroneous statements in the press, the wide publicity that has been given to some alleged views expressed by me in a recent address on the Finance Corporation bill impels me to send you these lines.

In the address in question, which was devoted to the subject of the War Revenue act, only incidental mention was made of the Finance Corporation bill. What I attempted to do was to call attention to possible dangers lurking in the bill as it was then formulated. I was not opposed to the principle underlying the bill, and thoroughly realized the need of some such measure. The reporter unfortunately confused my statement of what might happen in case certain changes were not made with a statement of what would inevitably come to pass.

Far from alleging that the savings banks would be ruined if the law was enacted, I stated that the savings banks would be ruined if some such help as that contemplated by the law were not given. For the banks would otherwise be hit coming and going—that is, the deposits might be drawn out to be invested in Government bonds, and the banks might be compelled to sacrifice their securities at the present depressed prices. The obvious need for a renewal of corporate obligations was also emphasized. Moreover, I called attention to the admirable work that has been done by the Capital Issues Committee.

On one point only did I centre my criticism. While conceding that a certain amount of inflation is necessary in a gigantic war like this, and while calling attention to the fact that rising prices almost always imply a stimulus to production, I emphasized the desirability of not going beyond a certain point in these processes, and called attention to the dangers that might ensue if the covering for the Federal Reserve notes would come gradually to consist of such illiquid paper as the obligations of the Finance Corporation. At that time the bill contained a provision which virtually granted a preferential rate on the discounts of such illiquid paper, and this I considered unwise. By the amendments recently adopted in the House bill, this preferential rate has been abolished, and, on the contrary, it is now provided that the preference shall be given to the ordinary commercial discounts. This change in the bill silences the chief objection that I urged.

It is now entirely probable that the advantages of the scheme as propounded by its authors will be realized, and that by the restoration of confidence to the investors the ordinary security market will supply, with the aid of the Finance Corporation, the funds that may be needed for the really important and necessary enterprises calculated to help the Government and to maintain prosperity. The Government will then stand rather in the place of an ultimate guarantor, instead of an immediate provider, of funds; and a resort will be had to discounts in the Federal Reserve Banks only as a last means of relief. By taking away the inducement to increase the discounts of such illiquid paper we are pro tanto removing the risk of being brought nearer and nearer to a fiat money basis. The project in its present form is an ingenious scheme worthy of support, but in need of being carefully watched so as to avoid possible dangers.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.
Columbia University, March 19, 1918.

ART NOTES.

An Exhibition of Ancient Paintings by the Chinese.

A loan exhibition of ancient Chinese paintings from the collection of Vladimir G. Simkhovitch is open at the Century Association. Admission is by card from 10 o'clock to 5 until March 25. The dates given to the older paintings go back to the seventh century and the T'ang dynasty. The great difficulty of determining the age of Chinese paintings makes any but the most expert opinion worthless in commenting on the attributions, but they are made with evident caution. The oldest painting shown is a famous historical work by Yen-Li-Pen, the earliest known of the T'ang artists, and comes from the collection of the Emperor Hui-Tsing, bearing his inscription and authentication.

Two portraits of the hermit poets, Han Shan and Shih-Te, given to the eighth century, are well preserved and rich in character. It was a mighty prototype of the modern Daumiers and Forains who thus made the human anatomy and sources of expression the subject of an intense research. The poets are more completely alive than most of the hustling men who crowd the streets of a modern city. One of them is in the act of writing, apparently composing, and the artist has known how to make every feature and muscle, from the eyebrows to the restless toes, participate in the activity of the mind. The color is unusually cool and pure, silvery blues predominating in the scheme. There are other robust and simple examples of the great T'ang school, and there is a Sung portrait of an Emperor, filled with the spirit of subtle idealism characteristic of the period.

The MacDowell Club Exhibition.

Twelve women artists are exhibiting at the MacDowell Club this month. The dean of the group is Charlotte B. Coman, whose gracious interpretations of nature have a blithe and Springlike quality, a buoyancy astonishing in a painter whose years are said to be far along in the eighties. E. Marguerite Enos shows four portraits in which the drawing is conspicuously good. Foreshortened hands, the setting of a throat, the definition of the planes of the face, all are eloquent of thorough study and clear understanding. The color also is pleasant, and in one canvas at least, the portrait of Miss Hart Shields, distinguished.

Anna Fisher paints East Gloucester scenes and telegraph poles with special gusto, but her most charming contribution is "The White Rose," in which the spirit of the flower is delicately suggested. Edith Penman's white rose picture, which she calls "The Infanta," with reference to a dim vision of the Spanish Princess in the background of her composition, also is one of her best things. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls ranges gayly from Venice to Bermuda, Alethea H. Platt, in "Their Hour of Prayer," two old peasants making their way churchward, is particularly successful, and there is much that is

THEODORE W. MYERS, EX-CONTROLLER, DIES

Banker Succumbs at 74 at His Home on Day After His Return from Florida.

FLOATED $14,000,000 LOAN

Lowered Taxes in City and Was Re-elected by Both Democrats and Republicans in 1890.

Theodore Walter Myers, former Controller of New York City, and a member of the banking firm of Arthur Lipper & Co., 20 New Street, died suddenly of heart disease early yesterday morning at his home, 44 West Seventy-seventh Street. Mr Myers, who was in his seventy-fifth year, had returned from Florida on Tuesday and seemed to be in good health.

Mr. Myers served as Controller from 1888 to 1892, and won the epithet of "the honest Controller." He was so successful in lowering the taxes in the city by his efficient management that although he was elected on the Democratic ticket for his first term, he was unanimously nominated and elected for a second term by both Republicans and Democrats. Among his notable financial work for the city was the floating of a $14,000,000 loan at 2½ per cent. interest, the lowest rate that had ever been obtained by the city.

Mr. Myers was born in this city on Jan. 11, 1844, the son of Lawrence Myers, a prominent merchant at that time. He was educated at private schools in this city, and finished his study in France and Germany. When the civil war began he entered the Union army in Sickles's Brigade, and served as Captain in the 3rd New York Infantry.

In 1864 Mr. Myers became a partner in the banking firm of Cambler & Myers, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Twenty years later he organized the firm of Theodore W. Myers & Co., bankers, and in 1898 he became the head of Theodore W. Myers & Son, bankers, with branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities. Mr. Myers retired from business in 1902, but later became a special partner of Arthur Lipper & Co.

Mr. Myers was Park Commissioner in 1887. In 1890 it was rumored that he was to be selected by Charles Murphy to be the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Myers was married twice. In 1870 he married Miss Rosalie Hart, who died in 1900. Mr. Myers married again when she was 70 years old. He is survived by his second wife, who was Mrs. Rose Elexis Knight before her marriage to Mr. Myers.

Mr. Myers was an enthusiastic collector of paintings, engravings and other works of art. He was a founder and for several years President of the Business Men's Association, and in politics he was a member of the National Democratic Club, New York Athletic Club, New York Yacht Club, New York Club, Manhattan Club, Automobile Club of America, Royal Automobile Club of England, Automobile Club of France, Travelers Club of Paris, and the Rockaway Hunt Club. He was for many years a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

MISS MIGNON TOBY WEDS.

The Bride of W. C. Menzies—Her Mother a Cousin of Mrs. Wilson.

The marriage of Miss Mignon Toby of 315 West Seventy-ninth Street, daughter of Edward Toby of New Orleans, and William Charles Menzies, U. S. N. R., took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton officiating.

The bride's mother is a member of the Rolfing family of Virginia, and is a cousin of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Menzies left Yale University to enlist in the service, and comes from a Scotch family, the present head of which is the Earl of Seafield. His best man at the wedding was Ensign John Menzies, U. S. N. R., who is lecturing at Columbia University.

Post-Lenten Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Frances Moore of Washington, D. C., who is visiting in this city at present, and Lieutenant Henry Marquisan of the French Flying Corps, whose engagement was recently announced, will take place on April 6 in St. Matthew's Church, Washington, with a reception following at the home of the bride's step-mother, Mme. Aksel Wichfeld. Mr. Wichfeld is an attaché of the Danish Legation at Washington.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Mrs. De Forest Grant of this city, and John R. Drexel, Jr., are to be married on April 27 at the home of Mrs. Grant, 70 East Fifty-fourth Street. Their engagement was announced last December. Mr. Drexel's mother, Mrs. John R. Drexel, is in California.

McPherson-Shedd.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Margaret E. Shedd, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Shedd of Chicago, to Paul C. McPherson, an Ensign of the United States Naval Reserve, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Simon J. McPherson, which took place on March 14, in Chicago. The father of the bridegroom, who officiated, and Mrs. McPherson reside at Lawrenceville, N. J. For a number of years the Rev. Dr. McPherson was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago, and afterward he became headmaster of the Lawrenceville Preparatory School.

Bride of Captain P. E. Bronson.

Mrs. William R. Richards of Bridgeport, Conn., announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Charlotte Marion Richards, to Captain Philip Elliot Bronson, which took place last Saturday at Bridgeport, at the home of the bride's mother.

Captain Bronson is Adjutant of the Long Island Coast Defenses, and is stationed at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island. The bride is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, formerly pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of this city.

Miss Leary to Wed Major Loree.

Mrs. John Leary of 621 Fifth Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Leary, to Major James Taber Loree of Division Headquarters, 27th Division, Camp Wadsworth. Major Loree is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonor F. Loree of the Hotel Chatham. No date has been set for the wedding.

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CLUB ELECTS MISS HAY.

Heads Women's City Organization by Practically Unanimous Vote.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay was elected President of the Women's City Club of New York yesterday by a vote which was practically unanimous. She had no opponent. The polls for the election were at the headquarters of the club in the Hotel Vanderbilt and were open from 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. Full returns of the votes for all candidates had not been reported last midnight.

Mrs. Frederic C. Howe was re-elected First Vice President, defeating Mrs. Sidney Borg. Mrs. H. Edward Drier had no opposition for Second Vice President. Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton defeated Miss Sadie American for Third Vice President, and Mrs. William H. Hays was elected Fourth Vice President, defeating Mrs. Montague Glass. Mrs. Joseph Griswold Dean was re-elected Treasurer without opposition.

Miss Hay assumed her duties at the annual meeting of the club held last night at the Hotel McAlpin. Mrs. Ernest Poole, the retiring President, was out of the city.

"I do not expect to be a passive or an inactive President," said Miss Hay, "and I expect every member of the club to be as active as I am. Only by co-operation can we make the club the success that it ought to be. It should be the leader for every movement for the betterment of the city."

"I am glad," said Miss Hay, in conclusion, "that Mrs. Howe is going to work with me as First Vice President. She has done good work for you in the past and she is going to work harder now."

"I want to say," said Mrs. Howe, "that I shall continue to be what I am now, a loyal American."

Miss Hay is also Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City.

NEW HUGUENOT CHAPEL.

Consecrated at St. John the Divine in W. P. Furniss's Memory.

Six of the seven chapels of the tongues surrounding the ambulatory of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine have now been consecrated, the last of the six being the Chapel of St. Martin of Tours, which was consecrated Tuesday prior to the committal service held there for Mrs. John E. Zimmerman, the last member of the family of William Ponsonby Furniss, in whose memory the chapel was given. The chapel will be known also as the Huguenot Chapel, and will be used on special occasions for services in the French language.

It was the original intention of the diocesal authorities that a chapel be assigned for services in each of the important foreign languages. This has been done, the Chapel of St. Ambrose being designated for services in Italian, the Chapel of St. James for services in Spanish, the Chapel of St. Ansgarius for services in Scandinavian, the British Chapel of St. Colombo for services in English, the Chapel of St. Saviour for services in Oriental languages, the Chapel of St. Martin for services in French, and the Chapel of St. Boniface for services in German.

With the exception of the Chapel of St. Ansgarius, all of the chapels of the tongues have now been consecrated, although thus far foreign language services have been held only in Italian and Serbian. No objection has been made to the authorities of the cathedral diocese against using the Chapel of St. Boniface for services in German, although Dean Howard Chandler Robbins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine stated yesterday that there was scarcely any likelihood of German services being held in the chapel during the war.

SEES VICTORY IN AVIATION.

Lieutenant Henri Farre Says Mastery of Air Will Win War.

"Mastery of the air will win the war" is the opinion of Lieutenant Henri Farre, the French artist-aviator whose paintings, "Battles in the Air," are on exhibition at the Anderson Gallery under the auspices of the French High Commission. In his first formal address at the exhibit last night, Lieutenant Farre depicted the important rôle which the aviators of the allied countries will have to perform before the war can be won.

"At any price we have got to be masters of the air. No enemy airplane must be allowed to rise from the ground unseen. The adversary must be as a blind man. He must receive the shelling of our artillery without being able to give us return. This first result being obtained, his defenses would soon be destroyed by our shells. The infantry could then advance on his positions with comparatively small losses. Operations of this nature, made possible only by absolute supremacy in the air, would mean inevitable disaster to the enemy and victory for our forces. Before we can accomplish all this, however, the air must be freed of enemy planes and kept free until victory is achieved.

"This is the principal objective. Your military authorities, realizing the project of aviation, have found the key to the problem of victory, and I think I can affirm that the American pilots, for whom all sports are a favorite pastime, are predestined by their ability, their hardihood, and their courage to accomplish great exploits worthy of our best aerial heroes.

BECKWITH ART SALE BEGINS

86 Smaller Pictures and Sketches of Late Artist Bring $2,330.

It was the smaller pictures and sketches of the late Carroll Beckwith which went at the first evening of the sale of this collection at the American Art Galleries last night, eighty-six numbers bringing $2,330.

For the drawing of a nude young woman, seated, "Sanguine Drawing," George H. Ainsley paid $80, and for a small panel, "St. Isidoro, Rome," the same buyer gave $42.50. "Le Matin," the seated figure of a nude young woman, in a blue boudoir, painted on mill board, went to M. Sidler for $65. For "End of the Allee, Fountainbleau," Charles H. Russell paid $80; for "At Honfleur," $80, and for "Diana, Villa Aurelian, Rome," a panel, the same buyer paid $110.

All the larger and more important pictures will be sold tonight.

Prof. Mike Donovan Slightly Better.

The condition of Professor Mike Donovan, the athletic instructor, who is suffering from pneumonia at St. Francis's Hospital, was slightly improved, it was said last night at the hospital, although his condition was still critical.

Daughter to Mrs. Le B. S. Willard.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Baron S. Willard of Rockland, Rye, N. Y., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Willard was formerly Miss Anabel G. Van Nostrand.

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MORE OPPOSED TO TRENCHES IN PARK

Continued from Page One.

interest in the loan. Many of us feel that in questions of this sort the opinion of publicity experts and not of bankers ought to prevail."

Other bankers said yesterday that they disapproved constructing the trench in Central Park and believed that the Court House site was by far a more desirable place for it. They pointed out that the plot near the Municipal Building was all prepared for trench building, and placed stress on the fact that the court site was much more accessible to people living in Manhattan and in Brooklyn than was Central Park. Some favored Van Cortlandt Park.

It was learned yesterday that the proposal for the construction of a trench for exhibition purposes originated with Baron Huard of the French War Mission in this country. The Baron, as a representative of the mission, visited the Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee about two months ago and suggested the construction of a trench. He told Mr. Emerson that the French Government would attend to the job. Some time ago one of the patriotic organizations in this city decided to build a trench. After looking over the ground it decided upon the Court House site, but later on the whole project was abandoned. One of the leaders of this organization said yesterday that the investigation made at that time convinced the city officials and the members of the organization that the Court House site was the most desirable plot.

Ex-Judge Ransom's Protest.

Ex-Judge William L. Ransom, Chief Counsel of the Public Service Commission, said:

"I am sure that the people of New York would not wish to withhold any act or stand in the way of any plan which would actually aid in a substantial way the development of a popular realization of the grim nature of America's task in France. If the ruination of part or all of Central Park gave promise of substantially aiding the winning of the war, through the arousing of public opinion in support of the war, I do not believe many persons would stop long to talk about saving the park.

"But I have not been persuaded that the construction of a replica of 'No Man's Land' at any particular point within the city limits is within the category of essential war measures calling for the sacrifice of civic considerations ordinarily controlling. The project seems desirable, but hardly so essential as to warrant the abandonment of accustomed safeguards in order to make a particular site available.

"I have always felt that the only way to preserve New York's priceless heritage in Central Park is to stand like flint against all threatened encroachments, no matter how alluring and how insidious the appeal for an exception just this once. Projects yielding far more of actual benefit and enjoyment to the great masses of the people have uniformly been excluded from Central Park. Once the standard is broken down and the invasion is started, no matter how lofty the motives, the park is likely to be overrun. I sincerely hope that another location may be found and the park preserved for the people."

Persons concerned with the playground and recreation facility problem in New York City are strongly opposed to the proposed trenches in Central Park. Robert A. Crosby, President of the Association of Neighborhood Workers, made this fact clear yesterday.

Opposed to Park Trenches.

"At a recent meeting of the Program Committee of the Association of Neighborhood Workers," said Mr. Crosby, "the sentiment expressed at the meeting was opposed to the idea of having trenches dug in the Park. I believe that a poll of settlement workers throughout the city would show a similar sentiment, but many of the men and women connected with the various settlements and associations are afraid they may appear to be objecting to aiding the loan itself."

Mr. Crosby said that his objection to having the trenches dug arose primarily from the fact that there was little enough recreation ground left in New York for children or for grown men and women, and that the invasion of the Park meant the unnecessary curtailment of the pleasure and profit a good many persons got out of a quiet Sunday afternoon in the open.

"I am first of all not opposed to the very utmost success of the Liberty Loan," said Mr. Crosby, who as Chairman of Exemption Board 9 is giving a large share of his time every day to the service of the Government. "If in my mind there was any question that the digging of trenches in Central Park would help the selling of Liberty bonds, I would say, without hesitation, go ahead and dig up the whole Park if you want to. But I can't be convinced that this despoiling of a large part of the playground of the entire city is going to aid in disposing of one more bond.

"It seems rather too bad, when we are trying to preserve a few beautiful places in our city, to have them take a spot in the very heart of New York and tear it up. The plea that Central Park is good for advertising purposes I do not consider should stand. I do not see why the name of Central Park is going to increase the advertising value of the 'Sell the Liberty Bond' slogan. Again, it is a pity to regard the Park as a place valuable for advertising. It has been one of the very few places where people, not only children but men and women also, could go on an afternoon if they wanted a glimpse of the open air and wanted a little quiet. Now they propose to turn it into a show ground. Among the Liberty Loan Committee does not regard the trenches as a circus, but the effect will be the same. You will have the whole neighborhood strewn with peanut shells and paper bags. There is no way to prevent it if the trenches are constructed.

"This invasion of the Park is the beginning, I am afraid, and once it is started there will be no stemming the tide. The trenches will probably be needed for the next loan, and the next, so long as the war lasts, and we will have one thing after another. When peace comes there will be other propositions which will need Central Park for its advertising value and the result will be that the playground and recreation spot of the city will be used for everything under the sun but playground and recreation."

Objection by Dr. Kunz.

Dr. George Frederic Kunz, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, yesterday protested against the insinuation that any part of the opposition to the proposed attack on the park came from lukewarmness to the Liberty Loan.

"Of course everybody is for the loan," he said, "it simply a question of methods, and some people, at least, are afraid that such ill-considered action as this may actually injure the cause of the loan by arousing lack of confidence in some of the methods by which it is to be promoted. You would never see a European park used in this way. The French would not tear up the Bois de Boulogne or the Champs Elysées for a trench exhibition, in the expositions held on the Champ de Mars in Paris the most careful measures were taken to protect the trees from injury, even when buildings were constructed over or around them.

"Of course, if it were a question of tearing up the parks for the defense of the city the French and the British and we ourselves would tear up everything, but the discrepancy between the damage to be done and the conceivable advantage to the loan that might be gained by such measures seems to me to be very large, indeed. Nothing is too good for the army, but there is no reason why anything should be destroyed in this way when no actual good is likely to be accomplished that could not be achieved just as well by other methods."

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, said yesterday: "I believe that the invasion of Central Park with trenches will do more to injure the third Liberty Loan than any publicity plan you could possibly suggest. It will alienate a very large class of sentiment which you must surely depend on, especially all the nature lovers and conservationists throughout the country. The discussion about it will direct attention from the main object of the loan, and I have just communicated this opinion to the publicity officials of the Liberty Loan Committee."

Louis Annin Ames, President of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, said that if it were essential to the success of the loan to dig up Central Park, of course no objection could be made.

"But I feel that this is very far from the case," he added. "The invasion of the city's parks for publicity purposes even for the most worthy objects seems to me a rather bad precedent. If the construction of the land battleship Recruit in Union Square actually resulted in more enlistments for the navy than could have been obtained by any other methods, well and good; but it certainly did great harm to Union Square. As to the present plan, I am not at all certain that this trench system would be of extreme value to the loan campaign; but if it should be, why in the world take Central Park first of all?

"There are plenty of vacant spaces in the city where the trenches could be built—the new courthouse site, the old abandoned baseball park where the Billy Sunday tabernacle was erected last year, and, if these were not available, why not use the baseball parks at present existing before tearing up the playgrounds of the people? Speaking as the President of an organization whose members bought $50,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds of the second loan, I can say that if it will be of essential value to the success of the third loan to close it, but I do not see that the interests of the loan require the digging up of Central Park."

Precedent in Civil War.

Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, yesterday called attention to the prevention of an attempt in the civil war to use Central Park for military purposes. The matter presented was an extract from the report of the Board of Commissioners of Central Park for the year ending December 31, 1864, and was as follows:

On the 28th day of April a portion of one of the regiments of the 1st Division of the National Guard, in contravention of the ordinances of the board, and in opposition to the remonstrances of the keepers at the entrance and on the way, entered the park and moved by the carriageway to the green and there, without horses, proceeded to parade and drill upon the lawn. This act afforded an example for another regiment to undertake a parade at the same locality. The exigencies of the park generally required but a small force of keepers, no provision is made to repel the unexpected advance of a considerable body of armed men. Remonstrance with the officers of the regiment was the only opposition that could be effectually presented at the time.

These proceedings on the part of these regiments did not meet the approbation of many of the most efficient officers and men of the First Division of the National Guard, who, while they felt that provision should be made for a parade ground in the city, so that their commands should be relieved of the expense and inconvenience involved in the hiring of lots for regimental drills and parades, yet were unwilling to take any but proper measures to supply that necessity. Deeming their organization equally provided for the preservation and maintenance of order, they were averse from being identified with or responsible for any acts of disorder, whether resulting from misapprehension or design. The intervention of Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Inspector General of the State, having been called to the necessity of grounds for the accommodation of parades of the military of the city, and the authorities of the State, he used in his report this language:

"Parade grounds are also essential, and the State should provide one for each division, and particularly for the First Division. That portion of the First Division ought not to be in the Central Park. Military occupancy and exercises are inconsistent with the rules adopted for the government of the Park, as well as with the objects for which the Park itself was originally designed. Grounds equally convenient for military purposes might be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the Park, the occupancy of which by the military would accommodate officers and privates, and at the same time increase the enjoyment of the general public, always fond of military spectacles."

The subject was soon brought before your honorable body, and on the coming in of the report of a joint committee of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen, who, upon the subject for examination, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That that part of the square known as Hamilton Square, lying between the Fifth and Fourth Avenues, the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth Streets, be, and is hereby set apart and appropriated for the use of the First Division New York State National Guard as a parade ground."

The Common Council having thus made provision for the admitted requirements of the military of the city, all that remains is to have the grounds put in order for their early accommodation. The Commissioners of the Park take this occasion to express their appreciation of the considerate manner with which the officers and members of the National Guard generally met this whole subject, and the prompt disapprobation expressed by them of a course of action on the part of officers of two regiments of the city calculated to weaken the respect for order, and to initiate practices tending to materially interfere with the public enjoyment of the park.

The city administration will soon have a chance to show its attitude toward the protection of the parks. Section 611 of the city charter contains the following provision:

The Park Board may employ, when thereto authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a landscape architect, skilled and expert, whose assent shall be requisite to all plans and works or changes thereof respecting the conformation, development or ornamentation of any of the parks, squares, or public places of the city, to the end that the same may be uniform and symmetrical at all times. It shall be the duty of such architect, from time to time, to prepare and submit to the board, or to any commissioner, as he may deem proper, or as he may be requested by said board or by any commissioner, plans for works or changes thereof respecting the parks, parkways, squares or public places of the city.

Carl F. Pilat is the landscape architect of the present Park Board. Mr. Pilat said that the question of his approval of the plans for the trench system in Central Park had not come up as yet, inasmuch as the plans for the alterations had not been presented by the Liberty Loan Committee. When the plans were presented, he said, he expected to consult with the Park Board, but until such action should be taken he could make no statement as to his attitude. At the office of Park Commissioner William F. Grell it was said that nothing could be said as to the Park Board's attitude until the detailed plans were presented.

SPIKES GERMAN SLANDER.

American Food Saving Not to Afford Luxurious Living Abroad.

BOSTON, March 20.—The charge that Massachusetts people had been asked to save food so as to make possible luxurious living in England and France was declared today by Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, to be due to vicious German propaganda. After reviewing food regulations in the Allied countries, Mr. Endicott said:

"Ordinarily, I would not bother to rehearse these fairly well-known facts, were I not convinced that this particular form of enemy attack had gained some credence among the people. I am sure this will suffice to stifle this false doctrine in Massachusetts."

Defeated by Her Sex Votes.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., March 20.—Women of Mamaroneck turned out in large numbers yesterday to cast their first vote, and aided in defeating Mrs. Gladys E. Miller, candidate for Tax Collector. Out of a total of 1,912 votes, 821 were cast by women. The only contest was that of Tax Collector. Mrs. Miller received 778 votes to 1,053 for Augustus V. Hains. Women used automobiles to bring their friends to the polls. Dr. John F. Hunter was elected President of the Village for the eighth time. Trustees elected were Fred Wilson, Harry E. Forshay and Arthur M. Kane.

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WORK BY YOUNG JUDEANS.

Will Hold Meetings to Aid Zionist Movement in All Large Cities.

The Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs announces that as part of the drive for funds during the Passover holidays 15,000 members of Young Judea, all under 16, will hold meetings in all the larger cities of the country on Sunday, March 31, to raise money and spread the propaganda of the movement.

The New York City meetings will occur as follows: Harlem, Star Theatre, Regent Theatre; Bronx, Prospect Theatre; east side, People's Theatre; Brooklyn, Comedy Theatre, Folly Theatre, Garden Theatre, Bay Ridge Theatre. In Yonkers there will be an entertainment in the Orpheum Theatre.

JAMES SIMPSON DEAD.

New York Grain Dealer and Yachtsman Dies in Toronto.

James Simpson, President of the firm of Simpson, Hendee & Co., wholesale grain dealers, 17 Battery Place, died of pneumonia in Toronto, Canada, yesterday, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Simpson, who lived at 150 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, was visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. Simpson was head of one of the largest grain firms in the city. For many years he had been a member of the New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Simpson was an enthusiastic yachtsman and was owner of the Peter Pan, a motor boat which was one of the fastest in her class. He was a member of the Columbia and Thousand Islands Yacht Clubs. He is survived by his wife and four daughters, Mrs. Harding Johnson of this city, and Ruth, Margaret, and Grace Simpson.

GENERAL LEWIS A. GRANT.

Once Assistant Secretary of War Dies at Minneapolis at 89.

Major Gen. Lewis A. Grant, a civil war veteran, and a former assistant Secretary of War, died at his home in Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday. He was born in Bennington County, Vt., on Jan. 17, 1829. He was educated in Vermont, where he was admitted to the bar in 1855.

General Grant served in the civil war first as a Major in the 5th Vermont Infantry, and was afterward promoted to Colonel and then to Brigadier General. At the close of the war he was breveted Major General. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1893 for gallantry at the battle of Salem Heights, Va.

General Grant served as Assistant Secretary of War from 1890 to 1893.

Mitchel H. Mark.

Mitchel H. Mark, a pioneer motion picture producer and President of the Strand Theatre Corporation, died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Mark was born in Greenville, S. C., and came to this city when he was 10 years old. He entered the hat firm of Young Brothers. Later he entered the motion picture business in Buffalo.

Mr. Mark built and operated motion picture theatres in many parts of the United States and Canada, of which the Strand Theatre in this city was the largest. At the time of his death he had just completed the plans for a Brooklyn Strand Theatre, to be built at Fulton Street and Rockwell Place.

Richard Hamilton Couper, Artist.

Richard Hamilton Couper, an artist, living at 2 East Twenty-third Street, Street, died of pneumonia yesterday at died of pneumonia yesterday at the Rockefeller Foundation in his thirty-third year.

Mr. Couper was born in this city, the son of the late William Couper, a well-known sculptor, who made the bust of John D. Rockefeller. After attending school in this city Mr. Richard H. Couper went to Rome to study art. He returned from Rome only a year ago and at the time of his death was engaged in perfecting a system of colors.

Edward Stott, Painter.

LONDON, March 20.—Edward Stott, painter, died at his home in Amberley, Sussex, on Tuesday.

Mr. Stott was born in Rochdale, Lancashire, and was educated at Kings School, Ely, Cambridgeshire. In Paris he studied art for a short time under Carolus-Duran, but the major portion of his studies were conducted under Cabanel at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He was a member of the Arts Club.

Obituary Notes.

MAX ASTOR, 55 years old, a jeweler at 111 Nassau Street, died yesterday afternoon on the street on his way from business to his home at 545 West 146th Street.

NATHAN KERR, a retired farmer of Warren County, N. J., died at his home, 19 Foster Street, Newtown, N. J., on Tuesday. He was 65 years old.

WILLIAM J. DEREN, a retired merchant, died at his home, 138 Hull Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, leaving a widow and two daughters.

SAMUEL PINNELL, a retired compositor formerly for thirty-five years on The Sun, died from apoplexy on Tuesday at his home in Brooklyn.

EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, President of the Mississippi Wire Glass Company, 220 Fifth Avenue, died at his home, 9 East Sixty-fifth Street. He was 69 years old. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mrs. LILLIAN JANE MOTT, wife of James Mott, a member of the firm of Knapp & Mott, house furnishers, died at her home, 170 West Ninety-fourth Street, yesterday. She was 48 years old.

GEORGE CHESTER SCHOLL, 46 years old, a Brooklyn haberdasher, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 1,431 Fulton Street.

Mrs. MARGARET WATSON KNOWLES, widow of William F. Knowles, a manufacturing chemist, died in her eighty-first year on Tuesday, at her home, 874 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

PETER VOLLMER NASON of the firm of M. Nason & Sons, furniture dealers in Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at his home, 47 Fuller Place, Brooklyn. He was 47 years old.

Mrs. JESSIE E. POST, widow of Henry Willis Post, died on Monday at her home, 1,001 Beverley Road, Flatbush. Her husband, who died in December, was well known in the wholesale knit goods trade.

Mrs. CAROLINE R. CORNELL STEVENS, wife of William W. Stevens, who is employed in the Appraiser's office in the New York Custom House, died on Monday at her home, 221 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

CHARLES CARD SMITH, 90 years old, a former Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, died at his home in Boston yesterday. He retired as Treasurer of the Society in 1907, after holding that position for thirty years.

WILLIAM Z. WILSON, the oldest active newspaper editor in Bergen County, N. J., is dead at his home in Tenafly, N. J. He served in the Treasury Department during the civil war and was one of the audience at Ford's Theatre the night Lincoln was assassinated.

JAMES B. GONE, former United States Vice Consul at Lyons, France, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. He was a graduate of Yale University in the class of 1857. For many years he was with the Brewster Carriage Manufacturing Company in Hartford.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE REUTER, formerly of the firm of Reuter Brothers, hotel proprietors at Rockaway Beach, is dead at his home, 319 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, in his fiftieth year. He was a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks.

Mrs. ELLEN MARIA LYON, widow of William H. Lyon, an importer of New York, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at her home, 857 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, aged 84 years. She was born in Bristol, Conn., and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

ELIJOT B. NORRIS, former State Assemblyman and a former President of the Farmers' and Traders' Insurance Company of Syracuse, N. Y., died at his home in Sodus, N. Y., yesterday. He was 72 years old. He was the owner of a fruit farm, and Master of the State Grange from 1898 to 1906.

FREDERICK VAN DUZER NESTELL, 52 years old, a marine engineer and chief of the Carteret Ferry Company, running from New Jersey to Staten Island, is at his home in Woodhaven, L. I. He was formerly for many years chief of the force of the old Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company.

SAMUEL OPPENHEIM, founder of the firm of Oppenheim & Baruch, at 85 Fifth Avenue, from which he retired on Jan. 1, died after a short illness in his sixty-first year. Mr. Oppenheim was born in Michigan, but with his parents removed to Dallas, Texas, and then became a resident of New York, living for the last fifteen years at the Collingwood Hotel, 45 West Thirty-fifth Street. He left a widow, who is the sister of Henry Rosenberg, a theatrical manager. Mr. Rosenberg is a brother-in-law of Oscar Hammerstein.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HALLER.—March 18, 323 Stone Av., Brooklyn, to Dr. and Mrs. J. Haller, a son.

Engaged.

ROSENTHAL — OBERNDOERFER. — Mrs. Jennie J. Oberndoerfer announces the betrothal of her daughter Alice to William J. Rosenthal, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rosenthal (Rose.) At home, 317 West 112th St., Sunday afternoon, April 7, 1918.

Married.

BRONSON — RICHARDS. — On Saturday, March 16, at 234 West Av., Bridgeport, Conn., by Dr. William Horace Day, Charlotte Marion, daughter of Mrs. William R. Richards, to Captain Philip Elliot Bronson of the Coast Artillery.

McPHERSON—SHEDD.—On March 14, at home of bride, Margaret Edward, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Shedd of 3,812 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, to Paul Crerar, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Simon J. McPherson, the father of bridegroom officiating. Mr. McPherson is an ensign of U. S. Naval Reserve.

Died.

AHRENS.—On Monday, March 18, 1918, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Keil, in Mamaroneck, N. Y., Jacob H. Ahrens, in his 79th year. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edward Brandt, 687 Park Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, 2 P. M.

ARLOW.—March 20, 1918, John, beloved husband of Jennie Arlow, aged 42 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

AUSTIN.—On March 19, Dr. David Penfield Austin, beloved husband of Sarah Adelaide Austin, and father of Adelaide A. Falk. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St. (Campbell Bldg.), Friday evening, 8:30 P. M. Members of Pyramid Lodge, 490; F. and A. M., and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society invited to attend. Funeral private, Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

AYER.—At Thomasville, Ga., March 14, 1918, Frederick Ayer, in his 96th year. Services at his late residence, 395 Commonwealth Av., Boston, on Thursday, March 21, at 12 noon. Friends invited, burial at Lowell Cemetery, Lowell, Mass.

BACHMAN.—In Newburyport, Mass., March 20, 1918, Mrs. Sarah Bachman, widow of Solomon Bachman. Funeral services at 63 High St., Newburyport, Saturday morning at 10:30. Friends invited. Burial private. Please do not send flowers.

BARRETT.—On Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Frank Barrett. Funeral from the residence of his brother, James J. Barrett, 70 Alexander Av., McLean Heights, Yonkers, on Friday, March 22, 1918, at 10 A. M.

BAME.—Pauline, on March 20, in her 54th year, at Roosevelt Hospital, after a long illness, beloved wife of Abram, mother of Joseph, Harry, Mildred, Charles, Clara, and Celia Schiess. Funeral private, from her late residence, 961 Fox St. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BELL.—At his residence, 541 West 124th St., on Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Alexander Bell, beloved husband of Sallie Wainright Bell. Funeral private.

BELLANTONI.—Philip, in his 77th year, on Wednesday, March 20, 1918. Funeral Saturday, from S. Merritt-Hook's funeral parlor, 716 8th Av., at 11 A. M. Members of Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York invited to attend.

BELLANTONI.—CONFEDERATE VETERAN CAMP OF N. Y.: Comrades are hereby notified of the death of Phillip Bellantoni on Wednesday, March 20. Notice of the time and place of his funeral will be published in the Friday morning papers, and comrades are requested to attend.

WILLIAM T. SIROVICK, Commander.
NATHAN UNGER, Secretary.

BERNSTEIN.—Isidore, in his 26th year, on March 19, dearly beloved son of Jacob and Mary Bernstein and brother of Leah, Samuel, Sarah Lustbader, Joseph, Deborah, and Alfred. Funeral from his late residence, 47 Rochester Av., Brooklyn, on March 21, at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BOTHWELL.—Suddenly in Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Ada C., daughter of Catherine C. and the late George W. Bothwell. Funeral services on Friday, March 22, at his late home, 570 East 28th St., Paterson, at 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, March 19, at her residence, 215 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Mary Elizabeth Martin, widow of Felix Campbell and daughter of the late Charles L. Martin of New York. Requiem mass on Thursday, March 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Nativity, Madison St. and Classon Av., Brooklyn. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

CAMPBELL.—On March 19, 1918, Bernard Campbell, of Brickmacross, County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 76 years. Funeral from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Duffy, 103 East 127th St., Friday, March 22, at 9:30 A. M., thence to All Saints' Church, 129th St., and Madison Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CHURCHILL.—On Tuesday, March 19, 1918, at her residence, 515 Madison Av., Harriet S. Churchill, widow of John A. Churchill. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Av. and 53d St., on Thursday morning, March 21, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

CONE.—In Hartford, Conn., March 20, 1918, James Brewster Cone, aged 82 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 640 Farmington Av., Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

ECKERSON.—On Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Sophia Remsen, widow of the late Benjamin Eckerson, in her 96th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence Friday, 22d inst., 3:15 P. M. Train leaves Erie Depot, Jersey City, 1:29 P. M.

FERNANDEZ.—Joseph Alexander of London, aged 23, on Monday, March 18, 1918, after a brief illness, at Jersey City. Services will be held at funeral parlor of Harry A. Wyse of 36 Tuers Av., Jersey City, on Friday at 6 o'clock. London papers please copy.

FINN.—Philip Schuyler, son of the late Magistrate Daniel E. Finn, was killed in action on the firing line in France while in the performance of his duty. A military mass will be held for the repose of his soul in St. Alphonsus Church, West Broadway and Grand St., on March 23, 1918, at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends kindly invited to attend.

FRANK.—On Wedn

March 21, 1918.

Now that Spring's officially sprung—
Spring suits
Spring overcoats
Spring hats
Spring shoes
Spring fixings
Everything men and boys wear when it's Spring! Including, of course, our rainproofed "Scotch Mists."
Quality, fine as ever.
Prices reasonable.

Have you seen the new "Rogers Peet" soft hats and Derbies?
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A Shoe of Fine Black Kid
A Specialized Value at
$6
Built for men who like that "bench-made," glove-fitting appearance in footwear. This shoe has the sterling qualities of fine workmanship.

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THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM—Delco Starting, Lighting and Ignition—is so perfectly adapted to the Westcott Motor, so simple, so entirely automatic and so free from mechanical complications, that it is practically trouble proof and unfailing in its response to every demand that can be made upon it.

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Let us demonstrate all the Westcott superiorities to you

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Sedan body, newest type, just completed; never been used; owner in army. Can be seen at builders, Fred R. Wood & Sons, 205 West 19th St., New York.

DELAY MEANS LOSS.
On ascertaining that property is missing, at once telephone Bryant 1000, and a small advertisement describing lost article will appear following morning.—Advt.

RAY BREAKS DRISCOLL'S WORLD'S INDOOR RECORD FOR THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE

WORLD'S RECORD IS SHATTERED BY RAY

Great Runner from Chicago Clips 2 1-5 Seconds from Driscoll's Mark for 1,320 Yards.

EFFORT AT MILE IS FUTILE

Devaney Finishes Second in Feature Event of Annual Games of John Wanamaker Institute.

Joie Ray, the Illinois A. C. runner and holder of the national 1,000 yards indoor championship, last night created a new indoor record at three-quarters of a mile in the special race at the annual games of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute in Madison Square Garden. The sturdy little Westerner, making a pace that killed off his rivals in the final two laps of the race, was clocked in 3:04 4-5, erasing the previous world's indoor record of 3:07 made in 1913 by Joe Driscoll.

Ray continued right on to the mile mark, after his record breaking performance, in the three-quarters, in an effort to create new figures for the major distance. His effort fell short of achievement, however, for the watches showed 4:19 4-5.

The race was one of the best seen on the board floors in recent years. From start to finish, however, the superior ability of Ray was always manifest. Lined up against the sturdy little Illinois A. C. flyer were Mike Devaney, Boston Navy Yard, National half-mile champion; Eddie Fall, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Conference champion and record holder; Willie Gordon of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, and Jack Sellers, unattached.

Starting away at the gun-fire, Devaney went into the lead at a fast clip and soon opened up a gap of about fifteen yards on Ray, who was second. Then came Gordon, Sellers, and Fall. The order remained the same on the second lap, but on the third lap Fall pulled himself into fourth position.

Gordon Heads Ray an Instant.

Devaney still lead the field on the fourth lap, and there was no appreciable slackening in the pace of the stout-hearted lad who wore the colors of the Millrose A. A. before becoming one of Uncle Sam's blue jackets. Late in this lap Ray was displaced from second place by Gordon, but the Illinois flyer quickly regained the position with a sprint that was really the beginning of his record-breaking whirl about the track.

Entering the fifth lap Ray went into the lead and thereafter he went like the wind. It seemed as if his pace increased with every sweep of his flying legs. Devaney held close to the Illinois runner from start to finish of that fifth lap, and for a part of the sixth lap, too, but the pace was too hot for Mike, and near the end of the sixth lap he began to falter. Ray kept merrily on his way, circling the track with no letup in the pace to the finish, where he led Devaney by twenty-five yards.

Fall, hoping to retrieve himself for his poor showing last week, again was disappointed. The conference champion did not run up to his reputation, for from the start of the race he was hopelessly out of it. He finished the full three-quarter-mile distance, however, though a very poor third.

Gordon and Sellers started primarily as pacemakers, but had no opportunity to act in this capacity. Gordon did, however, [illegible] about the track with Ray in the latter's futile effort to smash the one-mile figures.

Time Announced Erroneously.

When the official time was announced Billy Rossbach sang out 3:05. This declaration was greeted with deafening applause. Shortly afterward, however, Rossbach announced the time as 3:04 4-5, and the din threatened to carry the roof off the building.

Ray finished the mile in 4:19 4-5. He was breathing heavily, of course, but otherwise showed no ill effects from his great effort.

Clinton Larsen, one of Uncle Sam's prospective aviators, gave an exhibition of his ability as a high jumper. The former Brigham Young University star cleared the bar at 6 feet [illegible] inches, winning the event. Egon Erickson, Bronx Church House national champion, also cleared the stick at this match, but did not try to break the tie in a jumpoff. Larsen did, but failed to better his original effort.

Charlie Pores, the sturdy Millrose A. A. distance man, annexed the Metropolitan senior five-mile title in easy fashion as the climax to the meet. Pores, running steadily from start to finish, completed the long jaunt about 1½ laps ahead of Villar Kyronen, the sturdy little Finn. The winner's time was 25 minutes 23 seconds.

Loren Murchison, the St. Louis sprinter, who earlier in the evening won the seventy-yard dash from scratch, added to his laurels by winning the 800-yard junior National A. A. U. indoor title in the good time of 0:33 3-5. Murchison defeated J. J. O'Brien, the local champion, and J. P. Tattach of Fordham University.

Rows and rows of empty benches were noticeable around the big amphitheatre, but what was lacking in number of spectators was more than made up for by enthusiastic applause which greeted the running of each event. All the races had large fields of starters, were keenly fought, and furnished thrills a-plenty. The announcement of each event, summoning the competitors to the track, was the signal for a terrific din, which continued until the race was over. Many spills occurred, particularly in the school boy events; but fortunately no serious accidents were reported.

The greatest enthusiasm and applause came when the girls' band of the Philadelphia Commercial Institute and of the local battalion passed in review about the big enclosure and went through various manoeuvres of the manual of arms. This performance had the big crowd cheered wildly while it lasted.

Jack Sellers, the sturdy New York A. C. runner, competing unattached, won the junior national indoor championship at 1,000 yards, after a keen struggle with thirteen rivals. Sellers came to the fore in a brilliant and well-judged sprint when about half a lap from the finish mark and won by twenty yards from Charles Shaw, the Columbia runner. Joe Giorgio, Paulist A. C., finished third. The winner's time was 2:22 1-5.

Sellers remained in third position during the early part of the race, while Shaw set a stiff pace. The Blue and White athlete held the leading during four laps, but weakened then, and Sellers went to the front and maintained the position to the end.

Loren Murchison of the Columbia A. C., St. Louis, captured the 70-yard A. A. U. handicap dash from the scratch mark. The St. Louis sprinter just managed to grasp the honors from Fred Teschner, Glencoe A. C., at the tape. Teschner also started from scratch. Murchison's time was 0:07 3-5.

Scholastic track stars occupied a prominent place on the program, particularly the opening part of it. They returned some sterling performances in the sprints and relays. Baltimore Polytechnic Institute athletes carried off the one-mile unlimited weight relay. The Mercersburg Academy team, favorably regarded for this event, proved disappointing, despite a brilliant stretch of running by Allan Swede, the institution's scholastic champion runner. He ran as anchor and pulled the team into third place. Baltimore Polytechnic Institute's runners got off to a good lead on the first relay, and maintained it to the end, winning handily.

The Baltimore Polytechnic Institute's colors were flashed to another victory in the 70-yard scratch H. S. A. L. dash, when W. W. Andrews romped home a winner in 0:07 4-5.

The summaries:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap, (A. A. U.)—Won by Loren Murchison, Columbia A. C., (scratch); F. C. Teschner, Glencoe A. C., (scratch,) second; C. B. Clark, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (5 feet,) third. Time—0:07 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, (A. A. U. Junior National Indoor Championship.)—Won by Jack Sellers, unattached; Charles Shaw, Columbia University, second; J. P. Giorgio, Paulist A. C., third. Time—2:23 1-5.

One-Mile Relay, (H. S. A. L.)—Won by Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, (H. Weeden, J. Thompson, H. Brown, and R. Edwards); Central H. S., Newark, (E. Kunkel, D. Capro, W. Helbig, and A. Woodring,) second; Mercersburg Academy, (C. L. Fillman, S. Beattie, A. S. Meade, and A. Woodring,) third. Time—3:39 2-5.

80-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by C. O'Connell, Holy Trinity School; M. Tynan, Cathedral School, second; C. Krug, Our Lady of Good Counsel School, third. Time—0:07.

70-Yard Dash, (H. S. A. L.)—Won by W. Andrews, Baltimore Poly Institute; J. Thompson, Baltimore Poly Institute, second; V. Graet, Manual Training H. S., third. Time—0:07 4-5.

70-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by R. Vondy, Holy Trinity School; J. Rowley, Holy Trinity School, second; D. Mooney, Our Lady of Good Counsel School, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

One Mile, C. A. L. Relay.—Won by Knights of St. Antony, (C. F. Blush, J. J. McAuley, R. M. Hutchinson, and A. Reilly;) Loughlin Lyceum, (P. Haley, George Kimball, G. Milne, and J. O'Brien,) second; St. John's Club, (T. Lockhart, E. Kearney, F. McNamara, and W. McGuire,) third. Time—3:38 2-5.

Interleague Championship Road Run, Five Miles.—Won by L. Kaufman, Brooklyn A. C.; E. Mayo, Brooklyn A. C., second; F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C., third; T. Halpine, Morningside A. C., fourth; Al Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., fifth; J. Malone, Mohawk A. C., sixth; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., seventh; J. McNeil, Presentation Club, eighth; J. Lasgar, St. Anselm A. C., ninth; A. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., tenth. Winner's time—20:41.

TEAM SCORES.

Long Island A. L.	1	2	8	13	21—45
Lower Manhattan A. L.	5	7	11	12½	14—49
Bronx A. L.	3	6	9	16	17—61

Three-quarter Mile Run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C.; Mike Devaney, Boston Navy Yard, second; Edwin H. Fall, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, third. Time—3:04 4-5. (New world's record.)

300-yard Run, (A. A. U. handicap.)—Won by S. Fitzpatrick, Fordham University, (14 yards;) W. Braunstein, Glencoe A. C., (14 yards,) second; Geo. Darnell, Boys' Club, (scratch,) third. Time—0:33.

600-yard Run, (A. A. U. novice.)—Won by James McGarvey, Fordham University; E. L. Taylor, Columbia University, second; J. D. Young, Columbia University, third. Time—1:22.

300-yard Run, (A. A. U. Junior National Indoor Championship)—Won by L. Murchison, Columbia A. C., St. Louis; J. J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, second; J. P. Fakach, Fordham University, third. Time—0:33 3-5.

One-mile Relay, (P. S. A. L. Championship) —Won by De Witt Clinton H. S. first team, (A. Carter, A. Peters, L. Senger, and F. Caldwell); De Witt Clinton H. S. second team, second; Flushing H. S., third. Time—3:36 1-5.

Medley Relay, (Inter-Sectional A. L. Championship.)—Won by Lower, Manhattan A. Championship.)—Won by Lower Manhattan A. L., third. Time—4:38 4-5.

440-Yard Interscholastic, (Parochial Schools.) —Won by Holy Trinity School first team; Holy Trinity School second team, second; St. Cecilia's School first team, third. Time—0:53 4-5.

880-Yard Relay, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Boys' High School; Manual Training High School, second; De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—1:47 4-5.

600-Yard Run, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by A. Brewster, St. Benedict's Prep School; A. Desch, St. Benedict's Prep School, second; M. K. Sheehan, Princeton Prep School, third. Time—1:18.

Special Half-Mile Match Relay.—Won by Fort Hamilton; Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, second. Time—1:41 3-5, (Pelham won, but was disqualified for dropping a baton.)

One-Mile Inter-Institute Relay.—Won by Philadelphia J. W. C. I.; New York J. W. C. I., second. Time—3:57 2-5.

One-half-Mile Run, (closed to Commercial Institute.)—Won by J. Algosino; F. McCarthy, second. Time—2:20 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by Clinton Larsen, U. S. Aviation Corps, Waco, Texas, 6 feet 2⅝ inches; E. Erickson, Bronx Church House, 6 feet 2⅝ inches, second; A. P. Roberts, Stevens Tech, 5 feet 10 inches, third. (Erickson did not compete in jump-off tie.)

Five-Mile Run, Senior Metropolitan Association A. A. U. Championship.—Won by Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; Villas Kyronen, Millrose A. A., second; Hans Shuster, Morningside A. C., third. Time—25:23.

BASKET BALL SHOWS GAIN.

Attention Focused on Rules Following Increase of Contests.

The game of basketball has enjoyed such a prosperous season this year among the colleges and the army camps that many suggestions have already been made to improve the rules of play. This Winter basket ball easily took its place as the most prominent of the minor sports and was played more extensively than ever before.

Among the rules which will probably be changed is the one relating to goals thrown after fouls. Tom Thorp, who has been an official at many of the college games this season, advocates a change which would provide that the try at goal be made by the player on whom the foul is called. This would do away with the skilled player throwing all the foul goals.

The Syracuse-Penn game last week offered a case where the tossing of the foul goals worked an injustice. All the foul shooting for Pennsylvania was done by Sweeney, who is unusually clever at the task. Practically an equal number of fouls were called on both teams, but Syracuse failed to come through. Syracuse got more field goals than Penn, but lost the game.

Thorp, as a remedy, advocates that a foul be shot by the player upon whom the foul was committed. This would do away with the developing of a star shooter and give every player a chance from the foul line, thus making it a team affair rather than making the game hinge on one player, as was the case in the Syracuse-Penn game.

NO RELEASE FOR LAJOIE.

McCaffrey Declares Toronto Club Will Retain Manager.

TORONTO, March 20.—Announcement that Napoleon Lajoie, manager of the Toronto club of the International Baseball League, would not be released under any consideration was made today by J. J. McCaffrey, President of the club. He said Lajoie's claim that he should be classed as a free agent was absurd under baseball law. McCaffrey reiterated his opinion that the International League would operate this season. Lajoie wanted his release so he could accept the management of the Indianapolis team of the American Association.

INTERNATIONAL TO MEET.

Chapin Calls Session for League Directors Here March 27.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 20.—Charles T. Chapin, President of the Rochester Baseball Club, as chairman of the Board of Directors and acting President of the International League, has called a meeting of the Directors of the league for Wednesday, March 27 at the league headquarters in New York City.

Hahn to Lead Army Quintet.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 20.—Cadet Cornman L. Hahn of Wisconsin has been elected captain of the Army basket ball team for next year. Cadet Hahn has played forward on the Army five, for two seasons. He is also a half back on the Army football eleven. Hahn belongs to the class of 1920. Cadet Frederic R. Butler, of California, class of 1920, is the newly elected manager of the basket ball team.

Cannefax Will Play Moore.

Robert Cannefax, former world's champion, who represents St. Louis in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, will play two league games with New York City's representative, George Moore, also a former champion, at Thum's Billiard Academy today. The first game will begin at 8:30 and the second at 8 P. M.

M'GRAW TRIES OUT NEW COMBINATIONS

Gibsons Defeat McCartys by 6 to 2 When Hubbel Hits Homer with Bases Full.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 20.—One Giant rookie, Wilbert Hubbel of Buhl, Idaho, wears a cheerful smile tonight as he struts around the lobby of the Arlington, while another, Michael Hogan or Cohoes, N. Y., looks as though he had been kicked by a mule. When the Gibsons and McCartys reached the seventh inning today the score was 1 to 1. On the third relay of pitchess Hubbel pitched for the Gibsons and Hogan for the McCartys. Hubbel got through his half of the seventh without any trouble and then Hogan had his chance to show his worth.

He retired Fletcher, after which Baker walked and Doyle mussed up Thorpe's roller. Hemingway made a nice play on Shepner, but Mike of Cohoes continued wild and filled the bases by walking O'Neill. Hubbel then knocked one of Mike's wares down the left field foul line for a homer, and before Burns could get it back the entire quartet scored. Young walked in the same inning and scored on Kauff's doub'e, but Hubbel's homer did the trick. The game ended in favor of the Gibsons by a score of 6 to 2.

McGraw gave Gibson and McCarty another opportunity to choose sides today, and this time it looked as though the Gibsons got all the better of it. McGraw tried out some new combinations. Rodriguez, who is a first baseman, was tried out at short, and Howard Baker, who played third base for New Orleans last season, was tried out at first. Both youngsters handled their positions in fine style, especially the Cuban, who handled nine chances at short without a slip.

The game developed into a very loose, light hitting affair. The two sides combined made eight errors and only nine hits. McGraw employed only young pitchers today and in their eagerness to make good the youngsters used all they had on the ball. Roy Johnson, who started off for Gibson's team, pitched a sharp curve ball, although he had been in the camp only a few days. A veteran pitcher does not attempt to throw a curve for several weeks. Johnson permitted only one scratch hit and struck out Burns, Holke and Rodriguez.

Both Swigler and Winters went three innings without allowing a hit, though the University of Pennsylvania boy was wild and walked four men. Winters showed up strongly in the pinch, as Zimmerman and Fletcher made errors on him in the sixth and he passed two men, but only one run resulted. Kauff had a fine day, knocking out a homer and a double.

The two minor league managers, Ganzel of Kansas City and Finn of Chattanooga, were eager spectators of the game, as each man hopes to grab a few pitchers. It is likely that Ganzel will be permitted to take Hubbel and Hoyt for seasoning, though McGraw regards both of them as valuable prospects.

The weather today was the warmest the Giants have had here so far, as the thermometer reached 82 this morning. The players have been worked pretty hard and though there was a lot of conversation this afternoon, the game lacked snap.

Considerable work has been done in the sliding pit during the last few days. Jim Thorpe caught his spikes in it this morning and wrenched his right knee somewhat, but he showed his old speed in going down to first base in this afternoon's game. McGraw also has spent a lot of time on Pitt, the young semi-professional outfielder, teaching him to slide. He has informed Pitt that the youngster's method of sliding is very dangerous.

Young George O'Neill caught a foul tick on the end of his bare fingers this afternoon, but stuck to the game. He is the most peppery youngster in camp and has such a continual line of conversation when he is behind the plate that Fletcher has nicknamed him "Victrola." O'Neill was a copy boy in St. Louis.

The switching of Rodriguez to short and of Baker to first is taken to mean that these men are the most likely candidates for the team among the new infielders. McGraw has intimated that he will keep Rodriguez this season. The Havana boy has shown in practice that he can hold down second and short as well as first. In playing first he has few superiors in the major leagues.

Henry Fabian, the New York Club's groundkeeper, left today for New York to get the Polo Grounds in shape for the opening of the season.

YANKEES HIT FAST PACE.

Huggins Puts Men Through Lively Afternoon's Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 20.—Preparatory to starting practice games, which begin tomorrow, Miller Huggins today put his Yankee infield through the smartest workout it has had. Frank Baker is still an absentee and nothing has been heard from him, but Zinn Beck, at third, kept the pace, and a lively one it was, with Peck, Pratt, and Pipp. The sun was warm after a damp and dismal forenoon, and the athletes all unlimbered in fine style.

Peck, with only one day's practice in his system, responded to the call for speed as if he had been at it a week; he and Pratt were grabbing them on all sides. Pratt generates pepper, and behind the bat at the time was Muddy Ruel, whose chatter kept the infielders keyed up. Everybody was alive, including Walter Pipp, who has had an unusual amount of work this week without wilting under it. What with his share in the drill to make expert fielders out of the young pitchers it is incessant work for Pipp from the time the players get on the field.

Huggins will have Gilhooley, Bodie, and either Miller or High in his first team outfield tomorrow, and Pipp, Pratt, Peck, and Beck in the infield. Bodie has made his peace with the New York Club on the salary question. He accepted terms today and Hannah is about ready to do so.

Slim Caldwell was the only missing one. The knee which he hurt yesterday was bothering him, so he gave it a rest. The pitching for the batting practice was done by Love, Shawkey, Thormahlen, and Russell. Thormahlen is coming in for a great deal of attention and Huggins appears to be counting on the young left-hander for the regulars.

The batting practice was preceded by the now customary grind for pitchers in learning how to field their positions. The same three youngsters—McGraw, Monroe, and Thormahlen—were put through it again, and the miles they have run from the box to first base acquiring proficiency and quick decision in the art are countless. After that part of the work had been disposed of Huggins put them through practice in watching runners at first base.

Al Walters was behind the bat to help out and thereby had practice in throwing to first and second bases. Camp, as usual, was the quarry on the bases in the drills for the pitchers. That, with his running to first and his skipping back and forth between first and second bases, is giving him an equal share of the footwork with Pipp.

Bunting was a part of the batting practice. The boys tapped the ball forward fairly well, but most of them showed that they can stand practice in this detail of offensive tactics. In scraping up a team to play against the regulars tomorrow Huggins may have to go to second base himself, using one of his catchers at first—probably Walters, since the latter practiced there today when a second infield took the field for toll—and Lamar and Ward on the right and left side of the diamond. There will be Camp, Vick, and either High or Miller for the outfield.

Huggins has not given up hope of getting Blackburn from the Reds as the Yankees' part in the Magee-Hendryx deal. All of the National League clubs have waived on Blackburn except Pittsburgh. Colonel Ruppert, boss of the Yankees, and William Fleishmann have sent word that they will be here next Monday. Colonel Ruppert will stay with the team until it returns to New York.

HICKMAN IN DODGER CAMP.

Drives Out a Three-Bagger to Herald the Fact.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 20.—Jimmie Hickman, who is regarded as the logical successor to Zack Wheat in left field this year, arrived in the Brooklyn camp this morning. He is the last of the regulars to report to Manager Wilbert Robinson. Durning, a young pitcher, is still missing, but his absence is not causing any alarm.

Hickman made a very good impression upon his first appearance for the season. Manager Robinson had him don a uniform and get into the usual seven-inning game. Hickman made a three-base hit the second time he came to the bat and drove in two runs. At other times he hit the ball hard, and for a player who had not seen a pitched ball since last Fall he recovered his batting eye very quickly.

Manager Robinson played Hickman at third base today, but it is his intention to groom him for the outfield job left vacant by Wheat. For the present Robbie is forced to play his men out of position in order to make up two sides for the practice games. He has only twenty-two men in camp.

The practice game resulted in a 4 to 3 victory for the team captained by Jimmie Johnson. Jack Coombs pitched the first five innings for the other side and was hit for three runs in the opening inning. After he got his stride there was no more scoring against him. It was the first attempt by Coombs to pitch, but he showed he is already in shape if he wants to cut loose. Marquard pitched five innings against Coombs and then the pitching was turned over to "Lefty" Russell and Doyle, a young right-hander recommended by Hank O'Day.

Manager Robinson plans to spend the next two days getting his regular hurlers into shape for the game with the Boston Red Sox Saturday.

APPEAL FOR BASEBALL FUND

Soldiers Here Seek Equipment for Playing Game.

Two hundred and forty men now being mobilized for foreign service in Base Hospital 116 at the 71st Regiment Armory are hoping they will get the chance to play baseball in their moments of relaxation abroad. They need equipment for two full teams, since they may find no one near enough to challenge except their own convalescent patients.

They think it unlikely that they can draw upon the very limited supply of togs, bats, and balls that the Griffith Fund has accumulated on the other side, and accordingly are making an appeal for donations before they leave New York. About $400 or equipment to that amount is needed to fit out the teams. A number of the officers as well as the enlisted men are former college baseball men, and others have seen service on the diamonds of the minor leagues. They can be outfitted through contributions to Major Charles H. Holt, Adjutant, Base Hospital 116, who can be reached at the 71st Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

FORDHAM TO PLAY COLGATE.

Baseball Game Scheduled for Local Field on May 8.

Fordham will meet Colgate in a baseball game in Fordham Field on May 8, according to an announcement made by Joseph Kinsley, the Maroon baseball manager. It is expected that several other games will be added to the schedule in a few days.

The first game of the season was played at Fordham yesterday, when the candidates were divided into two squads and went through a six-inning fray. Both teams proved strongest on the defensive and as a result the game ended in a scoreless conflict. McQuade and Donovan, and Joyce and Lefevre were the opposing batteries. Several choice fielding bits were negotiated by Lucey, Galligan, and Halligan, infielders, who are looming up for permanent berths.

ROBESON PLAYS FINE GOLF.

Wins Tin Whistle Event at Pinehurst, with Score of 239.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 20.—Irving S. Robeson of Rochester won the Tin Whistle golf event at Pinehurst today by a margin of five strokes, going over the No. 3 course in a heavy rain in 80, the low gross of the day, and finishing with a total of 79, 80, 80—239 for the fifty-four holes covered by the three days' play.

Leslie Dean Pierce of Ekwanok, who was tied with Henry C. Fownes for third place at the conclusion of the first thirty-six holes, moved up to second place today with a total of 83, 80, 81—244. Fownes remained in third place at 251, and tied at that figure with Dr. George T. Gregg of Pittsburgh, who was in second place last night. Louis A. Hamilton of Garden City finished next in order at 257.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

Best gross for 54 holes, Irving S. Robeson, 239; second best gross for 54 holes, Leslie Dean Pierce, 244; best net for 54 holes, M. B. Byrnes, New York, handicap 30, 217; second best net for 54 holes, S. H. Fields, Baltusrol, handicap 20, 229; best gross for 18 holes, Dr. George T. Gregg; best net for 18 holes, P. R. McKenzie, Dunwoodie.

FENCING TITLES AT STAKE.

Intercollegiate Contests at Columbia on Saturday Night.

The annual intercollegiate fencing tournament will take place Saturday night at Columbia with the Navy, one of the strongest teams in the league, unrepresented, because the Annapolis boys are not permitted to leave the Academy for the meet. Yale and Penn are the colleges besides Columbia which will compete.

Stevens, which has been in the league all season, expected to send a team for the tournament, but was not recognized in time by the Association. Harvard also will not appear in the finals, because the Crimson has been fencing only unofficially this season and has not had a formal place in the league schedule.

The Columbia trio, composed of Forster, Bloomer, and Horcasitas, has lost only one match, and that was to the Navy at Annapolis, so with this opponent removed, the Morningside team seems strong. Fifty-four bouts will be run off, the intercollegiate trophy going to the winning trio and a gold medal to each foilsman on it. A medal will also be awarded to the individual champion of the meeting.

Navy Yard Seven Beats Arenas.

BOSTON, March 20.—The Boston Navy Yard team defeated the Boston Arena seven, 6 to 0, in a National Hockey League game here tonight.

SHOEMAKER'S SKILL CONQUERS SHONGOOD

Champion Wins His Fifth Straight Victory in Pocket Billiard Title Play.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.
J. H. Shoemaker	5	0	81
A. Gardner	4	1	15
J. J. Maloney	3	1	21
T. A. Plunkett	3	3	15
C. Shongood, Jr.	3	4	22
C. M. Munoz	2	4	17
C. R. Fulton	2	5	20
A. Wickers	1	5	17

J. Howard Shoemaker won his fifth straight victory in the national amateur pocket billiard championship at the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon when he defeated Charles Shongood, Jr., by a score of 125 to 90. In the only other match contested A. Gardner was the winner, his victim being Ardie Wickers, who was overwhelmed in a one-sided contest by the score of 125 to 34.

Not until he matched skill in the encounter with Shongood has Shoemaker been hard pressed by any of his rivals. Most of his games have been won by convincing margins, but in Shongood, Shoemaker found an opponent worthy of his best play. The former, a newcomer in the championship ranks, was a formidable rival during every minute of the contest, and had the luck of the breaks been with him he might have pressed Shoemaker, the titleholder, to even a closer score.

In the early frames whatever good fortune there was fell to the lot of the champion. Three times he smashed into the pyramid, scattered the ivories far apart, but failed to pocket the object ball. Ordinarily there would have been a feast for Shongood. In each instance, however, the cue ivory found its way to a position from which it was impossible for him to score.

Both men played a game of great merit. There were many brilliant shots that called forth loud applause. Shoemaker, however, had the advantage of experience, and this, comoined with his acknowledged skill, proved too great a handicap for Shongood to overcome. The latter was perhaps a bit faulty on occasions when he put apparently too much speed into his stroke. Several of his long shots jawed in the narrow pockets and Shoemaker took full advantage of the misses.

In the other afternoon game Wickers proved to be only a weak contender before Gardner. The latter assumed a commanding position in the match from the outset and gradually increased his lead to the close.

The scores:

Gardner—8 11 6 11 9 14 4 9 10 9 8 12 10 9. Total—125. Scratches—5. High runs—14, 11, and 9.

Wickers—6 3 8 3 5 0 10 5 4 5 6 2 4 0. Total—54. Scratches—7. High runs—9 and 8.

Shoemaker—8 6 13 13 8 8 13 4 3 5 11 12 0 6 13 6. Total—125. Scratches—5. High runs—13, 13, and 12.

Shongood—6 8 1 1 6 6 1 9 11 9 3 2 14 8 1 7. Total—90. Scratches—4. High runs—17 and 12.

CHAMPIONS ENTER GAMES.

A. A. U. and School Titleholders to be Seen at N. Y. A. C. Meet.

Officials of the New York Athletic Club announced yesterday that all of the local A. A. U. champions have been entered for the organization's athletic meet and military carnival which will be held Saturday night in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Scholastic champions have also entered in large numbers for the events especially set aside for them on the extensive program, and many former champions of the A. A. U., now in the naval or military service of the nation, will be seen in the competitions arranged for them.

A heavy entry has been received from the local army and navy posts and these athletes are expected to furnish keen competition for the point honors of the meet. They will compete in a 100-yard team race, medicine ball race, one-mile relay team race, hand grenade throwing contest and equipment race. The A. A. U. events include 75-yard dash, 800-yard run and a two-mile walk, all of them handicap competitions. The chief event for schoolboys will be at 600-yards. In addition there will be a novice race for members of the Twenty-second Regiment. The entire proceeds of the meet will be donated to the Army and Navy Athletic Equipment Fund.

Spear Triumphs at Billiards.

George Spear won the afternoon game in the Metropolitan Class C billiard championship at the Broadway Billiard Academy yesterday, defeating Walter Jewell by a score of 150 to 96. Spear's average was 3 27-41, and his best run was 16. In the evening game A. Romberg defeated John Lange by a score of 150 to 128. Romberg's average was 4 22-25. His high run was 22. Lange averaged an even 4 and made a high run of 25.

House Passes Sunday Baseball.

BOSTON, March 20.—The Sunday Baseball bill which would allow soldiers and sailors to play the national game on Sunday in Massachusetts was passed by the House today. It will come up in the Senate on Friday.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
The Best Whiskey Value in the Market Today

PLANS FOR BOUT PROGRESS.

Articles for Willard-Fulton Fray to be Signed on Tuesday.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 20.—Final articles of agreement for the world's championship fight between Jess Willard and Fred Fulton, July 4, will be signed here next Tuesday, according to an announcement made today after a conference between the representatives of Willard and Fulton, at which the details of the fight were discussed.

At today's meeting Willard and his manager, Colonel J. C. Miller, and Mike Collins, manager for Fulton, were present. Willard said that the place for the bout had not yet been selected.

I. H. Herk, a local theatrical manager associated with William Koenig, announced he would offer $125,000 for the fight. Herk and his partner are said to have leased a part of Collins' Boxing Club in Minneapolis and will hold the fight in the open air if their bid is accepted.

HARVARD CREWS ON RIVER.

'Varsity and Freshmen Get Late Start on the Charles.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—The Harvard 'Varsity and Freshman crews held their first Spring practice on the Charles River today. They found the water clear of ice. This is the latest date in the history of Harvard rowing for the first appearance of the crews on the river.

Boxing Bill Slain in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 20.—A Senate bill which would have legalized boxing in Kentucky failed to pass the Lower House of the General Assembly, 44 to 42, here tonight. The measure was designed to permit fifteen-round no-decision contests under the supervision of three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor.

COLLEGES IN NEW LEAGUE.

Local Institutions Band Together in Athletic Association.

An organization meeting of the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Athletic Association was held at Columbia yesterday at the invitation of the Blue and White athletic directors. The colleges represented, in addition to Columbia, were C. C. N. Y., N. Y. U., Fordham and Stevens. Efforts will be made to enroll all the colleges in and about the city.

A championship track and field meet for the members of the association will be held on May 22 at South Field. This will be an annual fixture. Medals will be given the individual winners and efforts are being made to get a donation of a cup for the winning college.

Twelve events will be contested. They are as follows: 100, 220 and 440 dashes, half mile, mile and two mile runs; 120 yard high, and 220 yard low hurdles; broad and high jump; pole vault, and shot put.

The expenses of the meet will be paid for from a common fund, each college contributing equally. An admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged.

COLUMBIA WINS AT SQUASH.

Defeats Princeton Club-Squash Club Combination in Class A Match, 3 to 2

Squash Tennis players of the Columbia University Club defeated the combined Princeton Club-Squash Club team yesterday afternoon in a Class A Metropolitan League match by a score of 3 to 2. Frank Kidde, L. Mahan and R. L. Strebeigh were the Columbia Club victors while S. H. Bird and Harold Tober were successful contestants of the rival team.

The scores:

Frank Kidde, Columbia Club, defeated W. J. Knapp, Princeton-Squash, 15—9, 13—12; L. Mahan, Columbia Club, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton-Squash, 15—16, 15—8; S. H. Bird, Princeton-Squash, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, 15—9, 15—3; H. Tobey, Princeton-Squash, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15—2, 16—18, 15—8; R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, defeated R. Monks, Princeton-Squash, 15—9, 14—17, 15—7.

Buy in emergency trucks that last

WE take especial pride in the large fleets of Pierce-Arrow trucks operated by big businesses. This pride arises not from the excellence these fleets attest, nor the effective service they evidence, but from the fact that each fleet grew out of the service given by a single truck.

The largest fleet has been six years in building from one truck. It now numbers 165 trucks.

The Texas Company owns 165 Pierce-Arrows. This fleet is operated in 90 different territories under widely varied conditions and is serving satisfactorily in every situation. Such a fleet could be operated successfully only by a company enjoying such service facilities as Pierce-Arrow affords.

This is a conspicuous example, but other lesser fleets have grown in the same way, while many single installations will multiply similarly as they prove their unequalled worth.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company own 95 Pierce-Arrows which serve their 3100 stores all over the country. After a thorough trial of leading makes, they selected Pierce-Arrows and have bought none other since.

Fleets of ten or more Pierce-Arrow trucks, giving preeminently satisfactory service, under difficult conditions, are operated by many nationally known firms. Among those owning

PIERCE-ARROW
Motor Trucks

In the Middle-West are these well-known names:

CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY, *Chicago*
STANDARD OIL COMPANY,

1,657 Volunteers Report for Duty

Returns from Nineteen More Local Draft Boards Give Names of 340.

116 SO FAR HEARD FROM

No Voluntary Inductions Into the National War Service Have Been Made from Board No. 92.

Nineteen local draft boards in New York City yesterday reported the voluntary induction of 340 men into the service of the nation, making a total of 1,657 men reported to date. The situation in relation to voluntary inductions, as reported to THE TIMES, is as follows:

Borough.	Number of Boards.	Boards Heard From.	Men Inducted.
Bronx	22	15	345
Brooklyn	66	35	408
Manhattan	82	57	751
Queens	15	5	49
Richmond	4	4	104
City	189	116	1,657

Board 92 reported yesterday that it had made no voluntary inductions. The names of those voluntarily inducted reported by other boards follow:

BRONX

LOCAL BOARD 8.
391 East 149th St.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Morelli, Raffaell, 556 Courtlandt Av.
Schein, Louis L., 647 Prospect Av.
Joyce, John, 566 Jackson Av.
Cappozzi, Andrea, 234 E. 150th St.
Calesanti, Berardo, 556 Courtlandt Av.
McLoughlin, Bernard, 568 Mott Av.
Mundt, Arthur, 272 E. 148th St.
Stubenrauch, Eugene R., 558 Brook Av.
Ravenski, Ezrael, 179 Linden St., Yonkers.
Dunolo, James J., 325 E. 149th St.
Di Marzo, Mariano, 254 E. 150th St.
De Paola, Joseph, 305 E. 146th St.
Bunizzo, Enrico, 585 Morris Av.
Brown, John J., 666 Tinton Av.
Notari, Gilsello, 341 E. 146th St.
Scampane, Vincenzo, 558 Morris Av.
Noulette, Francis X., 775 Union Av.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bianchini, Alvaredo, 8 Downing St.
Grebow, Fred, 599 Union Av.
Uvaro, Thomas, 335 E. 148th St.
De Paola, Joseph, 305 E. 146th St.
Freemyer, Edward J., 520 E. 149th St.

MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT.

Kraus, Gustave, 682 Union Av.
Turchen, Herman, 691 Wales Av.
Solomon, Julius, 686 Tinton Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adams, Alfred, 342 E. 148th St.
Grossman, George W., 539 E. 149th St.
Weiss, Joseph, 532 E. 149th St.
Pilsbury, Vincent, 844 E. 155th St.

BROOKLYN

LOCAL BOARD 24.
99 Myrtle Av.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Mapes, Franklin J., 421 Avenue C West.
McCann, Charles H., 43 Nevins St.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Aaron, Abraham, 425 Atlantic Av.
Gallager, Francis J., 202 Schermerhorn St.

MECHANICS.

Watt, George R., 130 Myrtle Av.
Dagistino, Edward L., 63 Court St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canfield, Joseph P., 64 Dean St.
Petronella, Nicholas, 205 Pacific St.
O'Connor, Patrick J., 340 E. 17th St.
Aranow, George, 50 3d Av.
Moore, Albert C., 119 Bergen St.
Petronella, John, 205 Pacific St.
Livermore, Watson S., Aero Club of America, Madison Av., N. Y. City.

LOCAL BOARD 45.
55 Hanson Place.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Mann, Arthur J., 384 Myrtle Av.
Innes, Andrew, 68 South Elliott Place.
Edholm, John, 37 Prospect Place.
Samsel, John Frank, 51 Fort Green Place.

ORDNANCE.

Bellman, Jack, 430 E. 76th St., N. Y. City.
Peterson, Conrad, 103 St. Mark's Place.
Warfield, Everett W., 215 Lafayette Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lane, Albert, Oriente, Cuba.
Henriksen, Arthur L., 193 Washington Av.
Manion, Thomas W., 209 Washington Park.
Hingle, Stanley, 20 Sidney Place.
Lee, George Francis, 50 South Oxford St.
Elliott, Park, 55 Hanson Place.
Cohle, Herman B., 55 Hanson Place.

LOCAL BOARD 61.
18th Av. and Ocean Park.

MECHANICS.

Hanig, Leo.
Patten, James.
Scharlach, Sam W.
Squires, Walter F.
Savarese, Bernard F.
Weinhold, Harry.

BRICKLAYERS.

Fratello, Ignazio.
Lagerkrantz, Franz E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bluxome, John D.
Kellogg, Harry V.
Millen, Thomas J.
Barmore, Ward.
Kirchner, Nathan.
Winter, John H.
Ahrens, Harry E.
Kelly, Edw. J.
Kaase, Wm. E.
Morris, Walter J.

MANHATTAN

LOCAL BOARD 106.
418 West 28th St.

AUTO MECHANICS.

Nicol, Charles, 225 W. 25th St.
Holsburg, Moe, 71 Kerney Av., Jersey City, N. J.
Paye, Edward, 453 W. 30th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Curran, Robert W., 352 W. 31st St.
Mohrman, Louis G., 345 W. 28th St.
Lyon, Frank A., 322 W. 27th St.
Goodwin, Peter J., 370 W. 29th St.
Cosentino, Jessie, 340 7th Av.
Mefford, Harry Leroy, Granite City, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD 119.
239 East 18th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Drain, Thomas, 422 E. 17th St.
Robinson, Benjamin, 237 E. 19th St.
Calma, Giuseppe, 204 E. 24th St.
Feeley, James, 320 E. 19th St.
Ruggiero, John, 399 1st Av.
Belford, John, 281 Avenue C.

LOCAL BOARD 133.
328 East 67th St.

AUTO MECHANICS.

Cox, James T., Jr., 1,321 2d Av.
Herman, Max, 345 E. 72d St.
Mann, Harold, 253 E. 72d St.
Novotny, Frank, 1,361 Avenue A.
Mills, George, 214 E. 70th St.

ENGINEERS.

Everitt, Henry, 210 E. 70th St.
Kratchovil, William, 355 E. 74th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chambers, William P., 242 E. 71st St.
Dlouhy, Frank, Jr., 362 E. 72d St.

LOCAL BOARD 134.
2,875 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS.

Lowther, Harry R. J., 100 W. 78th St.
Schloesser, Walter, 226 W. 78th St.
Esposito, Philip J., 214 W. 104th St.
Abearn, William, 2,178 Broadway.
Conway, Henry A., 220 Wadsworth Av.
Pritzel, Thomas, 7 W. 107th St.
Suter, Gottfried, 55 W. 109th St.
Delbourgo, Jacob J., 5 W. 91st St.
Jellinek, Eugene, 515 W. 122d St.
Newbury, Charles, 249 W. 109th St.
Bennett, Archie, 225 W. 105th St.
Sprague, Edward C., Jamaica, L. I.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Crowell, Joseph E., Amsterdam Av.-111th St.
Ritchie, James F., Ridgewood, N. J.
Kaufman, Samuel P., 526 W. 114th St.
Van Sinden, Carl, 526 W. 114th St.
Bach, Lessen, 508 W. 114th St.
Townsend, L. McD., 1,116 Amsterdam Av.
Lichtenstein, Harmon G., 501 W. 110th St.
Meyers, Harry, 206 W. 106th St.
Horning, George, 73 W. 108th St.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Cassett, Albert, 508 W. 114th St.
Smith, Russell G., 848 Livingston Hall.
Simon, Paul G., 601 W. 110th St.
Bourke, Thomas J., 515 Madison Av.
Johnston, William S., 17 Battery Place.
Clement, Vincent A., 520 W. 144th St.
Biel, Leonard, 885 West End Av.

INFANTRY.

Warren, Charles F., 2,754 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—Continued.

Strasser, Ira D., 529 W. 111th St.
Schiff, Gustave C., Far Rockaway, L. I.
Weil, Abraham, 157 W. 123d St.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Morse, Wayland P., 204 W. 106th St.
Frank, Stuart H., 310 W. 103d St.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Loper, Walter C., 243 W. 90th St.
Wilson, Edward W., 221 W. 106th St.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Konarski, Michel M., 325 W. 108th St.
Peck, John S., 403 W. 111th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Moss, Arthur, 549 W. 163d St.
Blumenthal, Percy S., 545 W. 111th St.
Barry, Leonard, 15 Central Park West.
Morey, Gardner L., 422 W. 115th St.

LOCAL BOARD 136.
212 West 120th St.

ORDNANCE.

Schwartz, Mortimer L., 1,864 7th Av.
Catsen, Bertram H., 417 W. 118th St.
Bernheim, Andre R., 540 W. 122d St.
Kahn, Henry R., 241 W. 112th St.
Morrell, Jac Cyrus, 371 W. 110th St.
Kelleher, William E., 314 W. 117th St.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hatcher, Benton K., 423 W. 120th St.
Craugh, Frank P., 51 Chambers St.

COAST DEFENSE.

Eckley, Albert J., 423 W. 118th St.
Cauvin, Claud F., 312 W. 114th St.

AVIATION SECTION.

Graham, Joseph A., 254 W. 115th St.
Hull, William J., 211 W. 115th St.
Dittler, Herbert, 435 W. 119th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burke, Michael C., 459 Manhattan Av.
Levy, Isidore R., 240 W. 112th St.
Lowenstein, Lester B., 890 7th Av.
Wall, Maurice, 225 W. 110th St.

LOCAL BOARD 138.
222 East 79th St.

MECHANICS.

Gearon, Daniel, 226 E. 81st St.
Marx, Edw. J., 1,574 2d Av.
Molloy, James, 217 E. 78th St.
Byrne, John P., 231 E. 80th St.
O'Keefe, John, 1,517 Avenue A.
O'Conner, Manus, 217 E. 78th St.
Bohner, Adolph H., 176 E. 81st St.
Harrison, Jacob, 319 E. 86th St.

GAS DEFENSE SERVICE.

Bischoff, Frank J., 232 E. 82d St.
Kretzschmar, 340 E. 82d St.

ORDNANCE.

Tels, Emil, 142 E. 83d St.
Neumann, Solomon, 208 W. 141st St.

BRICKLAYERS.

Kay, William A., 511 E. 78th St.
Wallace, William, 422 E. 80th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Walter, Henry, 354 E. 82d St.
O'Connor, Joseph, 354 E. 82d St.
Kelly, Martin J., 151 E. 82d St.
Loonie, John, 206 E. 83d St.
Loonie, Frank V., 206 E. 83d St.
O'Keefe, John V., 407 E. 81st St.
Fuhrer, Albert, 318 E. 81st St.
Moloney, Edgar J., 146 E. 81st St.
McDonald, Richard, 343 E. 81st St.
Goldberger, Jos. S., 329 E. 79th St.

LOCAL BOARD 141.
138th St. and Amsterdam Av.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hudson, Henry, 600 W. 136th St.
Heard, Robert J., 588 Riverside Drive.
Doellinger, Luther J., 612 W. 140th St.
Silverman, Sam, 207 W. 140th St.
Badgley, Ralph H., 110 W. 32d St.
Simon, Sidney A., 536 W. 140th St.

AUTO MECHANICS.

Christoffersen, Bernard, 1,467 Amsterdam Av.
Cronin, John, 510 W. 134th St.
Butler, James E., 1,488 Amsterdam Av.
Von Wrycza, Anthony J., Hamburg, N. Y.
Abbazia, Oreste, 630 W. 141st St.
Bachman, William, 231 W. 140th St.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Weiss, Benjamin H., 535 W. 135th St.
Lamb, John T., 204 Livingston St., B'klyn.
Wolfsohn, Edward J., 109 5th Av.
Haley, Patrick J., 518 W. 134th St.
Kunzig, Matthew A., 1,453 Amsterdam Av.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Simon, Murray H., 536 W. 140th St.
Forst, Paul N., 601 W. 137th St.
Read, Benjamin W., 2,626 8th Av.
Bocse, John W., 614 St. Nicholas Av.

TANK ORGANIZATION.

Stock, Joseph, 611 W. 137th St.
Meneke, William R., 607 W. 136th St.
Pollock, John S. S., 166 W. 81st St.

BRICKLAYERS.

Lynch, William, 2,055 Davidson Av.
O'Connell, Harry L., 507 W. 138th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brown, Robert J., 522 W. 136th St.
Fowler, William S., 222 W. 141st St.
Hooker, Sherman A., Hotel Albert.
Prince, Harry M., 601 W. 139th St.
Tassinari, Hugo A., 62 E. 90th St.

LOCAL BOARD 144.
252 West 138th St.

MUSICIANS.

Martin, John D., 108 W. 141st St.
Pinder, Arthur, 145 W. 142d St.
Smith, Cecil, 108 W. 141st St.

INFANTRY.

Judd, Roland W., 921 St. Nicholas Av.
Palmer, Charles A., 275 W. 142d St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hannenman, William, 223 W. 132d St.
Spotsey, Harry L., 143 W. 138th St.
Jacobs, Emil, 2,395 7th Av.
Conlon, Leo, 30 Bradhurst Av.
Weil, Morris, 221 W. 141st St.
McGahy, Albert, 167 W. 145th St.
Almeda, Francis H., 255 W. 144th St.

LOCAL BOARD 147.
635 West 168th St.

ORDANCE DEPARTMENT.

Green, Thomas D., 544 W. 157th St.
Grossmann, Irving Elliot, 600 W. 165th St.
Perlman, Milton Bertram, 615 W. 162d St.
Poley, Morris, 558 W. 164th St.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Crager, Irving Joseph, 500 W. 160th St.
Schmidt, George R., 1,253 St. Nicholas Av.
Wilson, Robert G., Jr., 560 W. 165th St.

QUARTERMASTER'S CORPS.

Price, Cornelius J., 555 W. 166th St.

LOCAL BOARD 151.
240 East 105th St.

WIRELESS CONSTRUCTORS.

Smith, Charles R., 27½ W. 124th St.
Winter, William, 1,808 3d Av.
Ford, Edward, 102 E. 102d St.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Reck, William H., 237 E. 100th St.
Collins, Francis, 1,597 Lexington Av.

LOCAL BOARD 158.
126 West 46th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Murray, Harold E.
Konyn, Martin B.
Adams, H. Lawson, Jr.
Rogers, Duke.
Malley, Edmund M.
Latchford, Joseph Thomas.
Williamson, Samuel Thurston.
Sipe, Foster O.
Dal Palu, Gaetano.
Lotherington, Robert.
Odom, Arch B.
Weeks, Francis Ed.
Smith, Ladd.
Miller, Henri.
Beakhurst, Albert.

LOCAL BOARD 159.
121 East 51st St.

AVIATION.

Allen, Paul H., 273 W. 38th St.
Walling, Ancel, 375 Park Av.
Spencer, Roland L., 280 Madison Av.
Gilman, Max Montrose, Hotel McAlpin.
Luce, Raymond P., 56 E. 53d St.
Reichert, Edw. T., Jr., 54 W. 40th St.
Malone, Hubert F., 960 5th Av.

ORDNANCE.

McOscar, Daniel P., 210 Madison Av.
Tuckerman, Arthur, 475 5th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jurgensen, Henrick G., 247 E. 71st St.
Schmelzel, Jas. Henry, Jr., 18 W. 56th St.
Goodwin, Thomas, 161 E. 34th St.
Taylor, William A., 44 W. 44th St.
Gerton, Philip S., 15 E. 31st St.
Brooke, Edwin S., Jr., 550 3d Av.

QUEENS

LOCAL BOARD 184.
Jamaica, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pempel, Harry.
Doerr, Harry.
Colbeth, Arturo.
Clavidge, Cyril William.
Moorehead, George J.
Cutolo, Francis, Jr.
Wingerath, Charles, Jr.
Scrapigia, Eugene.

RICHMOND.

LOCAL BOARD 189.
Great Kills, S. I.

ORDANACE.

Cavallo, J., e. s. Slaight Av., Tottenville.
Eacojo, Angello, Green Ridge, S. I.
Rauffinelli, G., Freshkill Rd., Green Ridge.
Paolo, Conte, Freshkill Rd., Green Ridge.
McKabe, Michael, Annadale, S. I.
Lanloo, Steve, Freshkill Rd., Green Ridge.
Cartella, Clementa, Green Ridge, S. I.
Lang, Frank, Great Kills, S. I.
Pacifico, A., 202 Virginia Av., Rose Bank.
Di Carlo, Michael, 133 5th St., New Dorp.
Donohue, Peter, Mount Loretto, S. I.
Pacifico, A., 2 02Virginia Av., Rosebank.
Schoefler, Edward, 954 Bay St., Stapleton.
De Biazza, Louis, Virginia, Rosebank.
Dacey, Eugene, 92 Hancock St., Dongan Hills.
Biloti, Antonio D., Emerson Hill, Concord.
Lane, Nicholas J., Green Ridge.
Lupo, Giuseppe, 24 2d St., Rosebank.
Camero, A., 114 St. Mary's Av., Rosebank.

SIIGNAL CORPS.

Locks, John D., Woodsail Av., Prince Bay.
Jacklin, Chester, 316 Sleight Av., Tottenville.
Gross, Edward, Johnson Av., Tottenville.
Robinson, W. K., Amboy Road, Great Kills.
Sliva, William, 72 Penn. Av., Rosebank.
O'Brien, William, Great Kills.
Schaetera, J., 81 St. Mary's Av., Rosebank.
Warner, Edward R., Kemble Av., Tottenville.
Fuchs, Leo, Rossville, S. I.
Kiefer, Lawrence, Joline St., Tottenville.
Tiano, Sam, Amboy Road, Pleasant Plains.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Brane, J. W., 2,591 Arthur Kill Rd., Rossville.
Heitmann, J. H., 63 Washington St., Rossville.
Shaughnessy, J., E. S. Manee Av., Tottenville.
Drohan, John J., 398 Annadale Rd., Annadale.
Upfold, L. A., Arthur Kill Rd., Tottenville.
North, Hugh J., Forrest Av., Annadale.
McCaffery, G., 131 Giffords Lane, Great Kills.
Brady, Francis, 187 Page St., Rich Valley.
McLoughlin, H. C., Wadsworth Hall, Anochan.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Axelbrad, Solomon, 462 E. 139th St.
Cassean, Joseph S., 4,303 Fresh Kill Road.
Freese, Alfred, 229 W. 12th St., S. I.
Formain, Gustav, 11 Broadway.
Tomasin, W. S., 120 Yetman Av., Tottenville.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Tobin, B., 280 Giffords Lane, Great Kills.
Chaix, Edmond, 349 W. 86th St., N. Y. City.
Neil, Hubert, Barkley Av., Annadale.
Buzdger, B. H., Lake Island, Green Ridge.

BRICKLAYERS.

Carilli, Antonio, 80 St. Mary's Av., Rosebank.
Messina, Daniel, 259 Band Lane, Anochan.
Limberio, Antonio, 133 5th Av., New Dorp.

CHAUFFEURS.

Chambers, John T., Stapleton, S. I.
McVay, C., Carlton and Huguenot Avs., S. I.

COOKS.

Lenahan, J. M., 41 Van Wyck Av., Prince Bay.
Boggrantini, G., 76 Chestnut Av., Rosebank.
Tolentino, Victor T., 534 Clinton Av., Hoboken, N. J.
Levinson, Benjamin, 211 Main St., Tottenville, S. I.
Padilla, Monsenale, 4,173 Amboy Road, Great Kills, S. I.
Corcoran, John J., Mt. Loretto, N. Y.
Howland, Guy Morris, Asheville, N. C.
Hawke, David K., 252 Fisher Av., Tottenville.
McDonald, C. A., 557 Elliott Av., Tottenville.
Rice, Carl G. R., Fingerkard Road.
Schultz, Charles C., Jr., Great Kills.
Smith, M. J., 139 Pennsylvania Av., Rosebank.

PLAN FOR CLOTHING DRIVE.

Red Cross Wants 5,000 Tons for War Destitute.

Plans for the drive next week for 5,000 tons of clothing for the destitute in Belgium and Northern France were discussed at a luncheon given at Delmonico's yesterday by the Red Cross Committee on Clothing for Belgian Relief. An appeal will be made to the individual household as well as to the clothing manufacturers and dealers, Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Committee on Clothing, announced. He added that thirty-four receiving stations would be opened in various parts of the city where those who are unable to bring clothing to the Red Cross storehouse, 557 Broadway, may leave it. Mr. Price asserted that practically every laundry in the city had volunteered to accept and hold clothing for the Red Cross.

It was said yesterday that 5,000 tons would clothe about 2,000,000. Among those who attended the luncheon were Herman W. Block, M. E. Mead, Alfred Levy, Herbert Willis, W. Trenholm, and Alfred Wenert.

RECEIVERS TO HOLD AETNA EXPLOSIVES

Judge Mayer Refuses to Vacate Restraining Order Against Election of Directors.

MAY CONTINUE SIX MONTHS

Earnings Expected by That Time to Put Property Into Hands of Common Stockholders.

At the close of argument yesterday on an application made to Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court to vacate the order restraining the stockholders of the Aetna Explosives Company from electing a Board of Directors the court suggested that John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the stockholders who are opposing the readjustment plan of J. & W. Seligman & Company, enter into a stipulation with the other interests that the present directors should take no action of any character unless ordered to do so by the court.

This was consented to and then Judge Mayer said that on Monday next he would sign an order adjourning for one week the annual meeting set for Tuesday, and that thereafter there should be monthly adjournments until Receivers Benjamin B. Odell and George C. Holt should advise the court that their services might be terminated. Judge Mayer said that by that time there would probably be sufficient funds on hand for the redemption of the bonds, to take up the preferred stock, and to leave enough for the common stockholders to operate the company.

Royall Victor of Sullivan & Cromwell, representing the bondholders, announced that the decision of the court was unsatisfactory and that an appeal would probably be taken to vacate the injunction. Under ordinary conditions the receivers would be through with their work in five or six months, because the company is rapidly getting from under its load of debt and is earning more than half a million dollars a month making smokeless power and other munitions. There has been some talk that a design existed to minimize the war activities of the company, but Judge Mayer said there appeared to be no ground for such a suspicion.

Mr. Stanchfield maintained that Messrs. Odell and Holt were not permanent receivers, as stated in the notice issued by the Guaranty Trust Company, but were only operating receivers. He said that J. & W. Seligman & Co. expected to make $400,000 if their readjustment plan went through and that they were seeking to put it through by soliciting proxies through the Columbia and Bankers Trust companies by unfair and inequitable methods.

He declared that the scheme was to give the company a new name, make the bonds and preferred stock payable in ten years, and tie the hands of the common stockholders for five years through voting trustees.

Mr. Victor washed his hands of the readjustment plan. He told the court he had nothing to do with it, and the only question he wanted disposed of was whether the stockholders could be prevented from voting at an annual meeting provided for in the by-laws. He suggested that the restraining order be vacated, and that Bronson Winthrop or any other member of the law firm of Winthrop & Stimson, be appointed to see that an orderly meeting of the stockholders be held so that they might elect their own Board of Directors.

He denied Mr. Stanchfield's statement that J. and W. Seligman & Co. were seeking to make $400,000 by putting through their readjustment plan, and said that that firm would receive only fair compensation for its services.

Judge Mayer expressed surprise at all of the excitement because the Directors have had nothing to do since the receivers were appointed. He said he had nothing to do with the readjustment plan, the axle on which the quarrel seemed to turn.

WADSWORTH MAN GUILTY.

Payton, Who Stole a Gun and Shot a Mule, Gets Six Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 20.—Major J. Leslie Kincaid, Judge Advocate of the 27th Division, announced today that a court-martial had sentenced Wagoner James A. Payton, 105th Field Artillery, to serve six years at hard labor in the Federal Prison at Fort Leavenworth. Payton, the court found, had become intoxicated in a house near the divisional artillery range, had stolen a shotgun and a couple of pocketbooks, and had used the gun with disastrous effect on an army mule.

ASK MEN TO VOLUNTEER.

Women of Mayor's Committee Appeal for 27th Division.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, yesterday issued an appeal to the men of New York, on behalf of the New York Division of the army, which is now in the last stages of training for the overseas service at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. In it she said:

"The volunteer regiments of the 27th Division are waiting for you. Every day you delay is an advantage to Germany. Take the battle flags that the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense will give you and carry them to France for honor, for glory, and for victory."

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense announced last night that 281 men had volunteered for various branches of the service, through the Committee yesterday, and that they were sent to the proper branches of the service to be enlisted. Commander Grady of the Naval Recruiting Service in New York, received instructions from Washington yesterday to immediately enlist fifty expert watchmakers for service in the Air Service Repair Department in France. Those desiring to enlist for this service should apply to room 615 in the Hall of Records, 34 East Twenty-third Street, or 51 Chambers Street.

NEW ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

Building Planned at the N. Y. U.—Campaign to Pay for Equipment.

To meet the need for technically trained men for war service, and also in preparation for the demands to be made on engineers in the reconstruction period following the war, New York University is planning to construct a new building for its engineering school at University Heights. Dr. Elmer E. Brown, the Chancellor, announced yesterday that a campaign was to be launched next month among the alumni of the Schools of Applied Science and Liberal Arts to raise $150,000 for the equipment of the proposed new engineering building. The cost of the building, which is estimated at $350,000, it is expected, will be provided by "one or several friends of the university," according to the Chancellor.

The proposed new engineering school structure is to be situated on the 181st Street campus. It will occupy a site on the tract recently acquired by the university through the gift of Mrs. Russell Sage. The present engineering building has overflowed into the Hall of Languages and other buildings. The engineering project includes larger facilities for the chemistry work of the School of Liberal Arts. A committee of university officials and graduates of the School of Applied Science, Dr. Brown said, was looking after an endowment fund of $500,000 for the enlarged Engineering School.

Five Years for Threatening Ford.

DETROIT, March 20.—John Siusarski pleaded guilty today in Federal Court to sending a threatening letter to Henry Ford. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth. Siusarski, in his letter, demanded $10,000 from Ford and threatened to kill the manufacturer and his son, Edsel, unless the money were sent to him. He was arrested when he accepted a decoy package.

PREPARES TO DRAFT TECHNICAL STUDENTS

General Crowder Soon to Begin Calling Out Men for Special Training.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Provost Marshal General Crowder will begin within a few days calling out for special instruction the men in the draft needed by the army in technical places. A general survey of the educational institutions of the country is in progress to determine what colleges and industrial schools will be available for their training during the Summer months.

Probably 60,000 men, obtained principally from Class 1, will be ordered out for special training. Local draft boards will publish widely the opportunity that is offered to registrants, with a view to obtaining as many volunteers as possible.

While the requisition for skilled men made by the War Department for the remainder of 1918 totals 365,000, officials of the Provost Marshal General's staff believe this number will be materially reduced when the various items are carefully considered.

It is expected that many cases of duplications have occurred through the fact that each department arrived at its needs by independent computation. Eventually the distribution of special and technical recruits will be made through the Committee on Classification of Personnel, headed by Walter Dill Scott.

777 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Voluntary Enlistments Since April 1 Now Total 393,042.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The regular army obtained 777 recruits yesterday, bringing the total number obtained since April 1 up to 393,042. The showing for New York and neighboring States follows:

	Obtained March 19.	Since April 1.		Obtained March 19.	Since April 1.
Conn.	9	4,893	New Jersey	23	9,906
Delaware	2	787	New York	109	42,652
Maine	1	2,388	Penn.	79	44,851
Maryland	5	3,938	Rhode Isl'd	5	2,448
Mass.	21	18,96	*Vermont	1	633
N. Hamp.	1	1,317			

*Quota not obtained.

PLOT AGAINST THE COYOTE.

Apparent Attempt to Damage Wooden Ship at the Launching.

United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch of Newark announced yesterday that Secret Service operatives were investigating an apparent attempt to damage the Coyote, the first wooden ship built on the Eastern Coast, when that vessel was launched on Tuesday from the Kearny, N. J., yards of the Foundation Company. Mr. Lynch said it was found that cinders had been placed in the grease for about 100 feet along the ways down which the vessel slid, and it is believed the purpose was to set fire to both ship and ways through the resulting friction.

The cinders were discovered in time and workmen removed them, so that the only effect was to delay the launching. An anonymous threat that the ship never would be launched was received at the yards a few days ago. K. S. Dalzell, resident Government Inspector at the plant, denied that such an incident had occurred, and at the New York offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation it was said there had been only "petty annoyance."

BIG WOOL SUPPLY COMING.

10,000,000 Pounds from Australia to be Sold Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 20.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Ten million pounds or more of Australian wool, to come direct from the ranch to the United States, and sold either at private sale or by auction, is the plan of a wool grower of Australia. Such an amount, which is worth from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000 would undoubtedly have an effect on the market and the trade.

"This amount of wool will mean a substantial addition to the supply, both for Government and for civilian purposes. Considerable South American wool not subject to Government control has been sold during the last week. Much more wool is now in demand for civilian purposes. Medium and fine grades of Territory wools have been in very large demand.

"The cotton situation is very mixed. Many look for higher prices. One man states that it will reach 50 cents a pound. The labor situation is a difficult one, as is well known. The woolen goods market is exceedingly inactive, as the heavyweight selling season is largely over. The situation appears reasonably satisfactory to both the buyers and sellers.

"The cotton market has become much more inactive than it has been recently, prices having stopped their more or less radical advance. There is a fast growing impression that the present range of prices is largely the result of unnecessary and unjustifiable speculation, and that it will be a relatively long period before price advances take place."

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Output from Last Season's Crop Was 11,285,999 Bales.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Cotton production from last season's crop was 11,283,999 equivalent 500-pound bales, exclusive of linters, the Census Bureau announced today in its final report of the season's ginnings. Linters produced to March 1 amounted to 829,019 equivalent 500-pound bales.

In December the Department of Agriculture estimated the production at 10,949,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. Early indications were that a crop of more than 12,000,000 bales would be produced, but a heavy, killing frost about the middle of October resulted in damage estimated to have reduced the crop by a million bales.

Production for the 1916 season was 11,449,930 equivalent 500-pound bales, and for the 1915 season 11,191,820 bales. Included in last season's figures are 158,493 bales, which, ginners estimated, would be turned out after the March canvass. Round bales included are 189,069, compared with 192,339 for 1916, and 111,716 for 1915. Sea Island cotton included are 92,501 bales, compared with 117,559 for 1916, and 91,844 for 1915.

The average gross weight of bale for the crop, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, is 502.4 pounds, compared with 503.8 for 1916, and 505.6 for 1915.

The number of ginneries operated for the 1917 crop was 20,304, compared with 21,624 for 1916.

Ginnings by States are: Alabama, 517,279; Arizona, 20,899; Arkansas, 973,399; California, 55,705; Florida, 37,820; Georgia, 1,881,503; Louisiana, 638,388; Mississippi, 903,237; Missouri, 60,668; North Carolina, 910,673; Oklahoma, 957,676; South Carolina, 1,235,735; Tennessee, 239,677; Texas, 3,124,185; Virginia, 18,523; all other States, 4,632.

Ginnings of Sea Island by States: Florida, 37,300; Georgia, 47,888; South Carolina, 7,313.

RESORTS.

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Listless—Brisk Market Develops in Liberty Bonds —Money Easier.

The conviction was clearly expressed in the behavior of the market for Liberty bonds yesterday that the new issue to be launched in less than three weeks' time will carry a higher rate of interest than the outstanding bonds, and will run for a period of more than five years, making the older issues convertible into the new bonds. Of the actual terms which are favored by the Treasury Department the financial district is still entirely ignorant, but the public has made up its mind that any thought of a new issue without the conversion privilege has been finally abandoned. Interest on the Stock Exchange centred almost entirely on the great activity in the Government issues, particularly the second 4s, which changed hands in unusually large blocks on a rising scale which left the final price at 96.74, against the previous close of 95.92. The buying demand came largely from out-of-town sources. Investment dealers are about convinced that Secretary McAdoo will shortly announce a 4½ per cent. loan, running perhaps twenty or twenty-five years, but callable at the end of five years. It is not believed that there will be two issues, one a short-term offering, or that any expedient will be adopted to make a 4 per cent. loan marketable.

Outside of the sudden demand for the Government bonds business on the Stock Exchange established a new record for dullness. The list was generally firm but transactions were on such a small scale that the ticker enjoyed long periods of idleness. There has not been such a small turnover in a five-hour session on the Exchange in a year and a half. The most active issues ended the session in about the position in which the closing on Tuesday found them. Steel common swung through a range of only three-quarters of a point and closed with a small fractional advance. Reading moved more easily, ranging over 1⅛, but ending the day with a small loss. General Motors dropped more than 4 points from its best price at one time, but recovered most of the decline later on. All together, it was a most uninteresting market for the speculative element.

The better tone shown in stocks in the afternoon was due in part to the strength in Liberty bonds, and in part to easier money. Though most of the day's loans were placed at 5½ per cent. the rate dropped to 4 per cent. in the afternoon. Time money continues to be quoted almost nominally at 6 per cent., with very little money to be had. A report that the bankers' committee had decided to loan money on time proved to be without foundation in fact, and members of the committee said yesterday that they saw no occasion for concerted action along that line.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Revival of Trading in Rubber and Mining Shares.

LONDON, March 20.—A cheerful tone was maintained on the Stock Exchange today and despite last week's sales of £55,000,000 war bonds there was a good demand for most gilt-edged securities. A revival of trading in rubbers and broadening business in mining shares, especially tins, were the leading features in the other sections. Brazilian and Spanish bonds were helped by the exchange positions.

Money was in increased demand and discount rates were steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5½	Renewals	5½
Low	4	Last	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5¾
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7535	$4.7535	$4.7535	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.70½	4.76⅛	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	—.00⅜
Cables	5.71	5.71	5.71	—.00⅜

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7535	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.72¼	5.71
China—		
Hongkong	72.75	73.00
Peking	110.50	110.75
Shanghai	103.50	103.75
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	46.00	46.50
25.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.64	8.62½
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
80.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	12.25	12.50
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.50	34.00
Copenhagen	31.00	31.50
Christiania	32.00	32.50
19.30 Spain	25.15	25.25
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.81	25.91
42.64 Buenos Aires	43.94	44.04
5.1826 Switzerland	4.39	4.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House exchanges, $524,401,875; balance, $50,882,804; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $514,252; Federal Reserve credit balance, $29,508,073.

Domestic Exchange.
Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15,625 premium.

Silver.
Bar silver in London, 43⅜d up ⅛d; in New York, 88¼c up 1c; Mexican dollars, 71⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$10,078,202	$118,000,184
Internal Revenue—		
Inc. and exc. prof.	14,198,430	85,015,713
Miscellaneous	54,134,268	504,279,239
Miscel. revenue	8,899,226	148,692,177
Total receipts	$87,310,128	$855,987,315
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	396,736,565	3,439,615,644
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	231,050,270	285,075,757
Expenditures	484,046,694	4,295,602,980

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.50
Spelter	8.10	8.35	8.10	8.35
Antimony	12.75	13.12½	12.75	13.12½
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminum	....	....	32.00	....
Iron, No. 2 X Fdry	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	320	0	0	320	0	0
Tin, futures	319	0	0	319	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	20	10	0	20	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	212,696	1,280,202	502,700
Year to date	30,218,628	42,522,865	39,720,374

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
11½	12½	300	Advance Rumely	12½	12½	12	12	— ⅝
28½	30	300	Advance Rumely pf	29½	29½	29	29½	+ ½
79½	80	200	Am. Beet Sugar	79½	79½	79½	79½	....
....	90	10	Am. Brake S. & F	97	97	97	97	....
42¼	42½	4,800	Am. Can	42¾	43¼	42¼	42¾	— ⅜
76	76½	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	75½	76⅜	75½	76	— ⅝
58	59	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	800	Am. Linseed	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
64¼	65	700	Am. Locomotive	64	64¼	64	64¼	+ ⅛
50	51	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	51	51	51	51	....
78⅝	79	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79¼	79¾	78¾	79½	+ ⅛
103⅜	104	100	Am. Sugar Ref	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
90½	91¼	5,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	92	92⅝	90¼	90⅝	—1½
102	102⅜	3,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	101⅜	102⅜	100¾	102⅜	+1⅝
93	95	120	Am. Woolen pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅛
63	63¼	2,100	Anaconda Copper	63½	63¾	62¾	63⅛	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	1,300	Assets Realization	1	1⅛	1	1	+ ⅛
109¼	110	2,200	At. Gulf & West I	110¼	110¾	108¼	109⅞	+ ⅝
77⅛	77⅝	8,500	Baldwin Loco	77½	77⅞	76⅜	77⅛	+ ⅝
54¼	55	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	54	54½	53⅞	54½	+ ¼
87⅞	88¾	100	Barrett Co. x d	88¼	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
79	79½	12,900	Beth. Steel, class B	79½	79½	78¾	79	+ ⅝
101	102	700	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	101¾	101¾	101½	101⅝	+ ⅝
39	40	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
123½	124	300	Burns Brothers	123½	124	123½	124	+1
20¾	21	100	Butte & Superior	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
137	137½	1,000	Canadian Pacific	137	137⅝	136½	137⅜	+ ⅝
38⅛	38⅝	3,600	Central Foundry	35⅞	38⅝	35⅞	38⅝	+2⅛
47	47¼	300	Central Foundry pf	47	47½	47	47½	+1
67¼	67⅝	5,100	Central Leather Co	68⅝	68⅝	67¼	67⅝	—1
82½	83¾	200	Chandler Motor	82	83⅝	83	83⅜	....
58⅝	58⅝	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	59	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅜
21	22	100	Chi. Great West. pf	22	22	22	22	+ ½
41	42	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41	41¾	40¾	41¾	+ ¼
71½	71¾	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	72	72	71½	71⅝	— ⅞
21	21⅜	1,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21¼	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
68	68½	300	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c. pf	67½	68⅛	67½	68⅛	+ ⅛
57⅝	58	800	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	57½	58	57½	58	+1
15¾	16	500	Chile Copper	15⅝	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
40¼	40⅝	600	Chino Copper	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
38½	39	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	38¾	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	....
32¼	32½	200	Columbia Gas & El	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	....
31	33	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	32½	32½	32½	32½	+1½
90	91	300	Consolidated Gas	89¼	89¾	89⅛	89¾	....
70	72½	400	Continental Can	71	72	71	72	+2
36⅛	36¾	8,200	Corn Products Ref	35¾	36½	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅜
97	98	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97	97½	97	97½	+ ⅜
64	64⅜	3,300	Crucible Steel	64½	64⅝	63½	64⅝	+ ⅜
29¾	30⅛	4,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	29⅛	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+ ⅜
78⅝	80	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	79½	80	79½	80	+ ⅜
95	96½	100	Deere & Co. pf	95	95	95	95	— ¼
39	39¾	1,800	Distillers' Secur	39¼	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
8¼	8¾	100	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
15¾	16	2,400	Erie	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
29¾	30	5,200	Erie 1st pf	28¾	30	28¾	29⅞	+1⅜
21	21½	400	Erie 2d pf	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
9	11¼	100	Federal Min. & S	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
30½	31½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	—2¼
34	34½	100	Gaston, W. & W	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
42	45	100	General Cigar	41	41	41	41	+1
137⅜	138	500	General Electric	138	138	137½	138	+1
119	119¼	8,000	General Motors	121	121½	117¼	119½	—1⅝
76¾	78	100	Graphite Consol	77	77	77	77	+ ¼
90	91	100	Great Northern pf	90	90	90	90	+ ¼
27⅝	27⅞	200	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	28	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
40	41⅛	200	Greene-Cananea	40⅜	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
38½	39½	300	Haskell & Barker	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
44½	45	300	Inspiration Copper	45	45	44½	44½	....
7¼	7¾	400	Interboro Consol	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
42	42⅝	100	Interboro Con. pf	42⅛	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅛
27¾	27⅞	1,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
95½	95¾	7,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	96	96½	94⅝	95⅜	....
28½	28⅞	100	Int. Nickel	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	500	Kennecott Copper	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
12½	13½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	13	13	13	13	+ ½
59¾	60	300	Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60⅜	60	60	— ⅛
57	59	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	58	58	58	58	— ¼
21¾	22½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
93	93¼	4,200	Mexican Petroleum	93	93⅜	92¾	93⅛	— ⅛
44½	44⅝	500	Midvale Steel	45	45	44½	44½	— ⅜
4⅞	5¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	....
22⅞	23	300	Missouri Pacific	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
53	53½	500	Missouri Pacific M	53½	53½	53¼	53½	— ⅝
63½	70½	200	Montana Power	66½	66½	66	66	—2
27¾	29½	100	Nat. Acme	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1
48½	49	100	Nat. Enam. & St	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¾	+ ½
58	58½	2,100	Nat. Lead	55⅞	58	55⅞	58	+2⅛
18¼	18½	300	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
123	125	100	N. Y. Air Brake	123½	123½	123½	123½	— ½
72	72	100	N. Y. Central	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¼	— ⅝
38⅜	39	1,100	Ohio Cities Gas	39	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	7⅝	300	Ontario Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	7⅝	36	Do., odd lot	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	....
57½	60	200	Owens Bottle Mach	60	60	60	60	+ ½
57½	60	50	Do., odd lot	59½	59½	59½	59½	....
44¾	44⅞	400	Penn. R. R	44¾	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	....
44	46	100	People's Gas, Chi	44	44	44	44	+1
29	30½	200	Pierce-Arrow	30¼	30¼	30	30	....
112½	114½	200	Pullman Co	114	114	114	114	+ ½
53½	54	800	Railway Steel Sp	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ¾
23¼	23⅝	300	Ray Con. Copper	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	....
83	83¼	28,500	Reading	84	84⅛	82⅞	83⅛	— ¼
78¾	79	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	79	79¼	79	79	....
97	97¾	200	Rep. I. & S. pf. x d	97½	97½	97	97	+1¾
71½	72¼	1,200	Royal Dutch t r	72½	72½	71¾	71¾	— ¼
11⅜	11½	100	St. Louis-San Fran	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅜
31½	31¾	1,500	Sinclair Oil	31⅛	31⅜	31	31⅜	....
85⅜	85⅝	700	Southern Pacific	85⅞	85⅞	85⅜	85½	+ ⅛
24	24¼	1,600	Southern Railway	23⅞	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
45⅝	46	8,800	Studebaker Co	46¾	46¾	45¾	46	— ⅛
16⅛	16¾	700	Tenn. C. & C	16	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
145	146	200	Texas Co	145	145	144½	144½	....
50⅝	51	500	Tobacco Products	51¼	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
8	10	100	T., St. L. & W. pf. t r	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
121½	122	1,200	Union Pacific	121½	122⅛	121½	122	+ ⅛
121½	122	30	Do., odd lot	121½	121¾	121½	121½	+ ⅛
87	87¼	1,300	United Cigar Stores	86¾	87	86⅝	87	+ ⅛
120	128	200	United Fruit x d	125	125	124	124	....
123⅜	124	9,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	122⅜	124¼	122½	123⅞	+2¼
99	100	50	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	100	100	100	100	....
55	55¾	300	U. S. Rubber	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
91¼	91¾	21,600	U. S. Steel	91	90⅝	90⅝	91¼	+ ¼
100⅜	100¾	400	U. S. Steel pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	....
78½	78⅝	400	Utah Copper	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
67	68	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	67	67¼	67	67¼	+1½
8	8¾	100	Wabash	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
41½	42½	200	Wabash pf. A	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ½
22½	23	100	Wabash pf. B	22½	22½	22½	22½	—1
78	80	100	Wells Fargo Exp	80	80	80	80	....
15	15⅝	400	Western Maryland	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
13½	14½	100	Western Pacific	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
91	91½	200	West. Un. Tel. x d	91½	91½	91	91	— ¼
41	41¾	300	Westingh. E. & M	41	41¼	41	41¾	+ ¼
53½	54	100	Wilson & Co	54	54	54	54	—1
17⅞	18¼	3,600	Willys-Overland	18	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
80	81	300	Willys-Ov. pf. x d	80¾	80¾	80	80	— ½

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95¼	95⅝	8.20
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	95¼	96	7.10
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100	5.00
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95¼	8.30
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	96¾	96⅝	8.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	94	97	6.60
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101	102	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	40	42	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	37	39	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '28	88	91	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	95	7.75
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	100⅝	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99	99¼	8.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	95	96	7.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	92	96	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅞	99¼	7.20
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97¼	97⅝	6.00
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	99¾	5.50
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98	98⅜	6.20
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97½	97¾	7.30
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	93	94	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92¼	92¾	6.50
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98½	98¾	9.30
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	98¾	99½	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	97¾	98¼	6.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	97⅝	98	7.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	96¼	96¾	7.20
Del. & Had.	5	Aug., 1920	97½	98¼	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93	94	..
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	6.65
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99⅝	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	98⅝	6.65
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99¼	6.05
Int. Pap. R.	5	Apr., 1920	90½	97	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99	99¼	7.00
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97¼	98½	10.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	98¾	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 1, '21	94	95	6.50
Louis G. & E.	6	Apr., 1919	99½	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	99¾	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	99	100	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	100	5.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	98¾	97	7.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '98	95½	96¼	..
N. Y. C. & St. L.	4½	June 15, '21	95¼	96½	5.70
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95½	96⅝	9.00
Phil. Elec. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98¼	98½	6.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	99⅝	100	7.00
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	99¼	99¾	7.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	99	99⅝	7.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	98⅝	99	7.30
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	98½	99¼	7.20
Ren. A. Un.					..
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	....	....	89½	....
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96¾	97⅛	7.70
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100½	4.25
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	84	86	..
W. Penn. P.		Feb., 1920	97¼	98.80	7.00
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	98¾	98⅝	7.10
Wm. R. Arms.	7	Mar., 1919	99¼	99½	7.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94	98¼	6.75

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS ACTIVE

Activity and Price Advance Ascribed to Hope in Higher Rate.

United States Government Liberty Loan bonds were unusually strong and active yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange. Transactions in the 4 per cent. of the second loan totaled $4,088,000, and dealings in the 3½s of the first loan amounted to $467,000. Sales of the "conversion fours" totaled $99,000.

Activity in the Government issues and the advance in their price was ascribed to a better realization that the terms of the Third Liberty Loan are likely to provide for a 4½ per cent. long term bond into which the outstanding issues would be convertible. Although Secretary McAdoo has not yet made any statement as to the legislation that he expects Congress to enact with respect to the new loan, it is generally understood that he will ask that the rate be raised to 4½ per cent. It is also believed that the new loan would carry a conversion privilege inasmuch as advices from Washington seem to indicate that the Secretary favors a long term obligation as distinguished from a short-term note.

The 3½ per cent. bonds of the first loan closed at 98, a net gain of .54 while the "conversion fours" closed at 96.80, a net gain of .56 for the day. The 4 per cent. bonds of the Second Liberty Loan closed at 96.66, after selling at 96.76, the net advance for the day amounting to .74.

It was reported that some of the houses that had been selling Liberty bonds turned buyers yesterday and purchased considerable blocks of the bonds.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Win. Gl. M. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Argonaut Cons. M.	5	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 18
Ark. L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Atl. Coast S. S.	$2.50	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 21
Canadian Cottons	1½	Q	Apr. 4	Mar. 27
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 4	Mar. 27
Cities Service	½	M	Apr. 1	..
Do pf.	½	Stk	Apr. 1	..
Do pf.	½	M	Apr. 1	..
Crowell & T. S. S.	$20	..	Mar. 26	Mar. 21
Detroit Edison	2	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Empire Trust	3	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Equitable Trust	5	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 18
Harris, L. & P. pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 18
Kansas City So. pf.	1	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Library Bureau	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do pf.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Manning M. & M.	1½	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Metropolitan Trust	6	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 22
N. Y. Trust	8	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Phila. & West. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Reading	2	Q	May 9	Apr. 18
Riordan P. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 27
Simpson Creek pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Title Guar. & Trust	3	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Tonopah Mining	7½	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 30
United Eastern M.	5c	..	Mar. 26	Mar. 12
U. S. Express	$2.00	Sp	Apr. 22	Mar. 30

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	12	14
Bay State Gas	8	9
Begole	50

Only 10 Days

remain to file your income tax return with the Collector of Internal Revenue in your district. If you are unmarried and your income in 1917 was $1,000 or more, or if married and your income exceeded $2,000, you are required to make a return before April 1.

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Exempt from All Federal Income Tax (Normal & Surtax)

$81,000

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POWDER ISSUES

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Hecla Coal & Coke 1st 6s
Jones & Laughlin Steel 5s
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Rockland Rockpt. Lime 1st 5s
Superior California Farm Land 6s
West Va. & Pitts. 4s
Wichita Falls & No. W. 1st 5s
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HEARING ON PRICES HALTS STEEL TRADE

Reports from Centres Indicate Much Irregularity in Respect to Demand.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION

Government Requirements Growing, but All Branches of Business Are Not Affected.

In a sense the iron and steel trade is standing poised, waiting for results from the hearing between manufacturers and the War Industries Board which began in Washington yesterday. Reports from trade centres indicate that considerable irregularity exists between particular lines of steel products in respect to demand. Government requirements are growing, but Government work by no means affects all branches of production. For this reason steel makers who discussed the situation yesterday expressed the belief that more time would be required in fixing prices to be effective after April 1 than was used when the matter was adjusted last December.

"Iron and steel manufacturers entered the price conference with the War Industries Board at Washington Wednesday," the Iron Age says, "knowing that they would be asked to make reductions on some products, particularly pig iron. Producers of foundry iron strongly oppose lower prices, and a compromise may be made by reducing basic iron $1, or to $32, and Bessemer iron, which is 10 per cent. higher, from $36.30 to $35.20. There is a probability, too, of some downward revision in scrap, in certain forms of which competition has already brought reductions from the Government basis.

"On some finished products which have been considered out of line the Government will also seek reductions. How strongly these will be pressed depends upon the extent to which Washington considers the output of smaller high-cost plants to be essential to the carrying out of its program.

"Somewhat conflicting statements are made as to the extent to which Government and general business needs will take up steel-making capacity in the remainder of the year. That the shipyard, railroad, and shell-steel programs will make progressively larger demands on the mills in the second half is known, but the second quarter may show some bare places in operating schedules. The slowing down of certain lines is apparent now, due to the slackness of building, lessened automobile buying, the long suppression of railroad demand, and the shrinkage in various non-essential industries. The output of certain kinds of foundries is less.

"At the same time there is some pressure upon the mills for deliveries. Plates for locomotives are an example, but here the trouble has been largely in the East, resulting directly from the fuel fiasco of last month. To meet the immediate urgent demand for ship plates, more use is to be made of the product of universal mills, in spite of the extra riveted seams involved and the difficulty of calking the rolled edges of such plates.

"In heavy products Government requirements in the second half of the year may at times make demands that will tax capacity. The call for rails and large rounds as now figured will be considerably more than a six months' output of the country's rail mills, but structural mills, with building so much curtailed, can take a part of the 2,500,000 tons of sheet steel scheduled for the second half."

Steel production during the last week, this trade periodical says, made a considerable stride forward. A 10 per cent. increase over the February rate represented the average condition, with the Steel Corporation's plants approaching normal conditions more closely than many of the smaller producers.

The Iron Trade Review says in regard to the Washington conference:

"Much weight has been laid upon price inequalities and the practical defects of the system developed by the several months' operations under Government regulation. This may bring about some modification of existing methods and schedules. One change urgently sought in the interest of greater trade stability is an extension of the present three months' terms over which prices are effective. Apprehension among consumers as to pig iron supplies is spreading as their difficulties to cover are multiplied. Increasing difficulty to find open furnace space during the next several months for Government allocations is resulting in the virtual conscription of tonnage already booked."

ASK TRAFFIC RULE CHANGES

Merchants Plan to Make the Streets Safer.

The Merchants' Association has written to Special Deputy Police Commissioner Harriss, who is in charge of traffic, asking that certain specified changes be made in the traffic regulations in order to make the streets safer and to facilitate the movement of vehicles.

Among the suggestions is one asking that a fixed rule be adopted so that trolley cars would be compelled to stop at a specified point at intersecting streets and that signs be placed showing on what corner the stop would be made.

The letter also suggests that the present ordinance regulating speed should be amended so as to limit the speed of motor trucks weighing one ton or more to twelve miles an hour, that the cooperation of the Board of Education be asked to procure an increase in the number of blocks set aside as playgrounds for children, and that signs show the extent of the play areas, with the view of decreasing the number of accidents to children.

GENERAL MOTORS MEETING.

Stockholders Vote Increase of Capital to $200,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 20.—Stockholders of the General Motors Corporation at a special meeting held here this afternoon voted to increase the capital stock to $200,000,000. The new stock will be represented by $50,000,000 six per cent. preferred and $150,000,000 common stock.

These directors were elected at the meeting: P. D. du Pont, A. G. Bishop, W. P. Chrysler, R. H. Collins, W. L. Day, H. F. du Pont, Irene E. du Pont, W. G. Durant, J. A. Haskell, L. G. Kauffman, J. H. McClement, C. S. Mott, J. J. Raskob, F. W. Warner, and E. B. Linden. Five of the Directors represent the du Pont interests.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.07
Alta	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.17	Mexican	.14
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.08
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.02
Challar	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.04	Sag. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	.27	Union Con.	1.00
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.70
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.		GOLDFIELD CONS.	
Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Merger	.08
Cash Boy	.09	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.60	Jumbo Extension	.14
McNamara	.11	Kewanas	.06
Midway	.08	Silver Pick	.04
Mizpah	.05	Spearhead	.03
Monarch Pitts	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.11	Big Four	.03
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.09
Tonopah Divide	1.40	Morning Glory	.03
Tonopah Extension	1.42½	Union Amalg	.04
West End	.77	White Caps	.48
West Tonopah	.19	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.04
Atlanta	.11	Rochester	.30
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.30
Florence	.14	United Eastern	4.02½

COLORADO SPRINGS.			
	Bid.	Asked.	
Cresson	4¾	4¾	
Elkton	4⅝	5	
Dr. J'pot	3¾	4¼	
El Paso	12	20	
Golden C.	160	163	
Granite	33	39¼	
Isabella	5⅜	5⅝	
McKinney	5	8	
Portland	100	102	
U. Gold M.	15	16	
Vindicator	35	45	
Rose Nicol	12	12½	

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915
Gross	$12,372,619	$11,110,685	$9,876,393
Expenses	5,672,234	6,257,619	5,055,157
Net	5,700,385	4,853,066	4,821,236

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	97,815	218,709	*120,894
Oper. deficit	124,103	†88,295	162,398

*Income. †Deficit.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for February—

Gross revs	1,257,074	994,005	262,979
Oper. exp	801,718	597,421	204,296
Net revs	456,356	396,674	58,633
Taxes	74,851	58,054	16,707
Oper. income	380,504	338,619	41,885

For the two months ending Feb. 28, 1918:

Gross revs	2,443,423	2,067,053	376,370
Oper. exp	1,619,071	1,232,210	386,861
Net revs	824,351	834,843	*10,491
Taxes	140,703	116,109	38,594
Oper. income	674,648	718,733	*44,085

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD., combined earnings of all subsidiaries, in milreis, for January—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross	7,837,000	7,266,000	571,000
Net earnings	3,696,000	4,002,000	*306,000

*Decrease.

CITIES SERVICE CO. for February—

	1918	1917.
Earn. of stks. of subsid. Cos. owned by this Co.	$874,456	$1,437,485
Miscel. earnings	975,153	244,382
Gross earnings	1,849,610	1,681,868
Expenses	33,520	31,812
Net earnings	1,816,089	1,650,055
Int. on notes and deb	213	303
Net to stock	1,815,876	1,649,752
Divs. pf. stock	335,592	288,924
Net to com. stk and res.	1,480,284	1,360,827
Contingent fund		$877,355
Stock surplus		4,306,231
Surplus reserve		3,771,837
Surplus		17,324,292
Total surplus and reserves		26,279,686

NEW YORK RAILWAY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	$918,775	$946,071	*$27,296
Net aft. taxes	155,820	146,684	9,136
Def. aft. chgs.	66,918	64,089	2,829
Pass. carried	18,479,523	18,888,893	*418,370
6 mos. gross	6,306,105	5,393,560	912,544
Net aft. taxes	1,608,042	1,207,666	400,376
Sur. aft. chgs.	225,568	144,506	370,074
Pass. carried	126,106,507	107,712,004	18,394,503

*Before depreciation.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Feb. gross	608,730	478,490	130,240
Total income	501,140	363,006	38,133
Bal. aft. taxes and charges	133,753	106,916	26,836
8 mos. gross	4,808,645	3,981,351	827,294
Total income	2,281,675	2,117,675	164,000
*Sur. aft. tax. and charges	1,009,740	911,760	97,979

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORP. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Operating inc.	$3,880,915	$3,337,450	$486,465
Total income	4,830,394	3,869,877	2,960,517
Net earnings	3,746,122	2,483,943	1,262,179
Surplus	2,171,947	2,108,943	63,004
Total surplus	4,005,486	2,039,919	2,005,567
Adjustments	587,973	166,780	421,193
P. & L. surp.	3,507,513	1,923,139	1,583,974

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross sales, less cost, mfg., &c.	3,140,580	2,060,977	1,770,188
Net	2,220,613	1,318,796	1,188,617
Total income	2,477,882	1,582,053	1,390,747
Surplus	1,377,015	932,089	710,783
Prev. surp.	2,231,685	1,408,748	3,690,068
Total sur. aft. adjustments	3,504,501	2,318,685	1,408,748

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total earnings	20,113,204	17,342,366	15,617,968
Net earnings	11,336,900	5,606,357	4,004,798
Bal. aft. chgs.	8,511,223	4,075,555	2,335,681
Dividends	5,121,200	1,500,781	1,500,000
Surp. for yr.	3,389,933	2,574,774	1,035,681

HOMESTAKE MINING CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

Total receipts	6,876,974	6,813,828	6,525,782
Balance	1,105,383	1,825,528	2,345,545
Dividends	1,950,048	2,210,208	2,210,208
Def. for year	763,665	386,680	135,337
Total surplus	1,189,403	349,934	1,032,932

JONES BROS. TEA CO., INC., reports sales for the month of February, 1918, of $1,007,810, as compared with $823,800 for the same month in 1917, an increase of $183,420. Sales of $2,043,400 are reported for the two months ended Feb. 28, which compared with $1,691,254 for the corresponding period in 1917, an increase of $352,146.

McCRORY STORES CORPORATION sales for the month of February, 1918, $350,506, compared with $477,227 for the same month of 1917, an increase of 15.37 per cent. Sales for the first two months of the current year are reported at $1,085,152, against $962,027 for the corresponding period of last year, a gain of 7.27 per cent.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings	$2,256,134	$2,015,046	$1,127,687
Chgs. & depre.	579,000	600,486	598,558
Balance	1,677,134	1,415,460	529,109
Surplus	1,077,134	1,415,460	529,109
P. & L. Surp.	4,883,424	3,206,290	1,700,830

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.90
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.70	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.80	5.40
Chi., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., S. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.40	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.20	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@6	6.60	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	6.00	5.40
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	6.80	5.40
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.20	5.60
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	6.00
New York Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.70	5.30
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'26	6 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	5.80	5.40
Southern Rwy.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.50

THE COTTON MARKET

Seemingly Insatiable Demand of Trade Buyers Provides Steadying Element.

The never ceasing, seemingly insatiable, demand of trade buyers for cotton and for hedges against future orders yesterday, as it has many times before this season, provided the steadying element in a market that otherwise manifested many symptoms of fluttering and at times seemed on the verge of a perceptible break in prices. There was apparently a rather broader market than during the earlier days of the week, the Government ginning report was even larger than expected, and some of the speculative and persistent bears apparently thought, as they have thought before, that they saw an opportunity. But everything offered was absorbed without loss of time by domestic and English trade buyers, and after some fluctuations the market closed steady, with last prices ranging from up 6 points to down 4 points.

The Census Bureau reported final ginning of 11,231,263 bales of cotton, compared with 11,363,915 for the season of 1916-17, these figures being about 200,000 bales over private estimates and 300,000 bales over the last Agricultural Department crop estimate. This increase was scarcely enough to satisfy the bears, but it sufficed to bring sufficient offerings to bring prices down soon after the opening from 6 to 24 points below Tuesday's close. But as soon as this happened trade buyers who had dropped out temporarily on the Monday and Tuesday advance came in and began to pick up bargains, in May particularly.

March, with the life of the contract having only two days more to run, seemed to be treated with caution. It is rumored that there are still some large traders rather heavily short in this delivery, but holding on until the last minute because of reluctance to accept their losses. Certainly comparatively little business was done in March yesterday with slight fluctuations. The trade buying induced covering in later months, however, and the market was firmer in the afternoon, with only occasional small slumps on profit taking. No reports were reported yesterday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday.
March	33.50	33.20	33.28@33.33	33.30
April	..	..	32.50 bid	32.63
May	32.50	32.13	32.39@32.40	32.43
June	..	..	31.96 bid	31.98
July	31.90	31.57	31.76@31.77	31.78
August	..	..	31.51 bid	31.53
September	..	..	30.99 bid	30.96
October	30.76	30.50	30.60@30.70	30.66
December	30.51	30.37	30.47@30.48	30.44
January	30.35	30.22	30.35@30.36	30.29

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 34.30 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.25c; New Orleans, 33.13c; Savannah, 32.75; Augusta, 33.88c; Memphis, 33c; Houston, 33c; Little Rock, 32.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	17,968	17,063	19,280
Exports, season	2,962,396	2,849,014	4,258,566
New York stocks	131,988	137,422	141,276
Port stocks	1,668,326	1,540,783	1,240,637
Interior receipts	25,949	17,623	9,784
Interior shipments	17,767	14,428	11,734
New York arrivals	1,127	1,421	4,180

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in more demand; middling, old contract 15 points higher at 24.05d; good middling, new contract, 14 points higher at 23.40d. Sales, 5,000 bales, including 3,000 American. Imports, 27,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, 4 to 7 points lower. Closed steady, at net decline of 9 to 10 points. March, 24.47d; April, 24.44d; May, 24.35; June, 24.25d; July, 24.14. Manchester: Yarns in good demand; cloths good inquiry.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Weather forecast:

Va. and N. C.—Rain Thurs. Fair Fri.
S. C.—Cloudy Thurs. Fair and warmer Fri.
Ga.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.
Fla.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs. Fair Fri.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fair Fri.
Tenn.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.
Ohio, Ky., and Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.
Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.
La.—Cloudy Thurs. Fair Fri.
Ark.—Showers Thurs. Fair and cooler Fri.
Okla.—Fair and colder Thurs. and Fri.
Texas—Cloudy Thurs. Fair and cooler Fri.
Ill.—Unsettled Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy and cooler.
Mo. and Iowa—Unsettled Thurs. Fri. fair.
Wis.—Unsettled Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy.
Minn., Nebr. and Kan.—Partly cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair.
N. and S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

While the prospects for supplies of wheat during the balance of the season are particularly favorable, and it looks as if America will have to resort to a more general use of substitutes than has yet been attempted, the outlook for the next crop of Winter wheat at least is very bright. Practically all authorities agreed that the crop has passed through the Winter with very little damage, and when it is remembered that the acreage sown last Fall was a record one the outlook is indeed gratifying. It is also thought that there will be a big acreage planted in Spring wheat, and latest advices from Canada say that a big area will be seeded in the Canadian Spring wheat section.

RYE.—The local market continues dull and nominal. In the West prices were steady at unchanged to 2c net higher, No. 2 Western in Chicago being quoted at $2.80 and in Minneapolis at $2.92.

CORN.

The corn market presented a rather irregular appearance on Wednesday, with sentiment divided. Price changes were not important as far as contracts were concerned, final quotations being ⅛c higher to ⅛c net lower. Cash corn in the West was firm for good grades, with prices from 5c to 7c higher. In the local cash market prices were firm; kiln dried No. 5 yellow quoted at $1.89½; No. 4 yellow, $1.84½; No. 3 white, $2.03½, cost and freight, New York. Argentine corn, $2.40, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	..
May	1.25⅝	1.25¼	1.25¼	1.25⅝	1.10⅜

OATS.

An easier undertone prevailed in the oats market and at the close values were about a cent net lower. Exporters were said to be in the market and were bidding as high as 13 cents over Chicago May for cash oats laid down at the seaboard. The domestic trade, however, was slow owing to strict embargoes against sending Western cars through to the East and the rigid enforcement of this regulation was the principal depressing factor in the market. The local cash market was steady; natural quoted at $1.06 to $1.08; clipped white at $1.08 to $1.10, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	90¾	89¾	89½	90½	..
May	86½	85½	85¾	86¾	58⅝

PROVISIONS.

Predictions of smaller receipts of live hogs and a slight further advance in the hog market caused a firmer tone in the provision list, although net price changes were not important. In the cash position there was a slightly firmer tone, with some intimation of probable export business. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000; estimated for Thursday, 30,000; Kansas City received 14,000 and Omaha 12,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	26.25	26.12	26.17	26.10	19.57
July	26.30	26.17	26.17	26.15	19.67
Ribs—					
May	24.97	24.82	24.90	24.82	17.87
July	25.30	25.20	25.22	25.17	19.97
Pork—					
May	48.65	48.45	48.50	48.50	34.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again dull and nominal in absence of business. Closing bids were net unchanged to 25 points higher. There were tenders of 700 barrels of March contracts. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	19.80	19.75
March	19.80	19.75
April	20.00	20.00
May	20.00	20.00
June	20.00	20.00
July	20.00	20.00

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was moderately active during yesterday's trading, with fluctuations irregular. The market opened 2 points lower on September and unchanged to 3 points higher on other positions. There was not much pressure to sell during the early trading, with a fair demand from local trade interests, who were believed to be taking in hedges owing to the fact that prices for spots and futures are working wider apart. Late outside long interests showed a disposition to effect sales and offerings became larger, causing prices to decline from the best, with the close net unchanged to 9 points lower. The local spot market was dull, but firmly held, with Rios advancing ½c to the basis of 9½c for No. 7s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	8.50 bid	8.50
April	..	..	8.58@8.59	8.59
May	8.69	8.66	8.65@8.66	8.68
June	..	..	8.66@8.67	8.70
July	8.77	8.68	8.67@8.68	8.73
August	..	..	8.69@8.70	8.75
September	8.80	8.71	8.72@8.73	8.76
October	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.78
November	..	..	8.76@8.78	8.80
December	8.85	8.78	8.78@8.80	8.82
January	..	..	8.80@8.82	8.84
February	..	..	8.82@8.84	8.86

SUGAR.

The International Sugar Committee has extended its purchasing operations and is now interested in April shipment sugars. The recent purchases reported through the committee include 32,000 bags Cubas, March shipment, at 4.985c, cost and freight, and 1,000 bags Venezuelas at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight afloat for New York. Arrivals of raw sugars at United States Atlantic ports show an increase and should allow an increase in refiners' output. The deliveries of refined sugar to the trade continue moderate at the fixed basis of 7.45c, less 2 per cent.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,231 packages. Market showed further weakness at the opening, but the lower rates brought out a little more buying interest, and prices soon recovered with rather a firm feeling at the close. This applies to all fresh table grades of butter. Renovated, ladles, and packing stocks are dull and weak. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 41¼@42c; extras, (92 score,) 40½@41c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39¼@40¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38@39c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42¼@43c; extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 38@39½c. creamery, held, as to quality, 35@40¼c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@40½c; good to prime, 38@39½c; common to fair 35@37½c; renovated, extras, 39c; firsts, 37½@38½c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 31c; lower grades, 29½@30½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30½@31c; No. 2, 29½@30c; lower grades, 27@29c.

EGGS.—26,894 cases. Trade is quieter, arrivals are more liberal, and the market is showing an easier tone. Prices show some decline, and the market is closing barely steady at quotations. Fresh-gathered extras, a dozen, 42c; storage packed, firsts, 41@41½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 41c; regular packed, firsts, 40@40½c; seconds, 38@39c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 37c; No. 2 and poorer, 35@36c; fresh gathered checks, dry, 34@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 46@47c; ordinary to good, 44@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 44@46c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 45@46c; lower grades, 40@42c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 42@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@41c; duck eggs, Long Island, 60@65c; Baltimore, prime to choice, 60c; ordinary, Southern and far Southern, 55@58c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Forty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,054,400, were chartered today. They include:

Carey Instrument Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; S. C. Whitbeck, G. Resendale, R. H. Garretson, 52 Broadway.

Jacob Rubin & Son, Manhattan, plate and window glass, $75,000; J., H. H., and L. Rubin, 1,516 54th St., Brooklyn.

Martin Sparrow Co., Queens, commission merchants, $5,000; H. Norman, J. F. Shelly, F. W. Williams, 515 West 79th St.

Hilmon Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; D. Liebman, S. P. and W. H. Wortham, 130 West 142d St.

Baldji Shipping Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; G. P. Baldji, T. P. Balaban, N. T. Manick, 80 Wall St.

Angio-American Pharmaceutical Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; H. C. Adams, H. Mock, G. Marceau, 68 Beekman St.

John H. Francke & Co., Manhattan, poultry, eggs, fruits, and farm products, $5,000; F. B. Underhill, C. L. Francke, E. F. Meyer, 437 East 94th St.

Maurice Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $20,000; T. Albert, A. Spilo, M. Combes, 142 West 86th St.

Samuel Jolesch Co., Manhattan, woolens, $20,000; G. A. Grant, S. Young, S. Jolesch, 12 East 48th St.

West Coast Automobile Export Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; M. Herrera, N. Merriman, L. I. Furlager, 11 Pine St.

Winegar Piano Corp., Buffalo, $25,000; F. W. Sabel, A. C. and C. A. Winegar, Buffalo.

Britton Trucks, Syracuse, $15,000; D. Koppenhafer, D. and J. Dunfee, Syracuse.

Colonial Aniline Works, Monticello, $10,000; P. S. Glickstein, W. and C. Loewenthal, 426 Caton Av., Brooklyn.

R. H. Long Shoe Co., Rochester, $100,000; R. H. and R. F. Long, D. J. Burke, Rochester.

340 West 58th St. Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; D. Greenbaum, L. Koskie, I. A. Levy, 267 Hoe Av.

Larrabee-Deyo Motor Truck Sales Co., Manhattan, $30,000; M. Swerling, H. Albers, Jr., N. I. Sachs, 74 Broadway.

Franklin Furniture Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. and M. Pollock, E. A. Franklin, 506 8th Av.

248 West 113th St. Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; L. Koskie, D. Greenbaum, I. A. Levy, 267 Hoe Av.

Brand Player Accessories Co., Bronx, player piano specialties, $10,000; M. R. Mulser, G. W. and G. P. Brand, Jackson Av. and East 140th St.

Reliance Tire Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. Wagner, D. B. Nally, W. Loebmann, 583, Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn.

The Willow Furniture Co., Manhattan, $5,000; P. E. Moses, J. Bloomkee, T. F. McMahon, 1,400 Broadway.

Williamson Farming Co., Williamson, $10,000; M. O. Engleson, H. V. Pearsall, W. Z. Fish, Williamson.

D. Galewski & Co., Manhattan, feathers and novelties, $10,000; D. Getz, S. and G. Galewski, 181 Mercer St.

Northland Navigation Co., Manhattan, $500,000; M. M. Wyvell, R. C. Mitchell, H. Ryberg, 11 Broadway.

The Cost Beam Corp., Manhattan, lighting fixtures, $5,000; J. Record, R. W. Wadman, N. G. Rost, 251 West 98th St.

Julfried Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Monfried, B. Robins, J. G., Barron, 105 Manry St.

Levin Food Corp., Manhattan, restaurant, $10,000; J. Rosenstein, J. Hauser, J. Levin, 38 W. 113th St.

Gross-Engel Furriers Supply Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; W. M. Engel, A. B. and M. Gross, 600 West 161st St.

Strand Talking Machine Co., Bronx, $6,000; S. Birnsweig, S. Friedberg, H. Weiner, 113 2d Av.

American Fire Agency, Buffalo, $30,000; J. H. Meahl, E. Oberkircher, C. A. Klocke, Buffalo.

John Moseley & Co., Hoosick Falls, auto business, $20,000; J. Moseley, A. N. Gardner, C. A. Duross, Hoosick Falls.

R., N. & S. Co., Manhattan, motion pictures, $16,000; A. Ricci, J. and R. Mobiletti, 2,028 3d Av.

Allprufe Fabric Mills, Manhattan, $50,000; A. C. Gaunt, D. L. Hirschfield, C. H. White, 310 Convent Av.

Morris Bros., Manhattan, cotton and yarn goods; $220,000. I. and R. and I. Morris, 91 Eldridge St.

Poale Zion Publishing Assn., Manhattan; $323,000. B. Zuckerman, I. Zar, D. Pinski, 84 Bowery.

Strander-McConnell Corp., Manhattan, leggins and sporting goods; $50,000. J. E. McConnell, L. E. Strander, S. Tager, 68 East 86th St.

The Fely-Clement Corp., Manhattan, theatricals; $5,000. A. M. Kane, L. Casnati, F. Clement, 611 West 112th St.

Caldarazzo of Naples, Islip, antiques and art works; $40,000. L. T. and J. Caldarazzo, S. Rubinacci, 760 East 183d St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Merrit Hosiery Co., Eddyville, $50,000 to $200,000.

Warren Products Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

United Paper Box Co. of America, Brooklyn, stated capital to $125,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Rye Land and Improvement Co., Rye, $25,000 to $12,500.

Carter Land Co., Malone, $37,000 to $29,600.

River Platte Trading Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $2,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Alman Security and Realty Co., Manhattan, to Accurate

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6% Notes 1925
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ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE AND EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE AND EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, SECURED BY THE MORTGAGE DATED MAY 1ST, 1905, MADE BY SAID RAILROAD COMPANY TO THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEE, (COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY NOW BEING SUCCESSOR IN SAID TRUST:)

TAKE NOTICE that the holders of the above described bonds may receive payment of the amount applicable to the payment of the sum due thereon for principal and interest, out of the proceeds of the sale of the property subject to the lien of said mortgage, in the action brought by the Columbia Trust Company, as Trustee, to foreclose the same and out of the proceeds of any other funds applicable to the payment of said bonds, pursuant to the order made by the court therein, entered in Onondaga County Clerk's Office, March 18th, 1918, by presenting such bonds, together with the coupons thereto belonging, due November 1st, 1915, and subsequently, to me, with proof of ownership, if so required by me, at my office, No. 431 Union Building, No. 441 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y., on or before May 1st, 1918, and that all money held by me for the purpose of making such payment not paid out for that purpose by May 1st, 1918, will be deposited by me with said Columbia Trust Company, as Trustee, at No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, pursuant to said order.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 20th, 1918.
GEORGE H. BOND, Referee.

SAYS HOG ISLAND WON'T DELAY SHIPS

Muhlfeld Predicts the Completion of the Government Plant by June 1.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—George H. Muhlfeld, construction manager for Stone & Webster of Boston, and in charge of the construction of the Government shipyard at Hog Island, denied before the Senate Commerce Committee today that there has been extravagance in building the yard. He said that the construction of the yard plant was "a speed game," and everything must be done to expedite the work. He adde that economy was practiced, but that where economy interfered with speed the latter was the paramount consideration.

Mr. Muhlfeld predicted that the yard would be completed by June 1, and the construction of ships would "not be delayed one minute on account of the yard." If any cost seemed exorbitant, he said, it was the wages paid for speed, for materials had been bought at bottom prices.

The yard, he said, was "the greatest machine for building ships that the world has ever seen—in truth, the last word on the subject"—and asserted that "another one like it could not be bought at any price."

The $6,000,000 fee to be paid his concern he defended as not being exorbitant, and he also denied that there was any waste of materials or labor.

Delay of the Government in delivering steel, he said, had not yet seriously interfered with progress, but would do so soon. The delay, he thought, was due to "lack of co-ordination on the part of the Government in meeting the difficulties," and he said that long delay in steel deliveries would seriously retard the building of ships. He urged Congress to assist in clearing up the steel situation.

"At the present time we have twelve ways ready for laying keels," said Mr. Muhlfeld. "Two keels have been laid. Work is well along on thirty other ways, and all will be completed ahead of schedule. The shop foundations are in, some of the shops are already erected, and a great deal of the shop equipment is on hand. In fact, not a single item of the yard will be late, and the construction of the ships will not be delayed one minute on account of the yard."

The annual report of the American International Corporation for 1917, just published, is almost entirely devoted to a history of the Hog Island contract and the development of the shipyard. Much of the report goes over ground already completely covered in statements before the Senatoria linvestigating committee and made to the newspapers.

"Every one realized," the report says, "that the principle of quantity production applied to units so great as 7,500-ton ships was a huge task, and under the conditions of speed which were necessary, could be carried out only in a very large way and at great initial expense. An attempt was made to estimate the probable cost of the yard and the ships, but the scope of the work, lack of the time necessary for preparation of detailed plans from which quantities could be taken, changing conditions and the rapid advance in the price of materials convinced all parties that accurate estimates of the cost were impossible.

"The essence of the contract," the report says later, "is time. Speed is to be the controlling factor in the work. Practically everything is to be subordinated to this, and the contract signed by the Government so states.

"The ships will be delivered on schedule time," the report declares, "if the material continues to flow to the yard in an orderly way and labor conditions permit. The yard is now ready to use the steel as rapidly as the steel mills and fabricating shops of the country can supply it. There has been no unnecessary waste in view of the speed attained. The Panama Canal cost some $300,000,000, covering a construction period of something over ten years. The work begun by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation will involve something over $200,000,000, and must be completed in twenty-two and one-half months."

The report shows a gross income of the American International Corporation for the year of $6,830,394, and net earnings of $3,746,122. During the year a total of $1,574,175 was paid out in dividends and the surplus was increased from $1,923,539 to $3,507,513.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	97⅜
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	103	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	103	105½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97¼	97¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95	96	95¾
4½s June, 1965	95¾	96	95¾
4½s Mar., 1963	96	97	95¾
4½s Nov. 1957	96	97	96¼
4½s May, 1957	96	97	96½
4½s Mar. 1960-30	90	91	90
4½s April, 1966	90	90¾	90
4½s Mar., 1964	90	90¾	90
4½s May, 1962	89½	90¼	89½
4½s Sept., 1930	89½	90¼	89½
4s May, 1955	86	87	86
4s Nov., 1958	86	87	86
4s May, 1957	86	87¼	86
4s Nov., 1956	85	86	85
4s Nov., 1955	85	86	85
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89
4s May, 1919	98⅛	..	98⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s Nov., 1954	77	78¼	77

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday.	Tuesday.
4½s 1924-1933	4.95 4.70	4.95
4½s 1921-1923	4.95 4.70	4.95
4½s April, 1920	4.95 4.70	4.95
4½s 1918-1919	4.95 ..	4.95
4½s 1924-1931	4.95 4.80	4.95
4½s 1924-1932	4.95 4.80	4.95
4½s 1918	4.90 ..	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.90 4.75	4.90
3½s 1930-1939	4.90 4.75	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	4.90 4.80	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	4.90 4.70	4.90
3s 1940-1953	4.90 4.75	4.90
1926-1930	5.00 4.70	5.00
1918-1925	5.00 4.80	5.00

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
175 Alabama Co.	87	83½	83½
10 Do 1st pf.	85	85	85
220 Do 2d pf.	70	69	70
2,106 Atlantic Pet.	3	2⅜	2⅜
786 Con. Coal	105¼	104½	105
20 Con. Power	97	96¾	97
95 Cosden	7⅛	7	7
4 Fid. & Dep.	110	110	110
45 Hous. Oil pf.	67½	67½	67½
733 M. & M. T.	88½	87	88½
100 Mona Val. T.	16	16	16
4 U. S. Fid'y.	102½	102½	102½
3 United Ry.	21¾	21¾	21¾
30 Wayland Oil.	3⅝	3	3⅝

Bonds.

$1,000 Balt. T. 5s			
N. B.	100	100	100
1,000 Con. P. 4½s	82¾	82¾	82¾
5,000 Con. C. ref. 5s	85	85	85
5,000 Do 6s	101¼	101½	101¼
$7,000 Pa. W. P. 5s	84½	84½	84½
2,000 U. Ry. Inc. 4s	54½	54½	54½
2,000 Do 4s	54¼	54¼	54¼
2,000 W. B. A. 5s	82¾	82½	82¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3 Am. Zinc	14	14	14
25 Do. pf	44	44	44
100 Adventure	1	1	1
2 Anaconda	63¾	63¾	63¾
20 Ariz. Com'l	13	13	13
500 Butte & Bal	30	30	30
11 Cop. Range	45	44½	44½
285 Davis Daly	3¾	3¾	3¾
20 East Butte	9¾	9¾	9¾
30 Island Creek	63	61½	61
15 Do. pf	83	83	83
50 Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼
45 Kazalle	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
250 Mayflower	1¼	1¼	1¼
300 New Idria	16¾	16	16¾
50 Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100 North Butte	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
30 Quincy	71	70	70
245 Shannon	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50 Ray Copper	23⅜	23¼	23¼
250 U. S. Smelt.	43¾	43¾	43¾
20 Do. pf.	46	46	46
50 Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
950 Utah Con.	10	9¾	9¾
110 Utah Metal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

Railroads.

130 Boston Elev.	52	51	51
1 Bost. & Lo.	88	88	88
95 Bost. & Me.	22½	22	22
1 C. & M. c 4.	78	78	87
600 Mass. Elec.	4½	3½	4
630 Do. pf	17	15½	17½
10 New Haven	28¾	28¼	28¾
16 Old Colony	95	95	95
3 Vt. & Mass.	83	83	83
100 West End	44	44	44

Miscellaneous.

2 Am. Sug. pf.	109	109	109
865 A. T. & T.	102¾	100¾	102½
17 Am. Wl. pf.	94¾	94	94
10 Boston Fish.	23½	23½	23½
300 Cuban Cmt.	14	14	14
6 Edison Elec.	146	146	146
19 East. S.S. pf.	57	55	55
4,485 Island Oil	4¾	4¼	4¾
15 McElwain pf.	92	92	92
19 N.E.T. ex-d.	89¼	88¾	88¾
30 Pullman	113½	113	113
200 Punta Sug.	34½	34½	34½
90 Reece But'h.	12	12	12
200 Swift	127¾	127	127½
30 Torrington	49½	49	49
50 Union Land.	60	60	60
3 Un. Drug. 1pf.	68	68	68
570 U. Shoe. ex-d.	46	44	45½
100 Do. pf. ex-d.	26	26	26

Bonds.

$2,000 Chi. Junct. 5s	90	90	90
2,000 M. Gas 4½s	91½	91¼	91½
$6,000 Liberty 3½s	97.52	97.48	97.50
3,000 Do. cv. 4s	96.20	95.84	96.00
16,000 Do. 2d 4s	96.76	95.80	96.54

CHICAGO

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
75 Am. Shipbldg.	97	97	97
10 Do pf	86	86	86
19 Boo Lu. Fibre	23½	23½	23½
10 City & Con. Ry.	2	2	2
620 Pneum. Tool.	61	58¾	59½
10 Title & Tr.	161½	161½	161½
200 Com. Edison	106½	106	106
95 Hartman	40	40	40
20 Illinois Brick	51	51	51
10 Midw. Util. pf.	60	60	60
55 People's Gas	44	43½	44
92 Qua. Oats pf.	99½	99½	99½
26 Sears-Roe	146	146	146
100 Stew.-War	57	55½	57
270 Swift	127¾	127	127
530 Union Carb.	50½	50½	50¼

Bonds.

$2,000 Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	84	84	84
1,000 Com. Ed. 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½
$4,600 Lib. 1st 4s	96.00	96.02	96.00
2,000 Do 2d 4s	95.84	93.84	95.84

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1 Am. Gas	82	82	82
20 Con. Tr., N. J.	67	67	67
23 Elec. Storage	48¾	48¾	48¾
55 L. Sup. Corp.	13½	13½	13½
164 Lehigh Nav.	65	65	65
15 Lehigh Val.	60½	60½	60½
7 Brill pf.	70	70	70
22 North. Cent.	73¼	73¼	73¼
125 Phila. Elec.	25½	25½	25¼
55 P. R. T.	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
60 Phila. Trac.	69	69	69
1,955 Tono. Belm't	3¼	3	3
416 Tono. Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼
40 Union Trac.	40	40	40
150 Unit. Gas Imp.	68⅛	68	68
15 W'm'rl'd Coal	69	69	69

Bonds.

$3,550 Lib. cv. 4s	96.30	95.90	96.30
3,000 Penn. con. 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾
8,000 Phil. El. 1st 5s	93¾	93¼	93¾
6,000 Read. gen. 4s	82¾	82¼	82¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The closing tone on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was quite firm. A good effect was exerted by the strength displayed by Liberty 4 per cent. bonds. Considerable irregularity was presented in the earlier dealings. A number of spots of special softness developed, notably General Motors, which was unfavorably influenced by the pending issue of additional stock.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
370 Am. Can	43	42¼	42¾
310 Am. C. & F.	76¾	75½	76¾
30 Am. Linseed	32¾	32¼	32¾
50 Am. Loco'e.	64½	64¼	64½
280 Am. S. & R.	79¾	78¾	79¼
680 Am. S. Toh.	92⅞	90	91¼
150 Am. T. & T.	102¾	101	102¾
310 Ana. Copper.	63¼	62⅞	63½
50 A., G. & W. I.	110¼	100	100
380 Bald. Loco.	77¾	76½	77¼
50 Balt. & Ohio	54¾	53¾	54⅜
1,990 Beth. St'l B.	79¼	78½	79¼
150 Butte & S.	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜
210 Can. Pacific	137¼	136¾	137¼
950 Cent. Leath.	68¾	67¼	67⅝
20 Ches. & Ohio	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
500 C., M. & St. P.	41¼	40⅝	41¼
290 Corn Prod.	36¼	35⅝	36
260 Cru. Steel	64⅝	63¼	64⅜
240 Cuba. C. S.	30½	29⅝	30¼
150 Dist. Sec.	29¾	29½	29¾
320 Erie	16	15¾	15⅞
70 Erie 1st pf.	29¾	29	29¾
950 Gen. Motors	121½	117¼	119¼
10 Gt. North. pf.	90	..	90
90 Insp. Copper	45¼	45	45
100 Int. Mer. M.	27¾	27⅜	27⅜
910 Do pf.	96	94¾	96
40 Int. Conf. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼
40 Ken. Copper.	31¾	31¼	31¼
530 Mexican Pet.	93⅜	92⅞	93¼
90 Mo. Pacific.	21	21	21
70 N. Y. Cent.	71½	71¼	71¼
50 Ohio C. Gas.	38¾	38¾	38¾
10 Ry. Steel S.	53¾	53⅞	53¾
50 Ray Copper.	23⅜	23¼	23¼
4,120 Reading	85¾	84¾	85¼
50 Sinclair Oil.	31⅝	31½	31½
10 Southern Ry.	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
1,560 Studebaker	46¾	45¼	46
120 Tenn. Copper	16	15¾	15¾
130 Tob. Prod.	51	50⅞	50⅞
190 Union Pac.	122	121½	122
20 Un. Cigar S.	87¼	86½	87¼
1,210 U. S. Ind. A.	124¼	122¾	123⅞
6,130 U. S. Steel	91⅝	90¾	91¼
210 Utah Copper.	79	78¾	78¾
10 Wab. pf. A	41¾	41⅜	41¾
40 West. Elec.	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞
150 Willys-Over.	18	17¾	18
30 Wilson & Co.	53¾	53½	53¾

BONDS.

$4,000 Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s	99½	99	99
30,000 Phila. El. 6s	98¾	98½	98¾
$3,000 Rus. G. 6½s	40½	40	40¼
3,000 West. Elec. 1-yr. 6s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000 ‡Aetna Exp.	8⅝	8½	8⅝
2,500 Chev. Motor.	120	115¾	115¾
250 ‡Corp. of F.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2,400 ‡Elec. Gun.	1	1	1
10 Emerson P.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200 ‡Gil'e R.	80	79¾	80
200 ‡Hurlburt M.	20	19¾	19¾
1,100 Key. T. & R.	17⅛	16¼	17⅛
400 Lake T. Boat	3¼	3	3¼
800 Mar. of Am.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
500 ‡A.-Am. Oil.	12	11⅞	12
15 Buck. P. L.	93½	93¼	93¼
300 ‡Allen Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,800 ‡Am. Ventu.	14	13	14
1,000 ‡Atlantic Pet.	3	2¾	3
1,200 ‡Barn't'O. & G.	1	1	1
4,000 ‡Bos.-Wyo.	22	22	23
1,000 ‡Con. & Co.	7¼	7	7
4,500 ‡Crown Oil	¾	¾	¾
800 ‡Dixie Gas.	10¾	10½	10¾
17,000 ‡Elki'dO. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞
Do pf.	14	14	14
5,100 ‡Esmeralda	14	13	13
3,000 ‡Federal Oil	3¼	3	3¼
6,000 ‡Glenrock Oil	4	3¾	3¾
1,100 ‡Hanover	6⅜	6⅛	6½
200 ‡Houston Oil	43	43	43
20,000 ‡Isl'd O. & T.	4¾	4⅛	4⅜
5,800 Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 ‡Merrill Oil	18¾	18	18¾
4,000 Met. Petrol.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000 ‡Midw. Oil	104	101	102
350 ‡Midw. Ref.	106	104	104
3,500 ‡Atlanta	11⅛	11	11
1,150 ‡Aurora S. M	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
700 ‡Austin Tin.	¼	¼	¼
2,500 B. L. C. Co.	¼	¼	¼
1,000 ‡Booth	5½	5½	5½
1,000 ‡Bos. & Mon.	63	60	63
1,050 ‡Bred. C. M.	¾	¾	¾
2,100 Butte Del't.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500 ‡Caledonia	45	44	45
1,100 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6,500 Canada Cop.	2	2	2
3,500 ‡Cashboy	10	9	9½
1,800 ‡C. S. M. & M., (a pr.)	1¼	1	1
300 ‡Coco R. M.	2	2	2
1,000 Con. Ariz.	2¼	2	2
300 Con. Cop. M.	5¼	5	5¼
3,200 ‡Con.-Home	½	½	½
2,745 ‡Copper Val.	2½	2	2⅛
300 Cresson C. G.	4¾	4½	4½
500 ‡Du Pont C.	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,400 ‡Emma Con.	¾	¾	¾
1,900 ‡E. C. M. Co	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
800 ‡Fort. Con.	37	37	37
3,200 ‡Gold'd Con	¼	¼	¼
1,700 ‡Globe D. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100 Hecla M'g.	4	4	4⅛
4,500 ‡Int. Mines.	14	14	14
1,300 ‡J.-Pres. C.	3⅝	3⅜	3¾
100 ‡J. Verde, (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
2,700 ‡Jim Butler.	62	61	61
1,600 ‡Jumbo Ext.	15	15	15
1,000 ‡Kewanaa	7	7	7
4,000 ‡Lamm. Sil.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500 Louisi'a Con	½	½	½
1,500 ‡Marsh M.	6½	6½	6½
600 Mas. Valley.	5½	5¼	5⅝
1,000 ‡McKinley-D	46	46	46
2,000 ‡Monster C'r	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,500 ‡Mother L.	35	32½	35
6,000 ‡N. Z. & L.	27	25	26
8,500 ‡Nat. Lead.	3½	3	3⅛
1,500 ‡Nev. Rand	23	22	22
200 ‡New Corn'a	17	17	17
900 ‡Nixon Nev.	1¼	1	1¼
2,000 ‡Ohio Cop.	1	1	1
200 ‡Ono. M., (a pros.)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,600 ‡Port. C. C.	32	31	32
2,300 Porp. C., (a pros.)	96	94	95
2,500 ‡Prov. M. Co	51	50	51
1,000 ‡Ray H. M.	4¼	4	4⅛
1,000 ‡Red W. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜
5,000 ‡Rex C. M.	13	12	12¼
3,000 ‡Roch. Mines	35	35	35
4,200 ‡Silver F. S.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000 ‡Silver Pick	4½	4½	4½
860 ‡Silver P. C.	62	64	62
1,200 Stand. S.-L.	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000 Stewart	¼	¼	¼
2,500 ‡Success M'g	12½	12	12
750 ‡Ton. Belm't	3¼	3¼	3¼
700 Tonopah Ext	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000 Tuol. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,600 Un. Eastern.	4½	4½	4½
8,000 ‡U. S. L. & Z., (a pr.)	45	40	45
200 ‡U. Verde E.	38	38	38
500 U. G. M. Co.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
4,000 ‡W. M. & M.	16	16	19
300 Wash. C. Co	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500 ‡W. P. Con.	79	78	78
2,800 W. C. M. Co	½	½	½

BONDS.

$3,000 ‡Am. Sm. 5s	97½	97	97½
1,000 ‡Am. Tob. 6s	100	100	100
1-yr. 6s	99½	99	99
3,000 ‡Beth. St'l 5s	96¾	96¼	96¾
1-yr. 6s	99¼	99	99¼
1,000 ‡Cent. Leath. 5s	85	85	85
1,000 ‡Chic. Pneu. 6s	90	90	90
1,000 ‡Int. Agric. 5s	70	70	70
1,000 ‡Int. Paper 5s	85	85	85
1,000 ‡Int. Steam P. 5s	85	85	85
1,000 ‡Lackawanna 5s	97	97	97
1,000 ‡Lake Sup. 5s	85	85	85
1,000 ‡Lehigh Val. 5s	97	97	97
1,000 ‡Lig. & Myers 5s	98	98	98
1,000 ‡Loose-W. 6s	100	100	100
1,000 ‡Mex. Petrol. 6s	97	97	97
1,000 ‡Nat. Enam. 5s	85	85	85
1,000 ‡Nat. Lead 5s	97	97	97
1,000 ‡Nat. Starch 5s	97	97	97
1,000 ‡Nev. Con. 5s	85	85	85
1,000 ‡Ohio Cop. 6s	90	90	90
1,000 ‡Ray Con. 6s	97	97	97
1,000 ‡Sloss-S. S. 6s	100	100	100
1,000 ‡Stand. Milling 5s	85	85	85
1,000 ‡Stand. Oil N. J. 5s	100	100	100
1,000 ‡Texas Co. 6s	100	100	100
1,000 ‡Tob. Prod. 6s	97	97	97
1,000 ‡Union Bag 5s	85	85	85
1,000 ‡U. S. Ind. Alc. 5s	97	97	97
1,000 ‡U. S. Rubber 5s	97	97	97
1,000 ‡U. S. Smelt. 5s	85	85	85
1,000 ‡Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	97	97	97
1,000 ‡Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	85	85	85
1,000 ‡Wells-F. Ex. 6s	100	100	100

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin, 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Also poplins, velours, and serges; any quantity; all makes; cash. Call, with samples, ninth floor, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Oxford, silvertone; also gunniburl, N. S. Oxford. Stone, 94 Hester St. Orchard 4482.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany and Columbia, large quantities. Madison Square 4412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H. and Oxford suiting, triconets 06062, Am., taupe, reindeer, navy. Orchard 4278.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Also velours, any quantity, for cash. Madison Square 2740.

CHEESE CLOTH Wanted.—Unbleached seconds, 20,000 yards, about 6 to 8 cents per yard. Spring 4368. 11 Waverly Place.

CLOTH Wanted.—Tinney's or Dobsen's cheap mole from last year; will buy any quantity, spot cash. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at cloth and plush coats for Fall, ladies', juniors', children's and infants'. Third floor, 42 West 18th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, cloth and fine fabrics, ladies' coats. 10 West 32d, Chas. Gottlieb, between 5 and 6 P. M.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall in ladies' and misses' coats. 22 West 32d St., thirteenth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Plush; Western jobber in the market for 5,000 coats. P 3 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 8th floor, 12 W. 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs of Spring coats. 38 West 26th St., first floor. Chelsea 4948.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Fall coats. M. Fast, Prince George Hotel.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Boye's 3200, all colors. Stitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway, Room 712.

COTTONADES Wanted.—All styles and weights; immediate and future delivery. R 330 Times Downtown.

COTTON GINGHAMS Wanted.—Desirable patterns for dresses; will pay spot cash. A. H. Morgen & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds voiles, batistes, and lawns; also fancies. H. Valk, 11 East 17th, store.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Voiles, sheetings, shirtings; immediate and future delivery. R 340 Times Downtown.

COTTON TWEED Wanted.—Black and white, 54-inch, all quantities. Royal Coat Co., 44 West 28th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—8-thread, large quantity, for cash; must be cheap. 33 West 34th, Room 904.

DELIA Wanted.—Also birellas, in peacock and rose. Farragut 9542.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing advance orders on better grade Georgette and wash dresses; especially interested in high class novelties; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Georgette and cotton dresses will place orders on snappy styles. W. B. Dress, 147 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satins, georgettes, taffetas, immediate delivery; also jobs. Seid Co., 32 East 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Will exchange all colors for navy. Farragut 3139.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Corn or champagne colors. Goodwear, 682 Broadway.

GROS DE LONDRES Wanted.—State price and colors. C. G., 271 Times Downtown.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Pekin and khaki, heavy weight. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 25th.

PALM BEACH Wanted.—Black and white awning stripe; genuine. Mad. Sq. 4360.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. A. Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco plush; will pay cash. Farragut 3139.

POM POMS and Shaw's bolivias wanted for cash. Farragut 2648.

POM POM Wanted.—Liberal cash price paid for 0816-11. Gramercy 1660.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin, all wool; also 6301 Copenhagen and tan. H. Drusin & Son, 137 West 25th St. Farragut 3486.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for quantity of navies and black. Phone Farr. 9039.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 06077-974 Pekin. Chelsea 9039.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades, for cash. Siegel & Barnett, Madison Square 7145.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black and colors, for cash. Franklin 1362.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289, 11433, 1464, 528 and 519; spot cash. Phone Madison Square 8598.

SERGES Wanted.—A1 concern wants large quantities 7301, 6301, 235, 11433. Spring 4715.

SERGE Wanted.—American, 0036, navy. Madison Square 6590.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433, Whitman's 104, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES Wanted.—Juilliard's 4408, large quantities, spot cash. P 21 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Juilliard's 4408, 200 pieces; spot cash. P 22 Times.

SERGE Wanted.—All wool, Copenhagen, for cash. Chelsea 9039.

SILK SUITS Wanted of the better kind; looked at from 8:30 to 10 A. M. and from 3:30 to 5 P. M., 1,333 Broadway, 36th St. entrance, 10th floor.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted. — Open for quantity; Spring shades. Telephone Geeley 2138.

SILVERTONE AND BEVER VELOUR Wanted.—Madison Square 9258.

SKIRTS Wanted. — Open for plaid and striped silk skirts; will pay spot cash. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th St. 6207 Chelsea.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on wash skirts; call with samples. 152 West 24th, 5th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Satin plaid, any quantity, 26 or 36 inches wide; will pay cash for same. Finkelstein Skirt Co., 138 W. 25th.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for plain color taffeta, spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Tan, Fisher-Kennedy or similar. Greeley 4821.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight velours, Deihi, serges, silvertones, oxfords, for cash. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st. Madison Square 2194.

VELOURS, Kerseys Wanted. — Heavy weights; all descriptions. N. Becker Sons, 34 West 22d.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544 and 11050, for cash. Spring 6421.

WOOLENS Wanted.—American pom pom, in all shades; cash; any quantity. Phone Madison Square 1103.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Mixtures, plaids, checks, fancies, or staples. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway.

WOOL JERSEY wanted, 14 to 16 ounce, all shades. Seltzer & Goldberger, 6 West 22d St.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—14 and 16 ounce, all colors, plain and heathers. Madison Square 6917.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—10 to 16 oz., all shades; also jobs. Chelsea 5183.

WORSTED MEN'S WEAR and Dress Goods Wanted.—Submit samples. S. J. Co., 242 4th Av., 8th floor; samples only looked at up to 11 A. M.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG 4002, Pacific SBGL in black, blue, Copen.; also WSG, CSG, VSL, MDS, CFL, CS, SPA, BPNL, PPL, SCLX, MB, 4408. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th St.

ARMY CLOTH and khaki worsted, 9-ounce, 5,000 yards. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3148.

BEACON ROBE CLOTH.—5,000 yards for immediate delivery. L. M. Mirsky, 138 West 17th.

BROADCLOTH.—Also serges, wool checks, and silk poplins. Weisberg, 17 West 17th.

BROADCLOTH.—Worumbo, 54 inches, white. H. Florsheim, 101 5th Av.

BURELLA, Buckley & Cohen, style 711. Phone Farragut 3865.

BUTTONS.—Will close out, black and white satin and taffetas, all styles and sizes; sell quantities; opportunity for jobbers. University Button, 149 West 36th.

CELLULOID sheet material of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

COATS AND SUITS.—The best selling number on racks for immediate shipment. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 139 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS RACKS, 25 oxidized, revolving, will be sold at less than one-third of present price. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

COATS.—Girls' and misses' in all leading materials and shades for immediate delivery; style and price will appeal to you. Isaac Sternberg & Son, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—5,000 coats and suits on the racks for immediate delivery; best leading shades in demand. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—3,000 silvertone and other wanted fabrics on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, Jr., Company, 22 West 32d St. Madison Square 5263.

COATS.—Hundreds of ladies' and children's coats on rack for immediate delivery. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th. Farragut 4630.

COATS.—2,000 poplin, velour, serges; all high shades; to sell at a price. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS. — 3,000 infants', children's, and juniors', for immediate delivery. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Delivery today; big values; best sellers, from $10 up. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade on hand; specializing our famous taffetta suits. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments at very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values on racks for immediate delivery; coats, $5.75; suits, $8.75. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Up to date styles, good values, for immediate delivery. Silverman-Bloom, 141 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values on racks for immediate shipment. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th.

COATS.—5,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values on rack for immediate shipment. L. Schwartz & Son, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—1,000 coats in all shades, all kinds of materials, for immediate delivery. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Serges, Delhi, poplins; immediate delivery; also jobs. Schoen, Weissman, 59 West 24th St.

COATS.—Poplins and serges for immediate delivery at the price. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—All shades, exceptional styles; immediate delivery. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; immediate delivery. Cass-Rosenthal, 153 West 27th St.

COATS and SUITS.—$10,000 stock; good surplus stock; cheap. Steel, 21 West 34th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best sellers for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

CORDUROY.—27-inch rose, light blue, white, Copen., 2,000 yards each at 50c per yard. Freeport Silk Co., 115 West 25th St. Tel. Farragut 5625.

CORDUROY.—All shades of wide wale corduroy, 56c, net. Apply Charles Lavine & Co., 30 East 33d St.

COTTON NET.—Georgette, white and navy, shadow flouncing; velveteens. Chelsea 5187.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI.—Tan delhi and green taffeta. Chelsea 1858.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta, crepe de chine, striped and foulards, ginghams, taffetas, for sale purposes; to close out. Nathan Nathanson, 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1326.

DRESSES.—See our newest creations in Georgette and wool jersey; big value; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress & Costume, 5C West 35th St. Greeley 5995.

DRESSES.—Large assortment of Jersey, Georgette, and taffeta dresses to close out at a price. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, foulards, and taffetas, $8.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Better kind, reasonable prices on silk, gingham, Georgettes, meteor, taffeta, pongee; latest styles. Schwarts Bros., 39 West 29th.

DRESSES.—To close out, about 200 serges and taffetas, all sizes, different shades; also covert cloth. 3d floor 20 East 12th.

DRESSES.—Jersey, meteors, georgettes, silk, cotton ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses to close out at sacrifice. Canterbury Dress Co., 27 West 24th.

DRESSES. — 300 to close out; silks and serges, snappy styles, at reasonable prices. B. Herman, 146 West 28th St.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery; taffetas, Georgettes, smart satin combinations. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Satins, georgettes, taffetas, immediate delivery; also jobs. Seid Co., 32 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out at a price. Essanay Dress Co., 14 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Closing out, jerseys, serges, coverts, silks. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—500 snappy silk and serge at sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Cotton ginghams and taffetas, close out. Modern Costume, 136 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Closing out 200 silk, 100 serge; low price. Golomb & Cohen, 104 W. 25th St.

DRESSES.—3,000 silk; close out for price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

GABARDINES.—103 pieces, brown, green; 6301 serge, 250 brown; Ottaquechee velours, 200 assorted, 14-oz. velours, 50 pieces; ⅝ cheviots, 250 pieces; reasonable. Y 224 Times Annex.

GINGHAMS, plaid and check, all widths and qualities; U. S. Textile, 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAMS.—Amoskeag, renfrew, treffan, glenroy, plaids, checks, stripes. Gramercy 6899.

GINGHAM DRESSES for immediate delivery, $2.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

GINGHAMS.—500 pieces Amoskeag, assorted patterns. Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway.

GINGHAMS, Plaids, Checks, Chambray.—For spot delivery. L. M. Mirsky, 138 West 17th.

HOSIERY.—Ladies'; substantial quantities; bought for Russian export; unable to ship. Otter Mfg. Co., 243 West 17th St.

JAP SILK.—500 pieces of 5, 5½, and 6 mummie, job habutai, at prices below market. Samuel Haggett, 1,178 Broadway. Madison Square 8441.

KHAKI DRILL, 28 inches, for immediate delivery. Henry Isaacs, Inc., Gramercy 3022.

MACKINAWS.—50 pieces, 6-4 American, Lyman, 4622 Madison Square.

METAL GOODS.—We are in a position to take on more business for a short time on stamped, blanked, drawn, or pierced metal goods of all kinds, such as buttons, medals, fountain pen parts, badges, checks, and similar articles that are produced automatically; send samples of whatever you might be in the market for and we will render quotations upon receipt of same. The Geo. S. Kelley Co., Inc., 85 Sprague St., Providence, R. I.

ORGANDIE, CLOTH for immediate delivery. Henry Isaacs, Inc., Gramercy 3022.

OXFORD SUITINGS.—Velour, poplin, Fall and Spring colors; ¾ melton. Gramercy 4409.

PERCALES.—Borden's scouts, lights, darks, plaids. Gramercy 6398.

PIECE GOODS.—Shepherd checks, 56-inch, four pieces, to close. Chelsea 5183.

PEAU DE CYGNE, gold color, navy taffettas. R. & S. 464 Farragut.

POPLINS.—Silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; $1.40; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9880 Mad. Square.

POPLINS.—American colors, Pekin, Quaker, tan, clay, navy, and black, $2.40 net. Phone Madison 8272.

POPLIN.—American Woolen Co.'s poplins and Delhis, in all shades. Phone Farragut 4639.

POPLIN, all colors. American Woolen Co., Spring 606.

POPLINS.—All wool, high shades; $2.20. Farragut 5245.

PUTTEES.—Knitted spiral, several hundred pairs, unfrayable edge, full length, Government rejects, slightly imperfect; splendid lot for military outfitters, Home Guards, Boy Scouts; write for appointment to see. V 306 Times Downtown.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—1,000 yards Bachman's 3201-2, manipulated 60-inch, $1.02½ net. The Lester Company, 216 5th Av. Spring 5397.

SERGES.—787 and 9036 Gera; 700, 720 Lauser's; 106 Whitman's; 9288 Cleveland; 7512 Amoskeag. Stuyvesant 5580.

SERGES.—6120, 1059, Selden 6301; poplins, gabardines, velours, khaki; cheap. Farragut 9811.

SERGE, S B G L, Bachmann's 1544, 80-inch; Goff 4050, 36-inch; ¾ Meltons and Oxfords. Farragut 4446.

SERGE, white, No. 5190, $1.30 net. Lincoln Dress Co., 39 West 32d St. Madison Square 2352.

SERGES.—Nos. 7002, 6002, 4002, and Whitman's 87-inch blacks and navies. Phone Madison Square 9553.

SERGES.—50 pieces U. S. 235 at $2.38½ net cash. Mr. Katz. Madison Square 8829.

SERGES, Juilliard's 4408, 270 pieces, for spot cash only. Madison Square 4413.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 4408, 185 pieces, $1.22½ net, cash. P 20 Times.

SERGES.—U. S. 838 and tricotines. H. Goldman Co., 1,133 B'way. Farragut 5739.

SERGES.—Botany 780, 100 pieces. Gramercy 4404.

SHEPHERD CHECKS, 54-inch, $45. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

SHOES.—500 pairs of ladies' and misses' shoes, odd sizes, will be sold at a sacrifice. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

SILK POPLINS. — Susquehanna Mills, all shades, and sergos in all shades, to close out. Madison Square 5263. 22 West 32d St.

SILK SKIRTS, plain and fancy, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILK UNDERWEAR, bloomers, camisoles, chemises; immediate delivery; good values. A. Stein Co., 220 5th Av. Phone Mad. Sq. 1050.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS, wash and cloth, to close out, cheap. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

STOLES.—Marabout, $2.50 up; quick delivery; big Easter item. E. Eisemann & Co., 48 West 4th. Spring 8850.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50; all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—250 Spring suits to close out; poplins and serges. Room 407, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—2,000, popular price, for immediate delivery. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway, city.

SUITS.—High-grade American woolen poplin suits to close out in job. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—To close out; snappy styles at reduced prices; all shades. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS AND DRESSES. — Tailored, high class, for immediate delivery. Harry Greger & Co., 25 West 31st St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 garments on the racks for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 26th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—In high shade poplins on racks for immediate delivery. Harry Gelfond Co., 122 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Job high grade suits, coats; close out cheap. Manufacturing Clearing House, 1,170 B'way.

SUITS.—Wonderful suits at $18.50; peau de cygne lined. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS ready for today's shipment. W. Philips, 145 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Serge and poplin suits, to close out. J. D., 61 West 13th St., near 6th Av.

SUITS for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

SUITS.—300 to close out. Goldberg & Eisen, 120 West 22d.

SUITS, COATS, on racks for immediate delivery. Myer Cohen, 11 West 26th St.

SUITINGS and White Duck, suitable for boys' wash suits; also canvas remnants; all spot shipments. Barclay 8880.

TAFFETA, charmeuse, satin Duchess, wash satin, silk jersey, and crepe de chine for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA SUITS, better kind, on hand for immediate delivery; jobbers only. A. Leff, 18 West 21st. Farragut 3558.

TAFETTA, all colors, quantity, at a price. Telephone Madison Square 7527.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

TRICOTINES, navy, tan, gray; also Vigerous, navy botrdt. Scheer & Meyer, 105 Madison Av. Madison Square 2967.

TRICOTINE.—Garfield's 4718, all shades; Dobson poplin 810, all shades; Forstmann & Hoffman, Duvet de Laine, all shades. A S. H., Madison Square 2138.

TRICOTINES.—Botany 5933, tan; gray, Pekin, and navy poplins; Joel 6500, gray and tan. Madison Square 7425.

TWEEDS.—Brown and gray, 54-inch, 90c. net. Barnett, 1,133 B'way. Farragut 3148.

VELOURS.—Fall shades, below market price; also gabardines and serges. L. I. Zirinsky, 22 West 32d. 2607 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Buckley-Cohen's 711, at $2 net; 715 at $2.42½ net; all shades. Madison Square 1519.

VELOURS.—De-Lord, Salts, 45 places; $4.25 net cash. Benj. Levy. Madison Square 2607.

VELOURS AND POPLINS in high shades; all American. Madison Square 7617.

VELOURS and Pom Pom, American, heavyweight. Gramercy 1074.

VELOURS.—Stevens 4281 in Copen. and gray; 3850 in tan. Farragut 9075.

VELOURS.—Juilliard's 2054, all Spring shades. Farragut 9805.

VELOURS for sale; high shades American velours and poplins. 9406 Farragut.

VELOURS, American 0360 gray, 90610 navy, 774 poplin, 54289 serges. Gramercy 3496.

VELOURS.—Deering-Milliken, cascade, Pekin, tan. Madison Square 1503.

WAISTS.—500 dozen embroidered crepe de chine waists; also striped tub silk, $18 per dozen. Arlington Waist Co., 97 5th Av. Stuyvesant 7251.

WASH SATINS.—Ivory, flesh, $1.15; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9880.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All colors, $2.50 a yard. Farragut 3190.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All colors, $2.50 a yard. Farragut 3190.

YARNS. — Woolen knitting yarns, khaki, gray, blue, and heather; ask us to quote prices; immediate delivery. Grant S. Kelley, 854 4th Av. Tel. 5525 Madison Square.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR wanted on gingham dresses; bring samples. Call all week, 11 to 5 P. M., A. Abeles, 1,161 Broadway.

CONTRACTORS on very fine satin, beaded Georgette and lace dresses. 11th floor, 33 East 33d.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR making high-grade shirts, silk or cotton, 2,000 dozen weekly, is open for work. Gorohov Bros., 1,009 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

Help Wanted.

BILL CLERK.—Manifold billing experience, good handwriting desired; opportunity to advance; state salary and experience. R 326 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted, to make herself useful in hosiery department. Frank Bros., 588 Fifth Av.

PORTER, to assist in shipping department. O 196 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, silks, with good following in dress and skirt trade, also having mill connection; state references. P 28 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced on hats and caps, to sell to retail trade; commission. Greenbaum & Greenberg, 175 Greene St.

SALESMAN.—If a live piece goods house wants a live salesman for Boston, address Cummings, 40 Globe Building, Boston.

SHOE SALESMAN (female) wanted, with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SHOE SALESMEN wanted, with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Situations Wanted.

WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR BUYER. The advertiser is at present associated with one of the leading mail order houses in the country as buyer and manager of a women's wearing apparel department doing business of over a million dollars; he is desirous of making a change with any progressive mail order or retail concern where big things could be accomplished; would go out of town if necessary; highest credentials. P 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, possessing initiative, desires position with reputable house; opportunity of becoming salesman; men's wear preferred. W 82 Times.

SALESMAN.—If a live piece goods house wants a live salesman for Boston, address Cummings, 40 Globe Bldg., Boston.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 p. c. for the best names.
Tuesday.....6 " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Toymakers Prospering.

Toy manufacturers with offices in this city report that orders on their books now amount to more than they ever have before at this time of the year. Practically all manufacturers seem to have sold out their most popular lines for the balance of the year, while several are said to have booked up their entire output for 1919. Most of the buyers, it is said, have specified earlier delivery this year than they do ordinarily, apparently fearing a repetition of the conditions last Fall when it was practically impossible, owing to the many embargoes, to get shipments through in any sort of time.

Wrong on Ginghams Predictions.

Merchants and wholesalers who some time ago were inclined to be anxious about cotton ginghams, so far as the demand throughout the East was concerned, and here and there were saying that these goods were "through," were very much in the wrong. Not only did they come back with a vengeance, but there brought silk ginghams into the field with them. In addition to this, when the cost of the respective raw materials is considered, cotton ginghams are more expensive than silk. The better grades of the latter are now retailing at $2.50 to $3 a yard, while a good domestic cotton gingham is worth in the neighborhood of 50 cents a yard over the counter. Imported ones range in value from 75 cents to $1.

Hosiery Orders Coming In Well.

Orders for women's high-grade silk hosiery for future delivery continue to come in to this market in good volume in spite of the Easter rush of consumer buying. The reason is said to be that buyers are realizing fully that the present talk of shortages is by no means a false cry of "wolf," and that they cannot afford to lag if they want to get the merchandise. The bulk of the demand is concentrated on three shades, cordovan, tan, and gray, and where the goods is really wanted the question of price is apparently much less of a factor than usual. The better grades have the preference, and many buyers who heretofore specialized in the medium and so-called popular-priced merchandise are now buying really expensive hose.

Narcotics Prices Somewhat Easier.

After reviewing the general situation in the local trade, Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the only feature in the narcotics is the reduction in the price of opium and codeine. Price fluctuations in other drugs, it will say, have with few exceptions not been extreme and there has been no perceptible weakness. Buying throughout the market has been conservative, and among the few features was a rise of $3.50 a barrel in the price of flaxseed.

Straw Hat Trade Picks Up.

Local manufacturers of men's straw hats report that there has been an increase in buying activity during the last few weeks, but it is still said, however, that orders are not as large as they should be, and that the total of business placed so far this season is not up to the figures established in the corresponding period a year ago. But, considering the fact that the retailers practically all over the country had so poor a season last year, many manufacturers did not expect to do as well as they have. It is felt, also, that when the retail season opens and stocks begin to move over the counter, there will be some fairly lively reordering.

Men Buying Shoes for Wear.

Reports from retailers in various parts of the country on the early Spring trade indicate, according to local manufacturers, that men everywhere are paying much less attention to style this year than ever before. The wearing qualities of the shoes are said to be receiving the closest attention. Usually heavier soles than are ordinarily taken at this time of the year are preferred. Light tan does not seem to be selling particularly well, though the darker tans are fairly popular. Black, however, is reported as the leader in most sections. Fancy styles and novelties of whatever sort are said to be more or less frowned on.

Spring Parasol Situation.

Reports on the Spring parasol situation vary in different quarters. While some complain that the long expected revival in parasols has not yet materialized, others maintain that business has been unusually good this year, and that they are still booking fairly substantial orders. The fact remains that there is considerable interest being manifested by the public in the new parasol displays in the local department stores. Sets consisting of parasol, hat, and knitting bag to match hold every prospect of being unusually popular this year, and in fact have been in vogue, according to reports, at Palm Beach all Winter.

Good Sales of Pianos.

Piano sales during the last few weeks are said to have maintained a good volume. Cash sales seem to have increased somewhat, while sales on partial payment plans have had a slight falling off. The player-pianos seem to be by far the most sought, even in the higher-priced grades, including the baby grands and the full-sized grands. The used piano market is said to be in much better condition than it was, due to larger sales having been made for the last month, and to the fact that fewer used pianos have been traded in for new ones.

Velvet Ribbons Now Being Used.

Velvet ribbons, both wide and narrow, are coming into vogue as trimmings for dress and tailored hats. They are seen draped around the crowns and finished off with a large back or side bow. For tailored wear, large bows of wide velvet ribbons are used, in black and the new light shades. On hrcshair and transparent effects, leghorns and mallines hats, many flowers are being used as trimmings. Large velvet poppies and geraniums and small flat roses in black and natural colors are used. They either cover the crown, are laid flat on the upper brim, or are placed around the crown.

Gray Goods Prices Still Hold.

While reports from the local gray goods market did not wholly agree yesterday as to the demand, the best indications were that trading was no more active than on Tuesday. Prices kept up well, however, particularly on spot and nearby goods. April-May sales of 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s were made respectively, at 18½ and 16½ cents. For nearby lots of 38½-inch 60-48s 14½ cents was bid without success and 14¾ cents asked. Coarse goods were again without marked feature. Quotations on printcloths varied quite a little in different parts of the market, but these are average figures:

39-inch, 80-80s	22c	38½-inch, 64-60s	16½c
39-inch, 72-76s	19c	38½-inch, 64-56s	16c
39-inch, 68-72s	18½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	15c
39-inch, 56-44s	14c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*14¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	17c	27-inch, 64-60s	12¼c

*Asked.

Canadian Banks to Merge.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 20.—Absorption of the Bank of British North America by the Bank of Montreal was indicated as pending, in a statement issued here today. Centralization would eliminate the anomalous position by which the Bank of British North America operates in Canada under a British charter and with its Board of Directors meeting in London.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

EMPIRE MANHATTAN CAP CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Mayer Spar, Solomon Peretz, and Samuel Peretz, who formerly did business as the Empire Manhattan Cap Co., 171-173 Wooster street, by these creditors: Jacob Cohen, $650; Zelie Alexander, $300, and William Palefsky, $120. Judge Hand appointed Theodore B. Richter receiver.

C. M. CECCI CO. of 79 Crosby Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by these creditors: Abraham E. Nathanson, $520; Sterling Metal Mfg. Co., $45 and William Cecci, $3,100.

JULIUS BOHM & SON, manufacturers of screens, beds, &c., at 1,510 Avenue A, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,632, and assets of $4,316, consisting of stock, $2,000; machinery, $900; accounts, $423; claims, $668, and cash in bank, $3.

GEORGE LANGER, plumber and electrician, at Woodbridge, Sullivan County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $751, and no assets.

PAUL QUANDT, INC.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Feb. 14 against Paul Quandt, Inc., mineral waters, 670 East 132d Street, a settlement having been made with the estate of John Wiener, the only creditor, by the payment of $1,200 to Jennie Wiener, the administratrix of the estate, in payment of a judgment for $5,861 for the death of her husband in an auto accident.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, baker, of 991 Prospect Avenue.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

ALPHONSE P. BRY of 889 Ninth Avenue.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver.

Judge Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges in these bankruptcies: Templeman Steamship Company, 42 Broadway; Granders A. Baker, undertaker and furniture, Coxsackie, N. Y.; Henry A. Bingham, 700 West 178th Street; William H. Brink, employe, 238 William Street; John L. Peterson, sales, 37 Bank Street; Francisco de Sagso, chauffeur, 16 Arden Street; Frank J. Mason, bartender, of 991 Columbus Avenue, formerly hotel at Kenoza Lake; Adele Renehan, 249 Lexington Avenue; Isaac D. Maynes, buyer, 620 West 149th Street; Sidney F. Stern, buttons, 16 West Thirty-first Street; David Moskowitz, laborer, 83 East Ninety-third Street; Mitchell Bernstein, architect, 549 West 163d Street, and Herman F. Linder.

JOHN C. GROH, a horse track trainer, of 121 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,740, and assets of $1,175.

JOHN J. BOWEN of 1,108 Broadway, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Arthur H. Gewerts of 109 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Associated Press—Postal Telegraph Cable Co	$5,515.68
Same—Same	9,906.56
Same—Same	9,981.28
Same—Same	5,085.59
Same—Same	6,404.84
Atlantic Fixture Co. and Atlantic Cabinet Co.—F. W. Dodge Co., costs	137.54
Aime Du Pont Studios—J. Barone et al.	435.20
Alexander, Selma—H. F. Schwarz	6,979.41
Buchhalter, Nathan—M. Jacobowitz	283.10
Brubaker, Isabel—L. B. Schram	179.54
Biltmore Const. Corp., William Polak, and David Greenwald—L. Greenberg	529.57
Baxter, James—L. Bowman	108.20
Bloom, Bernard and Henry—W. C. Bowers	8,412.31
Blood, Samuel S., Prest.—L. D. Lowell et al	1,908.52
Couture, Henry M.—M. H. Lewis, costs	108.95
C. F. Harms Co. — Leonhardt-Michel Brewing Co	104.15
City of N. Y.—W. Canfield	382.13
Dande, Isabella and Edmund F. B.—M. Lawson	470.80
Dickson, James W.—J. Oppenheimer	1,158.70
Ellis, Chas. R.—E. Seles	208.65
Feldstein, Joseph—F. Goldberg	1,211.66
Federal Drug Corp.—A. Weisel	600.57
French, Lester C.—Jeremiah Skidmore's Sons	106.35
Feinblatt, Morris, David Blank, Jacob Berg and Morris Goldman—C. W. Hastings	377.55
Gent, John G.—National Radiator Co.	836.20
Gottlieb, Benjamin—S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.	155.71
Hochberg, Max, and Victor Carpet Co.—Park & Tilford	323.00
Hatton, Thomas M.—A. K. Hatton, costs	146.10
Holzderber, Charles E.—R. F. Weyant et al	508.29
Hasbrouck, Frank, and Peter J. Collins, receivers—Elmohar Co.	4,238.49
Hallenbeck-Hungerford Realty Co.—J. P. Healy, adm.	5,355.58
Halpert, Barney—City of N. Y.	117.00
Hershkowitz, Jakob—A. Shenfeld	333.24
Kelley, Alice—Irving Nat. Bank of N. Y.	421.80
Lutes, Harry C.—H. Rochester	126.79
Lowndes, Joseph R.—C. Berlin	161.90
Loeb Bros., Gus Loeb and Isaac Loeb—A. H. Meyer Co.	1,452.06
Melrose Hay and Grain Corp.—Long Dock Mills	113.08
Mortan Const. Co.—S. Heimowitz	500.00
McNichol, Daniel J. and Loretta, D. J. McNichol & Co.—N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank	263.87
Mirror Furniture Cabinet Mfg. Co.—J. H. Monteath Co.	144.89
Monroe, Hel

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—833—R. Cox, aplt., v. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commandant of Camp Funston, Kan.—Motion to advance submitted for aplt.

863—L. Huller et al., plain., v. the State of New Mexico, on the relation of the Northwestern Colonization and Improvement Co. of Chihuahua.—Petition for writ of certiorari to New Mex. Supreme Court submitted for plain. and for def.

770—Oregon-Washington R. R. and Nav. Co., plain., v. Thurston County, Wash., et al.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for the plain.

237—C. W. Turner, aplt., v. the U. S. and Creek Nation of Indians.—Continued per stipulation.

238—The U. S., aplt., v. W. Ferguson et al.—Passed temporarily, on motion of counsel for aplt.

239—J. F. Taylor et al., aplts., v. the U. S.—Submitted for aplts.; leave granted to appellee to file brief within two weeks, on motion of counsel for appellee.

225—City of Covington, aplt., v. South Covington & Cincinnati Street Railway Co.—Argument continued for appellee and concluded for aplt.

228—F. McKnight, plain., v. the State of New Mexico.—Argued for plain. and submitted for def.

230—Z. I. de Aldecoa y Palet et al., aplts., v. the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. et al., and 231—J. I. de Aldecoa y Palet et al., aplts., v. same.—Argument commenced for aplts.

Adjourned until tomorrow. Call for March 21: Nos. 230, (and 231,) 232, 233, 115, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, (and 246, 247, and 248,) and 249.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Re Reichert. | Re Independent Co.
Rice<Brooklyn Co. | Healey<Moran.
Rice<U S. | Re Singer.
Internatl Paper Co<
The Chambers.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—Emerson<Hubbard.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J. — At 9:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Naturalizations, 9:30 A. M.
Common law, 10:30 A. M.:
Mimson<Brown, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Reichman<Furguson.
Lovas et al<Int'l Ry.
Bamberger<Cantor et al.

Cocahla<Rapid Addressing Co.
St John<Olmstead, More<Braun et al. Hyland<NY Cent. Fernandez<Murray.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Clarke, P. J.; Smith, Page, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions:

Kinney<Newark Fed League Ball Club.
Igl<Phillips.
Daiury<Rezinas.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bartlett<Amer Sec Co.
Picele<Lynch.
Re Chappel.
Schoenfeld<Am Clothing Mfg Assn.
Josephthal<Festetics.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Lewis<McCarthy.
Wakefield Mills Co<Whitman Mills.
Pollak<Pollak.
Blackburn, Ltd<Wells & Co.
Niagara Silk Mills<Krohnberg.
Gulich<Canadian C & Fdy Co, Ltd.
McCarthy<Boldt.
Shea<Shea.
Re A H Andrews Co<Adler.
Yatkowsky<City N Y.
Williamson<same
Stewart<same.
Peck<same.
Malumad<same.
Harrington<same.
Gottlieb<same.
Burns<same.
O'Brien<McSweeney.
Martelleve<Cohen.
Russell<Kirwin.
Lizarriturry<Perodi Erminia & Co.
Hunter<Hutchinson.
Pechuk<Piper.
Grobner<Grobner.
Semrofsky<Cohen.
Federman<Hughes.
City<Goldstein.
Shapiro<High Ground Dairy Co.
Eichenbaum<Jackson.
German Sav Bk<Hart.
Re Cong Shearith Israel.
Master Drama Features, Inc<Mammoth Film Corp.
Herman<Newman.
City N Y<Springer.
Royal Display Fixture Co<Feuer

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Goodwin<Cauchois.
Armour<Armour.
Leventhal<No Brit & Merc Ins Co. (2.)
Re Dexter, (73 Orchard St.)
Marsh<Woodworth.
Trerotola<Trerotola.
Alexander<Alexander.
Stagliano<Stagliano.
Wiggins<Wiggins.
Harrington<Harrington.
Preferred cause:

PART IV.—Newberger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on.

PARTS V, VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bernstein<Abrahams.
Lipshitz<Pepper.
First Nat Bank of Madison<Rafter.
Ebbecke Furn Co<Reshel.
Univ Transp Co<Sugar Prod. Shipping Co.
Wade<Wade.
Farjeon<Gavito.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Manders<3d Ave RR.
Fine<Columbia Wet Wash Laundry.
Smith<Lynch.
Bauml<Emms Bros.
McDwyer<Wronker.
Wiegand<NY Tel Co.
Klein<Maslow.
F Katz<Rosenthal.
E Katz<same.
Whiting<Int R T.
Bonn<Levy.
Miller<NY Rys.
Reichert<Jaffoni.
Hall<Edison E Ill Co.
Van Slse<Goodman.
Greenberger<Bliss.
Sulkess<Warheit Pub.
Walsh<Bonner.
Same<Loew.
Schoonmaker<Int R T.
Weinberger<Jenkins.
Zinn<Newton Bldg Co.
Fuchs<Joseph.
Cox<NY Rys.
Glasner<Aleil.
Lipshitz<42d St.&c.Ry.
Constantino<Watson Con Co.
Shaffer<Sklarek.
Katz<Bennet.
Zeitlin<Empire Carrying Corp.
Mansfield<McBreen.
Lankofsky<Pocahontas Con Collieries.
Koblitz<Orenstein.
Dunleavy<Am Pastry, &c. Co.
Goldberg<Burrows.
Norwood<Bradley Con
Hillbert<Ludwig.
Lesser, (2.)
Pollack<NY Rys.
O'Neill<Ewert.
Kiernan<Beaver.
Pellorjan<Rosen.
Rubenstein<Levy.
Scavette<P Scherbner Iron Works.
Freilich<Schwartz.
Monch<Laurence Hold
Dimeck<Leh Val RR.
Schwartz<Nas El RR.
Levin<Cohen.
Heller<Shulman.
Madjinski<Int R T.
Tempelman<Coogan.
Shanley<Thompson Bros.
Mintz<Goldberg.
Dubner<Michelman.
Schiffman<Chalmowitz Branch<Williams.
Constantine<5th Av Coach Co.
Heintz<Winfield.
Nigrelli<Sheffield Farms-S-D Co.
Sullivan<Harbauer.
Michalovsky<Berkowitz.
Goldfarb<Meyer.
Steinberg<Lippman.
Fearon<Aldhous.
Klebanowich<March.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bauchle<Bauchle.
Atlas Assur Co<Motor Car Equip Co.
Times Sq Auto Co<same.
TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
Ruben<Siegel.
People<Glanckopf.
Hearn Con Co<Naughton.
Burns Bros<Logan Coal

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to March 25.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wilson<Overseas Shipping Co.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART VII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Liston<Liggett Co.

PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hyman<Astor.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART XVII. — Gavegan, J. — At 10 A. M.
Economu Ritsos Co<Texas Prod Rice Co.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Patrick J Connolly,
Michael Green,
Clayton Rockhill,
Elizabeth Mackenzie,
Jacob Kauff,
Jacob Dohrmann,
Louis Maier,
V Mitchell Allen,
Francis M King.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Susie W Wolfe,
Kath F Lindemann,
Thomas S Doyle,
Frederick E Saward,
Bridget Connolly.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Mitchell Tappen Co<Zimmerman & Son.
Second Av Amuse Co<Pioneer Film Corp.
Normanna Co<Lopez, Martini Corp.
Simmons & Harris<Elena Rp Corp.
Domenick<Reich.
Warshaw<Lichter.
Rowe<Paris Hencken.
Dorfman<Realty Supervision Co.
Colon Hat Corp<Dixon Co.
Brownstone<Maclay.
Prago<Rice.
Adams<Selzer.
Prago<Rice.
Schmid<Jackson.
Berman<Kip.
Woodworth<Asphalt Const Co.
Kinny<Richmond Levering & Co.
Shimlofsky<Kashowitz.
Perlman<Cronin.
Rubin<Feinberg.
Fitzgerald<Horowitz.
Breines<Zimmerman.
Liederer<Reich.
Ehrenstein<Goldberg & Greenberg.
Bauman & Co<Witkowsky & Sons.
Simpson<Friedland.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Landes<NY Rys.
Kemler<Rader, (2.)
Roberts<University Hgts Pres Church.
Smolowitz<Glickstein.
Wallman<NY Rys (2.)
Halpern<same.
Romeo<Ressner.
Jacobs<Friedman.
Protman<Weinstadter.
Vishnick<NY Rys (2.)
Townsend<same.
Jelot<Brindge.
Wortman<N Y Rys.
Cooper<Fidelity & Deposit Co.
Stein<Heller.
Wasserman<Helelr.
Perlis<N Y Rys.
Gray<same.
Eisenberg<same.
Feingold<Berry.
Panitz<5th Av Coach.
Gold<Neumann.
May<Michaelson.
Soulan<N Y Rys.
Paterno<Stanley Patterson Co.
Monfredo<N Y Rys.
Rosenthal<U S Rty & Imp Co.
Carb<Heinze.
Drexl<Drexl.
Lester<City N Y.
Vanderpool<Loew.
Moore<Cranford.
Perlmutter<Baldwin.
George<Gormeyano.
Naumberg<Mann.
Re Lombard.
Cohen<Liebert.
Heller<Bernhelmer.
Macauley<Brooks Bros
Same<Marx.
Oppenheim<Oppenheim
Re Wagner. (Wiegers.)
Petrusa<49 Broad St Realty Corp.
Miller<Shine.
L & S Frenkel<Shibakawa & Co.
Hannigan<same.
Brown<Holzwasser.
Krug<Union Ry.
McQuillan<NY Rys.
Smolowitz<Glickstein.
Wallman<NY Rys (2.)
Halpern<same.
Romeo<Ressner.
Jacobs<Friedman.
Protman<Weinstadter.
Vishnick<NY Rys (2.)
Townsend<same.
Budashevsky<Steiner.
Feldman<Semmel.
Solomon<N Y Rys.
Rintoviz<Warshaw Bros Perfumers, Inc.
Eisenstein<Deretchin.
Cifferello<NY Rys.
Potenskin<Pinkus.
Blank<Jacobs, (2.)
Smith & Sons<Transocean Fin, &c, Co.
Barkis<Maher.
Owens<NY Rys.
NY Linen Supply, &c Co<Tip Top Laundry
Bankel<Eisler.
Broszinsky<Raskin.
Rieseller-Knick Ice Co.
Weingarten<Schaimberger.
Marder<Garfinkel.
Rubin<E E Smith Co.
Schweitzer<Solomon.
Cohen<Stand Gas Lgt.
Postal<Mahon.
Schlinsky<Whitridge.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part I., for trial.

Lee<Cent Bridge Coal.
Case on.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial cases only.

Winter<Shapiro.
Schwarz & Friedman<Fernbach.
Wangrow<Wangrow.
Century Brew Co<Ebling Brew Co (3.)
Warshaw<Lichter.
Kutner<Senft.
Rugeslov<Gottlieb.
Hellesen<Federal Forwarding Co.
Rosenbaum<Colon Co.
Helfgott<Hayashi.
Kelley<Levy.
Berkeley Arcade Corp<Sing.
Kipfberg<New Home Gas. &c. Co.
Lemon Imp Co<Garfield Sav Bank.
Rosenberg<Essner.

Case on.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART VII.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Lawyers Mortgage Co<Lyon et al—Abraham Ornstein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—City R E Co<Fordcrow Co—Chester J Byrns.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Maze<Ruppert.
Affortunato<Brazilelro
Purano<same.
Montgomery<Montgomery.
Amer Trona Emp & P M Co<Kaplan.
Beck<Bernstein.
Babcock<Rogers Peet.
Fisher<Pisher.
Re Jacobs (Guttman.)
Tucker<Kravitz.
Veil<Walter.
Goldberg<Zeitlen.
Horwitz<Horwitz.
Re Gravesend Neck Road, (Van Cleef.)
Weyant<Man Elec S.
Sherman<Oetjen.
Alcock<Carter & Weeks Stev Co.
People ex rel Barnett<Barnett.
Cunningham<Mulligan
Gildersleeve<Gildersleeve.
Smith<Ford Motor Co.
Jacob<Larkin.
Tarbes<Tarbes.
Bell Plumb S<Gerzof.
Richardson<Nas E RR
Paulson<Hassell.
Lipschitz<Moore.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pekarsky<Pekarsky.
Marciano<Brady & Glove, Inc.
Vitale<Vitale.
Foreman<Arenkay Amuse Co.
Wang<Wang.
Curtis<Elllmers.
Reliance Mort Co<Horowitz.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 691.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Lazansky, J.

Jeremias<Namm & Son.
Fearon<So B'klyn Ry.
Collins<CNY.
Zessler<Hentschel.
Goetz<Wolf.
Riley<C I & B RR.
Bocheneck<CNY et al.
Condon<Weinstein.
Widowiek<Ford Motor
Chaladowsky & ano<Wolfman.
Fastofsky<Loeser & Co.
NY Cons RR<CNY.
Lambert<Hudson & Man RR.
Saladino<Giambalvo.
Marsh (Cooper)<Benson & ano.
Spellman<NY Con RR
Cronin<Lopresti et al.
Gibson<Nassau RR.
Bramwell<Schwencke.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Edwards<Chapman.
Fanning<B Un Gas Co
Johnson<Kings Co Ltg
Finkelstein<Sackett Coal Co.
Willow<NY Rys.
Rosch<Miller & ano.
Pullman<B H RR.
Vettaks<B H RR.
Carroll<CNY.
Cole<Dorchester.
Carroll<Strauss & ano
Turcozyn<Schnitbe & Cranford Co.
Fitzgerald<Kings Co Savings Inst.
Dickinson<B H R R.
Chadurijian<Ebinger Baking Co.
Romanovitch<Ames Contracting Co.
Lobodzinski<Transit Dev Co.
Cahill<N Y Cons RR.
Cherry<same.
Brown<same.
Lerner<Grotz.
Russo<Washburn.
Grosinski<Telchholz.
Nesbitt<Nas RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4193.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Henry A Mathias,
Marie D Williamson,
Emma Heilmuth,
John Markowski,
Isabel M Doig,
Frank Rotman,
John J McDonald.

Administration of:
Posner Solominsky.

Accounting of:
Jerenomus Underhill,
Selina Cocks,
John W Stirrup,
Charles F Adams,
F Max Huber,
John C Heenan,
Louise Gueringue,
Howard T Van Tassel
Alfred Viney,
John Cunnion,
Bernard Twillmann,
Hugh Davidson,
Albert Ritter,
Josiah Weeks,
Martin Will.

Estates of:
Patrick Howard,
Leonard J Brown,
Hugh Kenney,
Henry Zippelins.

County Court.

PART V.—Dike, J.
Case on—Hartten<B H RR.
Day calendar of March 20 passed until March 25.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Meyer<Meyer.
Mechlowitz<Mechlowitz.
Blutstein<Blutstein.
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
Rowan<Thomas & Buckley Hoisting.
Grimm<Presby Hosp.
Salpeter<Est of Miner.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Koerner<Koerner.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.
Newmark<Tower.
McCabe<Cherey.
Goodman<Int R T Co.
Epstein<So Blvd RR.
Perillo<Union Ry.
Harston<same.
Becker<Schacht.
Rabowsky<Union Ry.
Sterman<Minderman.
Regitsky<Wilfand.
Rendell<Leff.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1590.

The following causes marked ready by Justice Guy will not be called today, but will be added to the day calendar as required:

Jaffe<L I RR.
Rybicki<Union Rwy.
Bonini<Int R T Co.
Lebowitz<So Blvd RR
Wray<Von Der Hyde.
Bronx Bor Bank<McMillan.
Farrell<N Y Tel Co.
Macchi<Empire Const Co. (2.)
Commandy<J A Canton Pig Co.
McArdle<Hurley.
Watsky<CNY.
Schapiro<North Bros Sand & Gravel Corp.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—McKelvey, J.
Lachinsky<Reubert.
Rabinowitz<Union Ry.
Parone<Union Ry.
D'Arcy<Int R T.
Jacknowski<Bird.
Engelman<Trattner.
Moser<Alperstein.
Kweller<Union Ry.
Edelmuth<Glantz.
Roth<Herzog.
Johnson<Int R T.
Doonan<same.
Greenberg<Adler.
Hynes<Spadiccini.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Hamilton<Ryan, et al—James A Sullivan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Wilhelmine Grevel<John Ohlwein, Jr.—Frederick E Acker.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Faber, J.; Part II., Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fisher, as admr<C W Smith Taxicab Co, Inc., et al.
Leinert<Sheepshead Bay & Rockaway Ferry Co.
Stock<B H RR.
Hannah<Stevens Milk Co.
Prunty<Taylor, as Pres of Am Express.
Scheurer et al<Ebling Brewing Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Felkington, as admr<Mason.
Hessler<B H R R& ano
Kaczan<Geibel.
Weiss<CNY.
Fischer<Vamyss.
Dalossandro<CNY.
Reilly<Rich L & RR.
Lantry<B H RR.
Amato<Pruski.
Am Metal Co<RR NJ.
McGuire<NY Rwys.
Tighe<same.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2235.

Aitken, as infant<Gally & ano.
Woods<Int R T.
Palumbo<Tuzio.
De Felice<same.
Coyle<NY Cons RR.
Booregard<42d St, Man & E 3d Av Ry.
Walsh<Pisani.
Levenson<Howell, Field & Goddard.
Pennisi, an inf<Schaimberger.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., leased the store and basement at 167 Columbus Avenue to Elizo Estebetz; also the entire building at 535 Lexington Avenue to M. T. Story.

Realty Notes.

John J. Halleran, for the last nine years a Tax Commissioner, has opened an office at 51 Chambers Street, for the transaction of a general real estate business.

The Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers Association will hold its annual meeting and election of officers Friday evening at 1,028 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Carson<Carson.

Also for the hearing of motions.

PART II.—Leibschauser, J.
Prime<Untermyer.
New<Harding.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:30 A. M.

Thiel<Karr.
Fardette<NY & S Ry.
Pappas<Roth.
Avery<Baxiton Bldg Assoc.
Witt<Purcell & G.
Brisbines<Englert.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Scholeder<Mt Vernon Taxicab Co.
Webb<Dale & Cain.
Genoa<Pink.

Highest number reached on call, 926.

Bauman<Secunda.
Ercoli<NY, W & B RR
Cavallaro<Sattler.
Walsh<N Y & Stamford Ry.
Joy<J Butler, Inc.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Brady<Fitzgerald.
Sansone<Vil of Mamaroneck.
Elia<Tamraz.
Prisk<West Elec Ry.
Scheurer<Dickson.
St John<Klass.
Cheatham<Vil of Scarsdale.
Mulcahey<Whelan.
Spina<West Elec RR.
Windsor<Chappell.
Cohen<Lawson.
Shlusburg<W Elec RR
Topez<Cent Taxi Co.
Taylor<Dickinson.
Allen<Kelly.
Carlson<Clarke.
Brown<Buening.
Phelan<Keesler.
Degenstein<Engle.
Kaplan<Klein.
Hupfel's Sons<Webber
Schmidt<1st Nat Bank of Yonkers.
Levine Iron Wks<Friedman.

Committee for George L. Glaser.

William H. Robinson, an attorney of Elmhurst, was appointed committee for George L. Glaser, former Democratic leader of Queens, by Justice Faber yesterday. Glaser, who is reported to be worth more than $100,000, is now in Rivercrest Sanitarium. He was declared incompetent by a jury on Feb. 4. He believes himself immensely rich and thinks he has a Government job that pays $20,000,000 a year.

Buys Appomattox Farm.

RICHMOND, Va., March 20.—The farm at Appomattox, Va., where General Lee surrendered to General Grant, has been purchased by S. L. Ferguson of Richmond, who plans to have Congress make a national park of the ground. The farm contains about one thousand acres.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ALBERT and SAMUEL GOLDFARB, individually and as copartners, trading as "FORDHAM FURNITURE HOUSE," Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 21, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 341 East Fordham Road, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, fixtures, &c.

ABNER H. PIKE, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until Wednesday, March 27, same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of WILLIAM A. NEWMAN, trading as NEWMAN BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 21, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at the stable of Empire Steam Laundry Co., 160 West 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the abve bankrupt, consisting of four horses, 3 single trucks, one ¾ double truck, harness, blankets, etc.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
165 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOY ALBERS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 26, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 559 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Showcases, Counters, Cash Register, Fixtures, &c. JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment House Builders Buy Broadway Corner—Lenox Hill Dwelling Sold to New York Banker.

Apartment house builders acquired a desirable west side building site yesterday in an exchange transaction also involving other Manhattan tenement and dwelling properties.

Julius Tishman & Sons bought from the Nason Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President, the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-third Street, measuring 114 by 104, and improved with two old five-story flats and a two-story taxpayer.

In part payment the buyers gave 218 and 220 Division Street, southeast corner of Clinton Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 90 by 80 by irregular; the southwest corner of Sheriff and Broome Streets, 25 by 75, a six-story tenement, with stores; 462 West Eightieth Street, a four-and-one-half-story dwelling, on lot 23 by 100, and 25 West Ninetieth Street, a five-story American basement house, on lot 17 by 100.

The properties in the exchange were valued at $650,000. Max Natanson acquired the Broadway corner last January from the Kenilworth Holding Company, Jacob A. Zimmerman, President, in a trade for the twelve-story Kenilworth apartments, at the north corner of Central Park West and Seventy-fifth Street.

William S. Baker and H. J. Kantrowitz negotiated the present transaction. The legal representatives were Stoddard & Mark, for Julius Tishman & Sons, and A. S. Natanson for the Nason Realty Company.

Sale Near Grand Central Terminal.

William Volk has contracted to purchase from Edward B. Renwick the five-story building with stores at 148 to 150 East Forty-second Street, on a plot 41.8 by 98.9, between Third and Lexington Avenues. The property adjoins the Hotel Ennis and has been owned by the seller since 1898.

Mr. Volk, who conducts a café at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Forty-second Street, has bought for investment.

Lenox Hill Home Buyer.

Daniel F. Kellogg sold to a client of the Payson McL. Merrill Company the dwelling at 54 East Sixty-eighth Street, on a lot 20 by 100.5, directly opposite the residence of Percy R. Pyne, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The house, which contains an elevator, will be occupied by the purchaser, who is understood to be a New York banker.

Dwelling Deals.

Phillips B. Thompson has sold the five-story dwelling at 10 West Forty-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 100.5, near Fifth Avenue.

The Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament has acquired title from the 1,079-1,089 Lexington Avenue Corporation to the six dwellings at 1,079 to 1,089 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street, and adjoining their academy.

Sale in West Harlem.

E. F. Nicholas sold to an investing client of Harry Sugarman 66 West 142d Street, a five-story double tenement, on a lot 25 by 100. The buyer paid all cash.

Bronx Borough Sales.

The Nason Realty Company purchased 948 to 956 Simpson Street, three five-story tenements, each on a plot 40 by 111, adjoining the corner of 161st Street.

Davis Brown sold to Frederick Brown, operator, 1,471 and 1,473 Beach Avenue and 1,438 Glover Street, three two-family houses, in the Unionport section.

Charles F. Deshler has purchased from the Universal Savings Bank the two-family house at 2,418 Hughes Avenue, on a lot 24.8 by 87.6.

Brooklyn.

John Classen bought, for occupancy, from the Boyd Realty Company, the one-family, semi-detached dwelling, with garage, at 53 Seventy-fifth Street. Frank H. Malone was the broker.

George R. Read and Samuel Adler sold for the Surety Realty Company and Abraham Stern the two two-story brick buildings at 12 and 14 Steuben Street, between Flushing and Park Avenues, Brooklyn, on plot 50 by 100, to the Wallabout Basin Storage Company.

The John Pullman Real Estate Company sold to Catherine Volpe for investment 701 Union Street, a four-story brick tenement, on a plot 30 by 100.

Long Island.

A. W. Frank, Treasurer of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, purchased yesterday an attractive colonial dwelling with grounds on Quentin Street, Kew Gardens, L. I. Mr. Frank recently moved to New York from Cleveland, where he was the Treasurer of the Sherwin & Williams Paint Company.

Mrs. M. J. Dyson, Jr., purchased from the Great Neck Shores Corporation a Dutch colonial house at Grenwolde, Great Neck, L. I. The plot occupies about an acre of ground, and includes right of way to the beach.

Henry McMeans, of Manhattan, purchased from F. W. Jones, Jr., a twelve-room stucco residence and garage at Kensington Park, Great Neck, L. I., which he occupied under lease.

New York Physician Buys $40,000 Greenwich Estate.

Dr. D. D. F. Mackenzie, of Manhattan, has purchased the Charles Rice estate in the Belllehaven section of Greenwich, Conn. The property consists of a dwelling and about three acres of land. It was held at $40,000. A. W. Bell negotiated the sale.

A Recent Buyer.

Andrew L. Molinelli is the buyer of 352 Madison Street, sold recently by the Lawyers' Mortgage Company.

Seventh Avenue Widening Meeting.

Concerted action is expected to be taken today for petitioning the Board of Estimate to have the widening of Seventh Avenue and the extension of Seventh Avenue and Varick Street, treated as a subway matter and not as a local proceeding. A meeting for this purpose has been called by the Real Estate Board at 217 Broadway, at 2 o'clock.

Jarmulowsky Sale Today.

About tweny investment parcels will be offered at auction today by Joseph P. Day, in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom. They comprise the tenement holdings of the Loretta Corporation that took over the realty holdings of the Jarmulowsky Bank, and are being sold in order to liquidate the realty assets of that institution.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased two buildings at 130th Street and Harlem River for the Crex Realty Company to Saul Fink.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., leased the store and basement at 167 Columbus Avenue to Elizo Estebetz; also the entire building at 535 Lexington Avenue to M. T. Story.

Realty Notes.

John J. Halleran, for the last nine years a Tax Commissioner, has opened an office at 51 Chambers Street, for the transaction of a general real estate business.

The Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers Association will hold its annual meeting and election of officers Friday evening at 1,028 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

96th St, 225 and 227 East, n s, 183 ft w of 2d Av, two five-story flats, each 27.10x100.11, trustee's sale; to Charles E. Gremmels for $16,500 and $16,300, respectively.

112th St, 33 West, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 23x100.11, five-story flat, trustee's sale; to Charles E. Gremmels for $22,000.

128th St, 240 East, s s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 26x99.11; five-story flat, trustee's sale; knocked down to S. W. Lippold for $15,750.

127th St, 43 West, n s, 418.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story frame dwelling, voluntary sale; to Michael D'Errigo for $5,600.

142d St, 623 West, n s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11, three-story dwelling, voluntary sale; to Charles E. Gremmels for $8,450.

Mercer St, 117-9, w s, 200 ft n of Spring, 50x100, two five-story loft and store buildings; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. against E. S. Chambers et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $57,259.91; taxes, &c, $748.15; to the plaintiff for $55,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Delancey St, 276, n s, 75 ft w of Cannon St, 25x75, five-story tenement and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Samuel Gold et al; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $18,587.69; taxes, &c., $501.05; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, 2,480 and 2,482, s e corner of 144th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; Fanny Ellinger against L. L. McElroy, executrix, &c, et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $62,487.63; taxes, &c., $1,654.40; to the Kenwy Realty Co., for $50,100.

108th St, 223 East, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; A. C. Schermerhorn against Abe Bruder et al; Roosevelt & K., attorneys; due, $13,527; taxes, &c., $360; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Harrod Av, w s, 200 ft n of Ludlow St, 100x100; Kath. Dowling et al, executors, &c, against Augusta Rheinish et al, C. B. Bretzfelder, attorney; due, $1,500; taxes, &c, 463.57; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, e s, 166 ft s of 179th St, one-story brick garage, 105.8x20; William A. Larned, 1,407 Broadway, owner; William H. Meyer, 1,861 Carter Av, architect; cost $2,000.

74th St, n s, 218 ft e of Avenue A, for a one and three-story transformer station, 40x41; Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 165 Broadway, owner; G. H. Pegram, 165 Broadway, architect; cost $12,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

Riverdale Av, Randolph's Lane, Hudson River, and City Line, to a four-story brick academy, 136.2x52; Sisters of Charity, on premises; I. E. Ditmars, 111 5th Av, architect; cost $8,000.

Tremont Av, s w corner 3d Av, to four-story brick stores, offices and dwellings, 19.6x91.2½; Caroline B. Gent, 2,067 Crotona Av, owner; William H. Meyer, 1,861 Carter Av, architect; cost $5,500.

65th St, 323 and 325 East, to a four-story brick factory, Kleinschmidt Magnesia Co., Flushing, L. I., owner; Werner & Windolph, 25 West 23d St, architects; cost $6,500.

112th St, 330 East, to a four-story brick tenement, A. Cioffi, 314 East 112th St, owner; F. Savignano, 18 East 41st St, architect; cost $10,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 132d St, 19.11x80, p. m., March 15; Jedediah Edmead to Mary A. McKenney, at Ladycliff Academy, Highland Falls, N. Y., 3 years; attorneys, Geller, R. & Horan, 22 Exchange Place $4,000

116TH ST, 18 and 18 West, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 40x100.11, March 15; Richard Mitchell to Percy H. Brigham, 98 Morningside Av, prior mtg $12,000, March 19, due Oct. 19, 1920, 6

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,300-2,308, n e corner of 83d St, 97.3x irreg; runs n r 102.7x e 38.6x s 0.6x e 75x s 102.5 to street, x w 114.7 to beginning; Motlex Realty Corp. to Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St, mtg $285,000, all liens, March 18; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

BROOME ST, s w corner of Sheriff St, 25x75; Julius Tishman & Sons to Normar Real Estate Corp., 170 Broadway, b. and s., mtg $35,000, March 19; attorneys, Alexander & Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$100

CONVENT AV, 329, e s, 100 ft s of 144th St, 20x100; Daniel Whitford et al, executors, &c., of Sarah C. Grant, to Otto G. Link, 329 Convent Av, mtg $9,500, March 15; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.....$500

DIVISION ST, 218-222, n e corner of Clinton St, 64x87.10x26.10x90.4; Jatison Const. Co. to Normar Real Estate Corp., 170 Broadway, b. and s., mtg $35,000, March 19; attorneys, Alexander & Natanson, 170 Broadway..$100

LENNOX AV, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; Triangle Waist Co. to Normandy Waist Co., 16 West 33d St, mtg $174,000, Feb. 11.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,079-1,083, n e corner of 76th St, 102.2x70; 1,079-1,089 Lexington Avenue Corp. to Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, 184 East 76th St, b. and s., all liens, March 8; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 132d St, 19.11x80; Mary A. McKenney to Jedidiah Edmead, 137 West 138th St, mtg $4,000, March 11; attorneys, Geller, R. & Horan, 22 Exchange Place.....$100

MARBLE HILL AV, n w s, 455.11 ft n e of 225th St, 37.6x65; Mary Kaufman and another to Marble Hill Real Estate Co., 920 Broadway, mtg $2,600, all liens, March 18; attorney, E. B. Heymann, 35 Nassau St.....$100

2D AV, 1,070, e s, 42.1 ft n of 56th St, 20.10x100; Sarah Davis to Michael, her husband, N. Y. City, mtg $12,000, March 15, 1910; attorney, Abraham Stern, 31 Nassau St...$1

24TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Phelps Holding Corp. to Benjamin F. Fox, 402 West 20th St, et al., mtg $24,000, March 25, 1917; attorneys, Ashforth & Co., 501 5th Av.....$100

41ST ST, n s, 210 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Frederick Vogel to Thomas J. Fulton, 229 East 53d St, mtg $5,500, all liens, March 20; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

59TH ST, 162 West, s s, 165 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23x102.2; Julius Tishman & Sons Real Estate Corp. to Normar Realty Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $18,000, March 19; attorneys, Alexander & Natanson, 170 Broadway..$100

81ST ST, 312 East, s s, 145 ft e of 2d Av, 77.5x1x irregular; to Clara Klingenstein, 370 Louise Fox, 325 Ocean Av, Jersey City, mtg $4,250, March 19; attorneys, M. S. & L. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

82D ST, 30 West, n s, 554.5 ft w of 5th Av, 25x83.11; William F. Donnelly to Sarah E. Donovan, 340 West 24th St, all liens, Feb. 16, 1917; attorney, Thomas Adams, 5 Beekman St.....$100

90TH ST, 25 West, n s, 201 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Jatison Const. Co. to Normar Real Estate Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $17,000, b. and s., March 19; attorneys, Alexander & Natanson, 170 Broadway..$100

117TH ST, 462 East, s s, 40.2 ft w of Pleasant Av, 24.10x75.7, foreclosure March 8, 1918; A. L. Pincoffs, referee, to Central Trust Co. of New York, 54 Wall St, March 19; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$10,000

127TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 60x99.11; Abe Morris, Jacob Maybaum et al. to the M. & M. Garage, Inc., all liens, March 14; attorney, Maxwell Lustig, 154 Nassau St..$1

Bronx.

CEDAR AV, e s, 239.7 ft n of land of Fordham Morris, 45x125; Jacob Herzberg to Empire State Holding Corporation, 149 Broadway, March 9; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$1

HILLIS AV, n s, 33.4 ft e of division line of Lots 351 and 352, map of Unionport, 33.4x168; Kilner Newman to Robert A. Newman, Dec. 30, 1911; mtg one-third of $4,000; attorney, J. Newman, 1,543 Benson Av.....Omitted

FAILE ST, 1,048, e s, 20.8x100; Thomas T. Uren to Emilie Smith, 1,023 Southern Boulevard, mtg $9,000, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

GRAND BOUL & CONCOURSE, n w cor Burnside Av, 149.3x118.11x122.3x108.5; also Jackson Av, e s, 135.6 m Home St, 50x87.6; also Jackson Av, e s, at n s lot 28, map Josephine Horton, runs e 87.6 x n 50 x w 87.6 x s 50; also Anthony Av, s w c Mt Hope Place, 50x108.4; also Transverse Road, n s, 108.5 w Grand Boul & Concourse, 25.11x122.11; also Anthony Av, e s, 100 n Tremont Av, runs e 123.8 x s 94.6 x s w 8.1 x w 110.1 x n 100; also 174 st, 451 e n s 60x100; also Walton av, s e c 174 st, 102.11x51.5x100x26.10, Emil W. Klappert to E. W. K. Holding Corp. 328 E. 25 st., Feb. 26. Atty. D. Blitzer, 149 B'way.

GRAND BOUL & CONCOURSE, e s 75 n 167 st. 77.1x104.10; also Grand Boul & Concourse, e s 152.1 n 167 st. 77.1x104.10, Delta Holding Corpn. to Nathan J. Packard, 411 West End av, and another, mtg $133,750, Mar. 20; Atty. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$100

LOTS 80 and 83, map of Manatiquot Real Estate Co.; Josephine Amato to Hayford Realty Corporation, 44 Pine St., mtg $1,000, March 14; attorneys, Roe & H., 44 Pine St.....$1

LOTS 572 and 573, Block 18, map of Tremont Terrace; Virginia Ehrenberg to Lizzie W. Kobbe, 123 East 53d St., Mobile, Ala; attorneys, Roosevelt & K., 44 Wall St..$1

LYMAN PL, 1374-6 e s runs e 90.10 x s 25 e 30 x 25 x w 123.10 x n 50 Fed. Land Pity Corp. to Morris Fein, 1370 Lyman Pl, mtg $4,500, Mch. 8; Atty. M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand st.....$1

ROAD leading from West Farms to Hunts Point, e s, at n w corner of land of Christian Erdenbrecher, runs s 5 rods x w 2¼ rods x w 5 rods x s 2¼ rods; Amelia Haufo to Charles P. Hallock, 2,244 Bronx Boulevard, mtg $2,760, March 19; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 163d St.....$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,081, w s, 38x irregular; also 143d St, ss 100 ft e of College Av, 50x100x50 x--; Yetta Horowitz to Sedgo-Morris Realty Co., Inc., 955 Prospect Av, mtg $44,100, March 18; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,323, w s, 96.3 x19.11x92.6x18.9; also Southern Boulevard, 1,325, w s, 19.9 x 19.11x96.3x18.9, Bronx National Realty Corp. to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $10,000, March 19; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

ST. ANN'S AV, 1126, e s, 25x100; Valentine Corp. to Jennie Tackney, 353 East 135th St, mtg $12,000, March 11; attorney, J. O. Pedersen, 509 Willis Av.....$100

VALENTINE AV, 2,100, e s, 18.8x91.7; John P. Traugott to Elizabeth Traugott, 1,632 Stebbins Av, Dec. 7, 1917; attorneys, Miehling & K., 258 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth Traugott to John H. Andrews, 488 East 156th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 7, 1917; attorneys, same.....$1

WEBSTER AV, 2,303, e s, 25.3x127.2; Aaaron W Levy, ref, to Areca Rity Co, Inc, 299 Broadway, March 18; atty, H. Gottlieb, 200 Broadway.....$250

139TH ST, 715 E, 25x100; M Maldwin Fertig, referee, to Lizzie Houlihan, 717 W 179th St, March 15; atty, Bronx Savings Bank, Tremont and Park Av.....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BANK ST, 60, all; Priscilla T. P. Starin and another, ex'rs, &c., to Auguste Labe, on the premises, 2 years from Sept. 30, 1917.....$1,000

LENOX AV, 456, s. and b.; Lucia Dono Prio, or D'Onofrio, to Joseph Cooperstone, 75 West 135th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 115th St.....$1,020

67TH AV, 757, three upper floors, entrance on 43d St; Theo. M. Macy, individually and as agent, to James Gobel, 130 West 48th St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Harry Schulman, 154 Nassau St.....$2,500

Bronx.

MORRIS PARK AV, 617, all; Jennie Ginsigaly, guardian, to Irving Cantor, 617 Morris Park Av, 2 years from Oct. 30, 1917; attorney, I. Cantor, 617 Morris Park Av..$600

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

LEAVING New York temporarily, modern, fireproof house, with garage; worth $30,000, rental $125; half hour by automobile to city. R 302 Times Downtown.

Fine house, 8 rooms, 35 minutes out, four lots garage; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Borough Park, L. I.

New Jersey.

I am offering for sale my home, situated in the finest suburban section in the State; this house is exceptionally well built and will surely appeal to you; for a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room house on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors on a highly restricted property, with every city improvement, and only 30 minutes away; price, $5,500. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 148 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, enamel ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Joan 1047.

TWO NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSES.

Every improvement; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large porches; three minutes station, half hour out; restricted residence section; on large garden plots, 80x142 and 48x137; priced at $5,500 and $5,800; easy terms. FRANK MILLER, 241 Park Row. Tel. 6685 Barclay.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE.

30 minutes from 33d St.; at Rutherford, N. J. 15 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; fruit trees; plot 95x300; garage, garden, &c.; price reasonable, quick buyer. J. H. VAN HOVEN, 42 East 9th St., NEW YORK.

Modern bungalow; every convenience; large rooms; beautiful grounds, 150x150; fine garden; fruit, shade; garage. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make your rent pay off your home; six-room modern dwelling, all improvements, half hour out; near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted—Six to 8 room house to lease for one year, with option to purchase; location Long Island or Westchester. P. W., 237 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

Bronxville.

Bronxville, Marquand Av.—Artistic modern stucco house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable rent, $75. Owner's telephone 598 Bronxville.

New Jersey.

CALDWELL, N. J.

For rent, season or longer, large house and garden, beautifully situated, overlooking valley; ten bedrooms; near station. Room 1003, 64 Wall St.

Morristown, N. J.—9-room house to lease from April 10, electric light, gas, garage, and 3 baths, $65 per month. J. C. Neal, 14 Ferry St., Morristown, N. J.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Bungalow, 7, 8 rooms; half hour out; season; option yearly lease; must be good location; give full description and price. J 118 Times.

Wanted to rent, by the year, small modern house, with garage, at Elmhurst, L. I. Stuyvesant 1666. R 328 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED, AN ELABORATE PRIVATE DWELLING, BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE BLOCK, WEST SIDE, IN THE EIGHTIES, 15 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; WILL LEASE FOR $5,500 PER ANNUM. INQUIRE A. W. MILLER & CO., 808 8TH AV.

Long Island.

Farm house, remodeled, electric light, water, bath, garage, and 2 or 3 acres, overlooking shore, 5 miles from Camp Upton, in select neighborhood, for rent furnished or unfurnished, or sale. Shoreham Agency, 11 Wall St., New York.

Near Camp Upton, modern house, 10 large rooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars, 2 rooms and bath; electric light; overlooking Sound; select neighborhood; for rent furnished. Shoreham Agency, 11 Wall St., New York.

New Jersey.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Attractive, exquisitely furnished cottage in Chelsea, Newton section; five bedrooms, bath, and lavatory; will rent from two to four months. For terms, &c., communicate. Y 222 Times Annex.

Seven-room furnished house, all improvements; acre ground, garden, fruit, barn, chicken house; fine location, 15 minutes to train or trolley; rent free to desirable couple without children, for room and board of owner. J 359 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

Colonial large house, facing lake, New Hampshire; excellent fishing, boating, bathing; 16 acres fine old trees; big porches; well furnished; open fireplaces; running water; two baths, toilets; spring water; telephone; enchanting country; high altitude; garage, stable, boats; $700. Telephone 3423 Morningside before 2 o'clock. Write E 187 Times.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Family without children require a country home; will lease for one year; location on Sound preferred, 30 minutes out, in exclusive locality; must be exceptionally well furnished; banking reference. X 276 Times Annex.

HOUSE for season, furnished; must be on farm; Jersey preferred; modern improvements; reliable references furnished. Mr. S. Linder, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BAY RIDGE.

Beautiful home, corner, 10 lots, garage; 14 rooms and 2 baths; city's valuation $27,000. PRICE $23,500.

Seaver & Co., 6,806 Third Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will dispose of my 2 fine Jamaica lots, all improvements; beautiful lake; block from trolley, near depot; only $50 cash needed, balance to suit. Address Park, Box 101 Times.

Four (4) lots, Jamaica Court, Fourth Ward; will sell cheap for cash. Owner, E. Ferre, 442 West 20th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St., New York City; telephone Greeley 6896.

Ideal country home, 2-story cottage, 6 rooms, bath, electricity, gas, hot-water heat, full cellar, large veranda front, side, and rear of house; plot 50x125; shade trees; fenced in; one minute to trolley; five minutes to station and village; schools; 50 minutes from city; a great bargain for $3,300; worth $4,500; owner must have $500 cash at once; balance very easy terms. B. F. Dale, 161 West 34th St., New York City.

Beautiful 130-acre farm; high, dry, level; 85 acres cultivated; rich, fertile soil; orchard; house 12 rooms; 2 large barns, numerous outbuildings; convenient station; near high-class millionaire colony, ocean, and bay; $15,000; worth double. O. K., 215 Times Downtown.

Need $500 cash at once; must be sold within ten days, my 5-room bungalow and large plot of excellent farmland; 1 hour and 15 minutes from city; full price $1,750; balance of payments $12 per month. B. Joseph, 161 West 34th St., New York City.

240 acres fine, rich land on middle country road, near Camp Upton; price $75 per acre, easy terms; wonderful bargain. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

"TO LET," 17-room brick mandon with one acre park-like grounds, near the new Government Base Hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island. Unlimited demand for first-class boarding house accommodations from officers, surgeons, officials, and visitors. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY CORNELIUS KOLFF, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MAPLEWOOD.—Six rooms, bath; large plot; electric light; $4,800; easy terms. Owner, X 387 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED.—For term of years, 7,500 square feet, west side, 42d to 62d Sts., for automobile repairs; principals only answer; location. K 208 Times Downtown.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Printers.—Have money to loan progressive printers. J 224 Times Downtown.

Want to borrow $65,00 on $100 first class security; interest. P 26 Times.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Farmhouse, 8 rooms, and 30 acres, near north shore, 5 miles from Camp Upton, for rent, $350. Shoreham Agency, 11 Wall St., New York.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Village Fruit Farm, Highland, N. Y.—House, 8 rooms, hot water heat, bathroom, hardwood floors; barn, chicken houses; implements; $6,000; fruit yields income now. Saling, 152 Sherman Av., Manhattan.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Commuter's farm, Bergen County, hour out; modernized house; 50 acres; bargain. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale, old-fashioned New England homestead, 10 rooms, 3 fireplaces, extensive lawn, shade trees, 66 acres, abundance of fruit; price $4,300, $500 down. Charles Wernsman, Derby, Conn.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

79 acres poultry trucking farm, woodlands, fruit, dairy, spring water, lake, 9-room house, bath, all outbuildings, at Annapolis Junction, Md., (near Camp Meade;) $12,000. Apply Hughes, 210 West 34th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

THE MONOLITH BUILDING,
45 WEST 34TH ST.

OFFICES, single or suite; bright, cheerful; good service; $350 up; immediate possession.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Dentist's office to let; 12 years at same place, with good practice, at 78 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn; first floor corner building; owner drafted. Inquire L. Silberman, 1,889 49th St., Brooklyn; Phone Borough Park 4479.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET

for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor; 25x135; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

60,000 square feet of storage space, can divide; also manufacturing space, factory sites; railroad siding and waterfront. Baffa & Dixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburg 72.

LOFTS, STORES, BUILDINGS, FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES.
Complete list, all locations.
AMES & COMPANY,
26 West 31st St.

40th St. 28 West.—TWO STORES, one 1,900 sq. ft., other 1,000 sq. ft., for high-class business; reasonable rentals; best location in city. BRETT REALTY CO., 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

Loft, Columbus Circle, (311 West 59th St.;) north skylight, 22x90, elevator, heat, modern building. Apply on premises, or Rieser, Madison Square 5350.

Three light lofts, 15,000 sq. ft., modern fireproof building, Bronx; electric light, steam heat, freight elevator. C. Rieger's Sons, owners, 450 East 148th St. Melrose 70.

PROMINENT STORE
at Broadway, under St. Andrew Hotel, 22x28; possession April 1; rent $1,600. Apply 203 West 72d St.

Magnificent, light, sunflooded offices, including continuous services; rent $40; superb office building, elegant location. 110 West 40th.

LOFT TO LET.

Size 50x100; light, airy; elevator service; steam, electric light, and power. Greenwald Brothers, 3d Av. and 87th.

Private office, with loft storage space; one minute from Canal Station of the new B. R. T. subway; 5th floor. 443 Broadway.

STORES, 25-27 WEST 56TH.
Remodeled buildings; rents $2,500 to $4,000. AMES, 26 WEST 31ST. OR PREMISES.

Parlor floor, with extension, in private house, suitable for physician or dentist; convenient subway, El. 154 West 94th.

PARLOR STORE, $1,300.
130 West 34th, at Broadway, 25x65; light. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST. OR JANITOR.

Furnished offices and deskroom, with stenographic service; newly furnished. Apply Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Half office in United States Rubber Bldg., 1,790 Broadway, Room 713.

For Rent.—Very light, desirable offices. Apply seventh floor, 7th Av., southwest corner 13th St., New York City.

Will rent half well-equipped office suite, three rooms, $250; Madison Square. O 77 Times.

Stores and lofts, 5th Av. section; Summer concessions. Guiden, 542 5th Av.

Large, light new store to let, Madison Av., southeast corner 78th St. Agent on premises.

Desk room, quiet office, to desirable party. Room 1005, 110 West 34th St.

103 5th Av.—Third loft, 29x80, sublease $1,400. Rowantree, 200 5th Av.

Light, large office to sublet, $25. Room 1816, 21 Park Row.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Desk room, Bankers Trust Building. Brett, 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath; $90 up; maid and meal service if desired. Murray Hill 9281.

44TH ST., 144 EAST.—Two large, light, comfortable rooms, furnished complete; model kitchenette; high-class apartment; service unsurpassed; sublet to October, $77.50. Mr. Laing, Apt. 93.

44TH ST., 9 EAST.—Ideal housekeeping apartment, 4 rooms and bath, studio, roof garden; $200 a month. Tel. 41 Murray Hill.

55TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—3-room housekeeping apartment; light, clean, beautifully furnished; $135; will sell contents $1,300. Murray Hill 3110, 10 to 4 daily.

55TH, 37 EAST.—Two, three rooms, bath; seen from 11 until 5. Plaza 6958.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

FIVE or six room unfurnished apartment, kitchen, bath, near Riverside or Central Park; highest references. J 116 Times.

FURNISHED apartments for rent. Miss Hinton, care of Butler & Baldwin, 280 Madison Av. Murray Hill 6632.

MADISON AV., (NEAR 59TH ST.)
5 and 6 room apartments, $200;
corner, southern exposure; large rooms.
REGENT REALTY CO., 33 West 42d St.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished apartment, 10 rooms and 4 baths; 66th St. and Madison Av.; substantial concessions until October 1 or will rent for term of years; immediate possession; seen by appointment. Telephone John 5547.

STUDIO APARTMENT, completely furnished, facing park, for rent from May 1 to Oct. 1; lease can be continued after Oct. 1 unfurnished; bedroom, bath, large studio, kitchenette complete; can be shown between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Apply Superintendent, 12 Gramercy Park.

THE WOOLSEY,
141 East 44th St.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $75, furnished.

UNUSUAL opportunity, east side, below 59th, magnificent 14 rooms, 5 baths; concession to October. Telephone 908 Circle.

Furnished—West Side.

4TH AV., 429, (at 29th St.)—One room with bath, $40; two rooms with bath, $65; elevator, telephone. Tel. 2976 Madison Square.

5TH AV. 20, THE BERKELEY.—To sublet, from April 1, and through the Summer, furnished, choice non-housekeeping apartment of 4 rooms and bath; facing 5th Av.; very attractive terms; refined surroundings; quiet neighborhood.

11TH, 45 WEST.—Beautiful four-room, elevator; reference; see evenings. Close.

16TH, 115 WEST.—4 room, attractively furnished elevator apartment. Apply between 4 and 7, Hungerford, Chelsea 6600.

93D, 170 WEST.—Two lovely connecting rooms; use kitchen; $35; plain house; nice interior; references. Kelley.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

54TH ST. AND 7TH AV., (The Oregon.)—To sublet, 6 rooms. Apply to Apartment 12A.

55TH, EAST.—Suite of two rooms and bath. Phone 6958 Plaza.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; studio building, furnished or unfurnished.

59TH ST.—Exclusive apartment, wonderful park view; splendid studio, bedroom, kitchen; luxuriously furnished; $250; will consider Summer rate. For appointment mornings Plaza 6950.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Overlooking park; sacrifice; exquisitely furnished apartment, two bedrooms, large living room, kitchenette; restaurant, Mason.

708, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, baths, piano, $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 844 WEST, (8D.)—Six rooms, handsomely furnished; silver, linen; April-October; $125.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, beautifully furnished, with or without private baths; electricity, telephones; maid service; Summer rates.

79TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms, 2 baths, piano, $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80S, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; reasonable. Columbus 8974.

82D, 122 EAST, 3 B.—Six rooms, two baths, all light, finely furnished modern building, until October 1st, $125. The Surrey.

85TH, 1 WEST.—Unusual seven-room elevator apartment, facing Central Park; modern conveniences, luxuriously furnished; unfurnished if desired; rent reasonable.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Unusual opportunity, handsomely furnished seven-rooms, three baths, 3 bedrooms; rental only Oct., 1. 4th floor.

89TH, 251 WEST.—7 large, sunny rooms and 2 baths; April to October; rent $250. Phone 5842 Riverside.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; floor, two, three, four rooms, baths, kitchenette, electric; extensive lawn, shade trees, 66 acres, abundance of fruit; price $4,300, $500 down. Charles Wernsman, Derby, Conn.

91ST, 27 WEST.—1, 2 room apartments, high class, furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary; open evenings.

97TH, 316 WEST.—High class, next Drive; 7 well furnished rooms, $125; marriage; immediate possession; references. 6780 Riverside.

107TH ST., 68 WEST.—Midette, attractive modern elevator apartment house; under personal management of owner; only strictly private families who appreciate refinement at a high grade house; day and night service; 4 or 5 rooms, $42.50 and $45. Apply Superintendent.

110TH, 225 WEST.—Opposite Central Park; high-class elevator apartment; 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, 2 bedrooms; newly furnished; telephone, electricity, shower bath; parquet flooring; near "L," subway.

113TH, 517 WEST.—A very attractive 4-room apartment, furnished with extreme care and rare taste; high-class elevator house. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

116TH, 60 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment, 8th floor, rear; southern exposure; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside.

118TH, 210 WEST, HOTEL CECIL.—Very desirable apartments, just vacated, two rooms and bath; full hotel service.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractively furnished 2-room apartment; kitchenette and bath.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Four rooms; elevator; (Columbia University;) top floor. Apt. 63.

139TH, 520 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 6 room elevator apartment; convenient location; rent reasonable. Appointment, Audubon 4560, Apt. 65.

179TH, 825 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, high-class elevator; telephone; refined location; $62. Apt. 3.

Apartments, Handsomely Furnished.—Riverside Drive, West End, best buildings; other choice localities; concessions to October. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT RENTING A SPECIALTY; FURNISHED, THREE MONTHS OR LONGER. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

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MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th Street. Tel. Circle 3099.

APARTMENTS — Beautifully FURNISHED, 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
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Telephone Riverside 6100.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway.
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50 per month; three rooms, bath and kitchenette, $75 per month; 4 rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette, $85 per month. Phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE 3-room bachelor apartment, southern exposure, near 72d St. subway express station. Jerome & Ellinan, 165 West 72d St. Columbus 8300.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; facing park. Seen by appointment. Riverside 654.

BROADWAY, 2,534, at 96th St. Subway Station, (The Martha.)—One, two, three rooms and bath, maid service and linen, $40 to $80. Tel. 1156 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—6 rooms, all sunny; elevator; very desirable; $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 97th.)—Sublet furnished apartment, April to October, 2 outside rooms, bath, foyer hall, southern exposure; beautiful view, overlooking Hudson; maid service, restaurant in building; $100. Phone Riverside 7696. Apt. 802.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 137.—Large, attractive apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; sublet furnished, $150.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Four rooms; seen 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. Apartment 4, N. E.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230.—Housekeeping, 2 beautiful outside rooms, kitchen. Apt. 3.

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TO SUBLET on Riverside Drive, a desirable furnished apartment, from May 1 to Sept. 30; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645. Apartment 53.

TWO-ROOM finely furnished kitchenette apartment; rent $100; sacrifice; owner leaving town. Telephone Murray Hill 8513, Sunday, between 10 and 12.

WEST END AV.—Sublet, furnished, from May to September, 8 light rooms, overlooking Hudson River; attractively furnished; Steinway piano; references required. Phone Riverside, Apt. 7S.

WEST END AV. (Corner 84th St.)—Wonderful 5 room apartment, 2 baths, beautifully furnished; Steinway grand; March to October. Telephone 6081 Schuyler.

WEST END.—Seven rooms, 3 baths; exquisitely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

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$1,000 PER MONTH net income on $25,000 investment on liberal terms to right party; furnished apartment house, 10 rooms, subway subway station, below 110th St.; 175 rooms, completely furnished; no vacancies. Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d St.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, (131 Joralemon St., near Borough Hall subway station.)—High-class furnished apartments in new modern elevator house, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $90.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Two large rooms and bath; also four small rooms; heat and gas.

318T ST. and Lexington.—To sublet, modern elevator apartment, 6 large, light rooms; rent reasonable. Madison Square 7042.

34TH, 64 EAST, (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Unusually large two rooms and bath apartment, $1,600; large front parlor store, $1,600; both on parlor floor; will rent together or separately. Apply Superintendent or Vanderbilt Gown Shop on premises. Telephone Murray Hill 913.

34TH, 120 EAST, (Ground Floor West.)—Best in $1,400 modern apartment; conveniences.

37TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

37TH ST., 59 EAST.—Three rooms, bath; all improvements, with kitchenette, $50-$65.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
59 East 34th, 2 large rooms, bath, $70-$75.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

PARK AV., 945. — Five rooms and bath; steam heat; $40.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH ST.
5 and 6 room apartments, $125.
Corner, southern exposure; large rooms.
Regent Realty Company, 33 West 42d St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

49TH, 28 WEST.—Handsome two and three room apartments; newly decorated; electricity, telephone. Brett, 501 5th Av.

52D ST., 29 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms and bath, $65. Ashforth & Co., 501 5th Av.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story apartment building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,800; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant in building.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

70TH, 112 WEST.—Immense front parlor, running water, floors carpeted, $20 month.

83D, 1 WEST, (cor. Central Park West.)—Six large outside rooms; possession April 1st; $100 per month. Apt. 34 floor west.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

85TH, 252 WEST, (Apt. 1C.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $65; modern. 11 to 1 only; references.

90'S, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, six rooms; $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

93D ST. and Central Park West.—Eight-room corner apartment; rent $2,100.

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BOOKKEEPER, capable, with several years' thorough business experience; excellent references. W 47 Times.

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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, MATERIAL.
Ambitious young man, 32, married, 17 years' experience building trades—architectural—desires change to executive, soliciting or representing position requiring initiative, tact. T 286 Times Downtown.

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Position wanted in high-class office building by man of capable handling large force help; familiar with mechanical equipment; licensed engineer. K 225 Times Downtown.

CAN YOU
use a man of brains and ability? Experienced selling, clerical, executive; worker; American, Christian, 34 years old; go anywhere; moderate salary. W 91 Times.

CHAUFFEURS. — Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America is in position to furnish on short notice thoroughly competent, reliable chauffeurs with long experience whose references are guaranteed. Address 240 West 55th St. Tel. 2495-4362 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, married, exempt, eight years' experienced driving Pierce, Packard, Cadillac, over five years one position, skilled. Harris Smith, 79 Sherman Av. St. Nicholas 8408.

CHAUFFEUR, personally recommended by present employer, seeks steady position; draft exempt; speaks French and is first-class valet; go anywhere. J. Kocl, 133 East 73d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 33, married wishes position; private family; honest, reliable; strictly temperate; reference. Lenox 9300, Extension 306.

CHAUFFEUR-SECRETARY. — Young man, 29, married, desires position, city or country; no uniform; references. E, Box 8, Mamaroneck.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, single, 7 years' experience, foreign, domestic cars, A1 mechanic, careful driver, wishes private position; draft exempt. Lennon, 112 West 63d. Circle 2799.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; careful driver; good mechanic; best personal references; married. H., 143 East 63d St. Telephone 5255 Plaza.

CHAUFFEUR.— Mechanic wishes position, private family; 8 years' experience; drive all makes; city, country. Telephone Astoria 2811. Chauffeur, 114 Fulton Av., L. I. C.

CHAUFFEUR.—Twelve years road, shop experience, 4 years last place; references. Cortlandt 0063. Schannon, 1,157 Jackson Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFER, single, 32; safe driver, expert mechanic, competent in every respect; city, country. Chauffeur, care Fisher, 508 West 145th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, experienced on repairs, wishes position; best reference. Telephone Rhinelander 3825.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, wishes position, private family; sober, honest; good references. Catinen, 37 West 126th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman discontinuing automobiles recommends exceptional, temperate chauffeur; long experience. W 130 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 33, private position; long experience; best references. Expats, 126 West 99th.

CHAUFFEUR, long mechanical and driving experience, desires private position; city or country. Charles Leppanen, 2,010 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) married; experienced; careful driver; references. Quinn, 151 Willis Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 18 years' experience, desires private position; A1 references. O. V. Spelman, 501 West 135th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married man, 27; can furnish reference. William Maguire, 324 West 44th St.

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, desires position, private family. A. S., Box 649, Maynard, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, 14 years' experience, wishes private position. Komornik, 428 East 72d.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, (34,) 11 years' clerical experience, wants outside position tracing, investigating, confidential reports. O 570 Times Harlem.

CONVERTER, mill styler, salesman dress fabrics, shirtings, wants place May 1. Address 236 Times, 2 Rector St.

CORRESPONDENT, Executive, Salesman. American, exempted, seeks permanent position; salary secondary. O 521 Times Harlem.

EDUCATED MAN, (38;) willing worker; capable of taking full charge or assist able executive; references. J 121 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MAN open for an offer; experienced hiring mechanics and general factory help; state salary and conditions. M. G. 217 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—I am an American, Christian, 34 years of age, married, well educated, and can give highest references as to character, ability, &c.; I am at present employed in executive capacity at good salary, but opportunity now limited; 13 years' experience in manufacturing and executive work, including the adoption of efficiency methods within reasonable lines; I am in position to invest in good proposition. Would interview be of mutual benefit? Box W 44 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—An inside man, (37,) married, desires permanent connection as executive or assistant to executive with responsible busy organization where ability, initiative and conscientious endeavor will succeed; 17 years large New York manufacturer; references. J 141 Times.

EXECUTIVE, (30,) exempted, college education, thoroughly experienced in handling public and help, accurate in office details, desires connection with progressive concern; no objection to traveling; excellent references. W 85 Times.

EXECUTIVE, any line, can have services of highly educated college man, now with publishing firm, where opportunity is limited; Christian; law graduate; speaks French; highest references. D 402 Times Annex.

EXPORT.
Single man, 36 years old, wide business training, including foreign marketing experience, seeks position in export department of American manufacturing corporation; has thorough knowledge of Portuguese and French; willing to reside abroad. Y 210 Times Annex.

GARDENER — SUPERINTENDENT.—First-class experience estate management, all branches horticulture, landscape, farm, stock; A1 references; English, married, age 39. T. H., 64 50th St., Corona.

GARDENER AND SUPERINTENDENT, 12 years with present employer, 6 with former, disengaged April 1. Address Box 3, Hewlett, L. I.

LEDGER CLERK, bookkeeper, (24,) A1; exempt; control 2,500 accounts; $25. J 135 Times.

MANAGER, Steward, 20 years' first-class club, hotel experience, competent executive, able economist, will undertake factory catering during war. Manager, P. O. Box 703, Wilson, N. C.

MAN, married, 26, American, draft exempt, wishes position at anything, as all around man or shipping clerk; not afraid to work; salary $22 to $25. W 110 Times.

MASSAGE.—Successful treatments at gentlemen's residences by New York City licensed masseur. Meyers, 512 West 136th St. Morningside 4286.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, ten years' experience in industrial engineering, power plants, and construction work, is open for engagement; technically trained; best of references. K 238 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, American, age 32, 9 years' shop and inspection experience, seeks position with progressive manufacturer; metropolitan district preferred. Engineer, Box K 233 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER of ability and initiative seeks opening with live concern; highly qualified in invention, design, and development; nineteen years' practical experience; technical graduate. W 119 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER and draftsman, with 20 years' experience drawing, office and construction mining plants specialty, is open for engagement; good salary demanded; best references furnished. W 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, college young man, executive ability, fine personality, $18. W 227 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE, experienced, desires connection with out-of-town firm; employed. W 97 Times.

SALESMAN. — Having a 25 years' acquaintanceship with department stores of New England, I am in a position to handle or introduce some article of merit suitable for this trade; would consider good holiday line if not too large. Howard W. McKay, Malden, Mass.

SALESMAN.—Good appearance, experienced, textiles specialties, seeks position with reputable concern any line seeking result producer. W 112 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, wishes a line, drygoods or hosiery and underwear for city and vicinity. W 106 Times.

SALESMAN, young, energetic, is looking for good line of merchandise to sell on a commission basis. J 136 Times.

SALESMAN, (19,) beginner, desires position in converting piece goods house. J 337 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALES ENGINEER, with technical training and mechanical experience, seeks position with well-established firm; best references. K 237 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL MANAGER.—(33;) American; extensive executive business training; experienced correspondent, stenographer, salesman; unquestionable credentials; compensation secondary. V 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY.—Age 36, at present employed engineering office, desires to make change to place with better future; present salary $150; knowledge of accounting. W 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced, competent, accurate operator, desires position paying $20-$25 weekly. J 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, efficient, experienced; position affording development; intelligence, personality; $18-$20. V 304 Times Downtown.

STEWARD country club desires change; six years' reference present position; last year's business $30,000. X 370 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—28, married, seeks position with publishing or commercial house ar as assistant to executive; graduate, master's degree Columbia; understands French, German; best references. O 573 Times Harlem.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, connected with large contractor engaged in thirty-two Government jobs, desires to make change; age 26; thoroughly familiar with existing conditions; large acquaintance among railroad officials. K 234 Times Downtown.

WOMAN'S READY TO WEAR BUYER.—THE ADVERTISER IS AT PRESENT ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OF THE LEADING MAIL ORDER HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY AS BUYER AND MANAGER OF A WOMAN'S WEARING APPAREL DEPT. DOING BUSINESS OF OVER A MILLION DOLLARS. HE IS DESIROUS OF MAKING A CHANGE WITH ANY PROGRESSIVE MAIL ORDER OR RETAIL CONCERN WHERE BIG THINGS COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED. WOULD GO OUT OF TOWN IF NECESSARY. HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. BOX P 7 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN with "good business head" desires position with firm where there is a good chance to learn a good business and where ability, hard work will be recognized by advancement; salary secondary; 20 years of age; have 5 years' business ability, can handle correspondence, understand office detail, operate typewriter, possess exceptional sales and executive ability; excellent reference. V 251 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, all around, able bodied, draft exempt, experienced in practical business and office duties, desires position with chance for advancement. V 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, draft exempt, desires connection with corporation where initiative and ability are recognized. F 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19,
wishes position offering advancement; 3 years high school; best references. K 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) experienced cotton goods and linens, knowledge bookkeeping, wishes position with advancement; draft exempt. J 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position as clerk, general office routine; 6 years' experience; high school training. V 303 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, reliable, energetic, honest, wishes position. M. Pasternak, 751 Forest Av.

YOUNG MAN, 23, seeks position after 5 o'clock; seven years' business experience, also knowledge of typewriting. O 578 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, rapid typist, knowledge of stenography, desires position with opportunity for advancement; $15. W 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires clerical position, with good chance for advancement; best reference. A 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Five years' shipping and selling capability, desires position. O 572 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 18, office experience, educated; references; desires office position. K 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, Stuyvesant graduate, office and salesmanship experience; references. K 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position at anything leading to salesmanship. V 312 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position; honest, ambitious; references. N. Sperling, 732 East 156th.

YOUNG MAN, 19, with initiative and ability, desires position; references. W 94 Times.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, EXEMPT FROM DRAFT, WISHES POSITION AS OUTSIDE REPRESENTATIVE OR INSTALLMENT COLLECTOR. J 143 TIMES.

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TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches. Coaching, 263 West 125th.

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Bertha Carlson, Swedish Agency; first class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th,) Riverside 9463.

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A NEW OCCUPATION
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YOUNG WOMEN
Between 16 and 25 Years.
Enter as a Student
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$8.00 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING.
9.50 PER WEEK IN THREE MONTHS.
15.00 PER WEEK IN ONE YEAR.

Apply in Person
Between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
ROOM 1,702, 24 WALKER ST.,
(One block west of Broadway,
two blocks south of Canal.)
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

ARTIST, fashion; must be exceptionally clever and natural talent to make layouts and figures. Call French-American Fashion Co., 210 5th Av.

A WOMAN welfare worker in plant employing large number of women, outside New York; tact and good judgment prime requisite; in replying state experience, qualifications, and salary desired. V 322 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Manifold billing experience; good handwriting desired; opportunity to advance; state salary and experience. Box 326 Times.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood operator; quick and accurate at figures; salary $15 to start. W 129 Times.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood; state experience and salary wanted. V 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—YOUNG LADY WANTED WHO IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH FIGURES AND KEEPING BOOKS IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; GOOD PROSPECTS FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. P 31 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER of ability and education with good references wanted by Fifth Av. manufacturer; will pay $18 to $20 per week; good chance for advancement to one showing ability. Answer by mail with full particulars. P 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced commercial bookkeeper take entire charge modern bookkeeping system; must understand controlling accounts and general ledger and taking of trial balance; state salary and experience. R 343 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER with knowledge of typewriting and shorthand, familiar with loose-leaf ledger system, for Brooklyn retail store; salary $12; chance for advancement. Apply in person. Ask for Mr. Ditz. Meyrowitz, 520 5th Av., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, over 24 years of age, (Christian firm,) thoroughly experienced, capable of taking full charge of a set of books. Call at once, in person, National Marine League, 18 Old Slip.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, take charge double entry set, experienced. Call between 9 and 2, Hoffenberg, 587 Hudson St., corner Bank.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, steady position and advancement; thorough experience necessary; state experience and salary desired. J 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer. Answer by letter only, stating experience, references and salary, Farmers Bag and Burlap Co., 11 Gold St.

BOOKKEEPER; must have long experience double entry and be able to take profit-loss figures; good salary; cloak house experience essential but not necessary. P 2 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—State experience and salary; real estate office. B. P., 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; double entry; state full particulars and salary wanted. R 327 Times Downtown.

BOOK PUBLISHER.
Permanent and profitable work for four women in office correspondence and exploitation; no replies considered which do not give details of age, education, nationality, salary expected, and experience, if any. Address F 99 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERICAL.—Young lady wanted for clerical work in large insurance office; opportunity to advance; must be neat and accurate; state age; salary to start, $10 weekly. Address Female, P. O. Box 1,425, New York City.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT. — Must be quick and accurate at figures; good penman; $10 start. Reisman, Rothman & Bieber, 1,382 Broadway.

CORSETIERES wanted to connect with a strictly custom made corset house, for either city or out of town; good pay for wide-awake ladies who desire to make money; salary and commission. Corsets, 221 Times Downtown.

COOK wanted, also chambermaid and waitress, small family. Apply Thursday, 9-12, Mrs. H. Salomon, 575 West End Av., corner 88th St., Apt. 6A.

COOK, experienced and competent, willing to economize and study the food situation; wages $50. Call between 5 and 6, Mrs. Hannah, 471 Park Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

FILE CLERK; state age, education, experience; bright beginner considered. V 326 Times Downtown.

FUR CUTTER AND DESIGNER, CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF FACTORY FOR FINE OUT-OF-TOWN RETAIL HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION; WRITE CUTTER, BOX 36, 1,364 BROADWAY.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Family of three adults, three children, no laundry, good wages, references; would consider mother and daughter of over twelve years of age. Box 500, Tenafly, N. J., or telephone Extension 123, 9289 Rector.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
SALESPEOPLE
for the following departments:
Toys,
Veiling,
Toilet Articles,
Handkerchiefs,
Underwear,
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

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AND
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We are in the market for girls and women of intelligence to fill the following vacancies in our various departments:

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College Graduates.

TYPISTS,

STENOGRAPHERS,

FILE CLERKS.

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WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,

57 BETHUNE STREET,

NEAR WEST STREET.

6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

GIRLS,
18 to 25 years,
Pleasant employment under sunshine conditions.

Average wages $9 to $10 and $12 per week; lowest wages $7; hours, 8 to 5:45.

Excellent ventilation; good light, first aid, rest and reading rooms; meals at less than cost.

NINE MINUTES RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION TO 11TH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

Sunshine Biscuit Works.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.,

Long Island City.

GIRLS for ASSEMBLY WORK on small electrical and wireless apparatus for U. S. Government; permanent work. Apply or write The Mount Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., opposite Columbus Av. station.

GIRL, experienced, to take charge of sample department and stock wanted by lace and embroidery house. Apply by letter, stating experience, references, and salary desired, P. O. Box 151, Madison Square, N. Y. City.

GIRLS wanted to inspect film; salary to start, $9; advancement. Apply Triangle Distributing Corp., 12th Floor, 1,457 Broadway.

GIRL to make herself useful in office; experience unnecessary; state age and salary wanted. Address Intelligent, V 316 Times Downtown.

GIRL, bright, strong, about 18, in stock room, wholesale house, to take care of samples. Address W 96 Times.

GIRL wanted to make herself useful in hosiery department. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

GOVERNESS, experienced young person, for 9-year-old girl; must play the piano. Call Thursday and Friday, N. Rosenwasser, 1,708 Av. K, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

HEAD NURSE of day nursery in New York City; must have had similar experience. Apply E. S., 318 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—White; references; good wages. Call Thursday, Apt. 2-B, 302 West 87th.

JERSEY CITY GIRLS AND THOSE LIVING IN IMMEDIATE VICINITY CAN SECURE DESIRABLE POSITIONS AT GOOD WAGES, UNDER FAVORABLE WORKING CONDITIONS AND HOURS, BY APPLYING TO AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY REFINERY, WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS.

MAID, French, for housework; white. Phone Flushing 2402.

MAIL CLERK.—A technical organization has need of an educated and experienced young lady to develop a mail and filing proposition; salary about $15 per week. W 114 Times.

MANICURIST.—Experienced. Miss Wilson's shop, Ansonia Hotel, 74th St. and B'way.

MASSEUSE.—Wanted at once, a good masseuse who understands facial massage thoroughly. Call 5:30 P. M. Thursday, Room 202-B, 500 5th Av.

NURSE for two-year-old baby; references required. Call 9-12, Wels, 2,178 Broadway, corner 77th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, with experience, for boy 5 years old; first-class references required. Preis, 116 Riverside Drive, corner 84th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with some knowledge of posting in retail customers' ledgers; good handwriting; best references. Apply in person. Ask for Mr. Ditz. Meyrowitz, 520 5th Av., N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Excellent opportunity for advancement for one who has just finished course in stenography; moderate salary. P 16 Times.

OPERATORS
on fine custom waists; highest wages. Miss Allen, care McLaughlin, third floor, 306 5th Av.

SALESLADY, refined girl or woman, high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; excellent future. Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESWOMEN.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, require saleswomen for their candy, cotton goods, housefurnishing, linen, millinery trimming, ribbon, silk, and untrimmed millinery departments; experience not essential. Apply to Superintendent.

SALESWOMEN.—HIGH-CLASS WOMEN TO TRAVEL FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING HOUSE; MUST BE EDUCATED AND REFINED, AND HAVE SOME SELLING ABILITY; AGE PREFERRED 25 TO 35 YEARS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN OF ABILITY; SALARY AND ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES PAID. R 300 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, 24, college graduate, business, filing experience, knowledge stenography, wants secretarial position permanent, preferably law, engineering or banking firm; salary $15. W 124 Times.

SHOES.
Saleswomen of experience for permanent positions. Alexander, 548 5th Av.

SHOE SALESWOMEN wanted, with experience and references. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STAMPERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced die stampers on color and bronze work. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Several capable and rapid stenographers at once in office of a manufacturing plant in New Brunswick, N. J.; good salary; excellent chance advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Competent, care Brown Advertising Agency, Inc., 110 West 34th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, quick, willing, ambitious, and accurate, in export department large cotton goods house; filing and office routine; excellent opportunities for right young lady; apply in own handwriting; state experience, if any, references, and salary desired. R 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young woman with experience taking rapid dictation and who is quick and accurate touch typist; must come well recommended; excellent opportunity for advancement; initial salary $15 weekly. Address, stating age, references, and telephone number, X 357 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER; downtown advertising agency offers permanent position to one who is experienced, conscientious, and quick to learn. Address, stating qualifications and salary wanted, T. R., 47 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Wanted, by a large chemical manufacturing company in New York office, experienced stenographer and typist for steady position, 30 to 35 years of age; knowledge of dictaphone desirable; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Assistant to credit manager; must be quick and accurate, experienced in filing desired; good wages; please do not apply unless you are a competent stenographer and willing to work. Apply, giving full particulars, salary, W. W., 162 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for next six weeks, with probability of position being permanent; must be quick and accurate, of good education and appearance. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Woodcraft League of America, 13 West 29th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady, possessing initiative, capable of doing some bookkeeping, opportunity of becoming private secretary. Write, stating full particulars of past experience, and salary expected, H. B., 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, wanted in office of wholesale clothing house; only those with years of experience, used to rapid dictation and details of a busy office, need apply. Address, giving full details, R 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST to take charge subscription list; subscription experience advantage, but not necessary; hours, 9 to 5:30, 1 on Saturday; salary $10 to start. Apply, before 11 A. M., G. O. Thomas, 112 East 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Import-export firm desires bright, competent girl, knowledge office routine and Monitor switchboard essential; write, full particulars, references. C. B., 90 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for real estate office; state knowledge of office system work, bookkeeping, secretarial work, if any, salary, &c. S. H., 130 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted in manufacturing concern; must have experience, rapid and accurate; salary $16 per week. Apply Robert Chapman Co., Grand St. and Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER WHO KNOWS OR IS WILLING TO LEARN DICTAPHONE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; GIVE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY. L. D., 256 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, by prominent publishing and advertising house, experience in this work helpful; give age, salary, and references. P 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman for work in branch sales office; pleasant working conditions. Write or call H. R. Lubin, United States Aluminum Co., Edgewater, N. J.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two young women, experienced and competent, for secretarial work. Apply by stating experience, qualifications, and salary expected. P 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat, accurate and rapid, with some knowledge of ordinary office work. Call after 2 P. M., William Steiner, Sons & Co., 237 West 17th.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate, who can take complete charge of small office; opportunity for rapid advancement. Room 401, 43 W. 27th.

STENOGRAPHER, in advertising work; $15 week; experienced, accurate, rapid; give age, nationality, previous experience. W 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in advertising agency, capable young woman; state age, experience, and salary. P 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, competent, in large real estate office; beginner considered; $8 to start. Address, stating age, experience; Active, 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT. —Several years' office experience; capable, initiative; can give highest references; salary $20. J 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience in filing and keeping records. Apply Thursday or Friday morning at 113 West 18th St., 4th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, export sales office; neat, accurate work essential; write stating experience and salary expected. V 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST who can cut stencils and operate mimeograph. Call Republic Metalware Co., 254 36th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; salary $12; excellent opportunity for advancement. M. H. C., 204 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and phone operator in publishing house, uptown; salary $12 to start. W 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced; moderate salary to start, with chance for advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Temporarily, for office, young woman who has had experience as social secretary. Address W 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience, knowledge of filing; salary $12. Mrs. Emott Buel, 20 East 46th.

STENOGRAPHER, must have best of references. Apply Norma Talmadge Studio, 318 East 48th St.

STENOGRAPHER, good typist, salary $10. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

TABULATING OPERATOR.—Must be able to assort and punch. Call W. Conlon, 119 West 40th St., 20th floor.

TEACHER of common branches wanted in modern institution school; no duties after hours; must be college or training school graduate; experience preferred. Apply 470 West 145th St., at 7 P. M.

TEACHER, Spanish stenography, complete course in three months. Sosa, 149 Manhattan Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — EXPERIENCED OPERATOR; STEADY POSITION. HECHT BROS., 53-57 WEST 14TH.

THREE STENOGRAPHERS, 2 ledger clerks, 1 order clerk wanted by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; good opportunity for advancement for bright, energetic American girl; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 350 Times Downtown.

TRACERS.
EXPERIENCED TRACERS ON DRAFTING ROOM WORK; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY OR WRITE, CURTISS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, GARDEN CITY, L. I.

TYPEWRITING and other work in fine, light office, pleasant surroundings; only refined American girls who want permanent work with opportunity to advance need apply; state age, salary, experience, &c. R 311 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, fast, learn operating billing machine; very good chance for advancement. Apply Reisman, Rothman & Bieber, 1,382 Broadway.

TYPIST, quick and bright; salary $9; advancement; publishing house. Call 9, Room 313, 120 Broadway.

YOUNG GIRL to assist in housework, family of two. Phone Morningside 3549-M.

YOUNG GIRL for clerical work; knowledge typewriting preferable. Altshuler, 345 4th Av.

YOUNG LADY, about 18, as assistant in invoicing department; no experience necessary; state salary expected. H. L. P., P. O. Box 1478, New York City.

YOUNG LADY, about 16, for general office work; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. J. W. K., Box 1478, New York City.

YOUNG LADY to assist dentist's office, 9 to 5; experience unnecessary; $5 weekly. 121 West 78th St.

YOUNG WOMEN,
experienced, as glass workers; must have had experience in repairs of incandescent lamps, also must be able to make simple forms from half-inch glass tubings.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, household assistant; 8 hours a day, 6 days a week. Apply Working Women's Protection Union, 9 East 8th St., New York.

Instruction.

YOUNG LADIES wanted, 16 to 23, (high school graduates preferred,) to take course in operating our calculating machine; tuition reasonable; course short; graduates need never look for profitable and pleasant employment. Address, (do not call until asked,) in own handwriting, stating education, Burroughs Adding Machine Co., 217 Broadway.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GOOD-PAYING position to competent bookkeeper. Telephone us; scientific methods we teach you in record time. Morning and evening term, beginning March 25. Telephone Cortlandt 1796, or call Hoffman Bookkeeping School, Suite 613, Singer Building, New York City.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence course; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25; we quickly prepare you; positions guaranteed. Call, write, phone Worth 8962. Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway, corner Duane.

I teach French to be understood and spoken in two months; try my method; best references from city schools and families. Write Mme. Henriette, 10 West 48th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
Call between 9 and 1, Room 725.

STENOGRAPHER.—Manufacturing line, in Elizabeth, N. J.; $25.
LAW STENOGRAPHER. — Must have New York law experience; $20.
SPANISH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER. — Downtown banking house; $25.
BOOKKEEPERS.—Two good positions, uptown; double entry; $15.
STENOGRAPHER. — Must have export experience; $25.
STENOGRAPHER. — Prefer one experienced in steel business; $18.
BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Downtown linen house; $20.

WE HAVE ON OUR BOOKS AT THE PRESENT TIME A NUMBER OF OPENINGS FOR HIGH-GRADE BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS, $10 TO $20 PER WEEK.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
REFINED, well-educated AMERICAN young women for high-class openings with Banks, Oil, Export, and Insurance Companies.
STENOGRAPHERS.
BANK, $85 and lunches.
INSURANCE, $15-$20.
MANUFACTURING, $18-$20.
BONDS, $15.
PUBLISHING, $22.
BANK, $75 month.
TYPISTS.
Several openings, (both permanent and temporary,) $12-$15.
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, (20-25 years.)
BANK and INSURANCE openings, (good at figures, legible penman,) $10-$12.
FILING CLERKS, $10-$12-$15.
PUBLISHING CLERKS, $10-$12.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, one with executive ability, refined appearance, $25; Engineering, $95 monthly; others $18-$16; Law, $15; Beginners, $10.
BOOKKEEPERS, $20; Ledger Clerk, Jersey City, $15; Insurance, downtown, $17; Beginners, $10.
TYPISTS, $15; Billing Clerk, $12; Relief Telephone Operator, filing clerks, $12-$15; Telephone operator, typist, $10.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, bookkeeper, downtown, $8-$16 $12.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $15.
Positions are all permanent.
No registration fee.
DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
We have numerous positions offering excellent opportunities for high-grade help in the following lines: Stenographers, bookkeepers, assistant bookkeepers, ledger clerks, typists, French and English translators, comptometer operators, statisticians, multigraph operators, and clerical girls.
SEE OUR MRS. SPIER, ROOM 708.

GOOD POSITIONS OPEN.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$22; BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS. POSITIONS IN SOME OF THE BEST FIRMS IN CITY. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY CO. AGENCY, COULTAUS & MASTERSON, AGENCY, PROPRIETOR, 203 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER - OFFICE MANAGER, Florida, $25 and transportation. Apply immediately; Stenographer, personal assistant, $25; Young clerical worker, unemployed, $17. Apply immediately; Stenographer, small office, $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

BOOKKEEPERS, $30; other bookkeeping and stenographers' positions; $10 to $20; for refined, educated Americans; call all week; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St., 485 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, clerical, $10-$20; excellent positions, Alpha Agency, Sarah Clark, proprietor, 132 Nassau, Room 717.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, dictaphone operators, bill clerks, typists, clerks, telephone operators.

POSITIONS for stenographers, bookkeepers, dictaphone, &c.; excellent salaries; don't waste time answering advertisements; Americans. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, $10-$25; bookkeepers, typists, clerks, (bill, ledger;) investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., Agency, 30 E. 42d.—Immediate openings high-grade positions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS WITH SUFFICIENT EXPERIENCE TO CONDUCT AUDITS OR INVESTIGATIONS AND RENDER COMPLETE DETAIL REPORTS THEREON; ONLY TRAINED MEN NEED APPLY; GIVE PARTICULARS TO AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. K 229 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT Wanted.—Must be accurate double-entry bookkeeper, understanding controlling accounts; one with general factory accounting experience preferred; over 25, exempt from draft; salary $1,200 to $1,500; in replying give age, references, and positions held. P 11 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—An experienced accountant wanted to supervise the staff of a small C. P. A. firm; excellent opportunity; give age, salary and experience. K 228 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Young man between 18 and 19 years old, preferably high school graduate; one who wishes to make advertising a profession has an excellent opportunity to receive thorough training; must hear well over the telephone; hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; salary $12 weekly to start. Address, stating age, references, and telephone number, X 383 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, classified, to sell manufactured product to dealers and consumers; good chance; salary and commission. Apply, between 10 and 12, for two days, Hill Insulating and Mfg. Co., 511 West 42d St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, with trade paper experience, wanted; permanent position; salary. Retail Millinery Association, 1,270 Broadway.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST WANTED IN BUFFALO, N. Y., EXPERIENCED IN OIL ANALYSIS DESIRABLE. CALL AT OFFICE OF SPENCER, KELLOGG & SONS, 100 WILLIAM ST., N. Y., FRIDAY, BETWEEN 9 AND 12 A. M.

ASSISTANT TO CREDIT MANAGER OF A LARGE HARDWARE CONCERN; AN EXCEPTION OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN; WHAT WE WANT IS SOME ONE WHO HAS HAD ALL-AROUND EXPERIENCE IN ACCOUNTING AND CORRECTIVE WORK; ALSO CAPABLE OF HANDLING SOME COR

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The New York Times

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Country Board.....40c
Employment Agencies.....50c
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Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....42c
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Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....1,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN—Every city and county; make big commission; necessity everywhere, rapid sellers, duplicate orders come easy; write full particulars. Chemical Compound Co., 2 Stone St., New York City.

SALESMAN. — Energetic, dependable young man between 25 and 30 for special road work; state salary and expenses; excellent opportunity to party with successful industry; state full qualifications. Box P 18 Times.

SALESMEN.—Twelve A1 specialty salesmen to cover Metropolitan district, for quick office seller, no competition, exceptional commission. Call Friday, ten to two, Kenney Bros., 309 Broadway, Room 802.

SALESMAN to military trade; largest manufacturer of novelties has opening for different territories. Apply, stating experience, salary, P. O. Box 81, West New York, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Young man wanted to call on city trade, clothing and department stores, for raincoat house; commission basis. Joseph D. Shakow, 8 West 13th.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced outside piano salesman; big opportunity for hustler; salary and commission. Lanson Piano Co., 372 East 149th.

SALESMAN to sell rebuilt typewriters; must be experienced; steady position; reference. Apply by mail or after 3 P. M., Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESMAN for iron pipe and fittings line; give full particulars and salary. V 319 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for high-class dolls and toys; experienced only; commission. Toys, 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—For export trade; steam supplies; state salary and full particulars. V 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to work on commission basis; splendid opportunity to those who qualify. Y 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted, silks, with good following in dress and skirt trade; also having mill connection; state references. P 28 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced on hats and caps, to sell to retail trade; commission. Greenbaum & Greenberg, 175 Greene St.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, first-class Smiths, airplane work; permanent position. Apply Curtiss Engineering Corp., Garden City, Long Island.

SHIPPING CLERK.

Only one who is thoroughly experienced in the routing both freight and express shipments preferable; one with knowledge wholesale dry goods business; please state full particulars. W. K., 201 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, who knows the wholesale grocery line, for interstate and export; good salary to man who can produce; experienced men only. Mr. Joyce,

JOHN S. SILLS & SON,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced, by wholesale house; must furnish A1 references and bond; good chance for advancement. W 127 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SHOE SALESMAN on women's fine shoes, (retail); must furnish reference. L. W. Baldwin Co., 508 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SOLICITOR.—Young man, teacher preferred, to obtain students for merchant marine training camp; liberal commission basis. T S., 0 196 Times.

STAMPERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced die stampers on color and bronze work. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

STENOGRAPHERS,
AGE 33 TO 40 YEARS,
to go to France for period of the war; must be high-class, intelligent men, knowledge of French desired but not essential; state age, experience, references, salary expected. R 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional chance for bright fellow as manager's personal assistant; must be exempt from draft; answer own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, salary wanted, when can begin, phone number; confidential. H 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary in manager's office; must be accurate, rapid, and experienced; academic high school or college graduate preferred; state age, salary, and experience. X 369 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and capable, one with knowledge of Spanish preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced; good salary. Frohsheisky Bros., 215 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, experienced; good opportunity; $12 start. Write or call Edmond Van Dyk, 310 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER, to act as confidential assistant to executive; good opportunity to advance along executive lines. F 103 Times.

STOCK BOYS.

Boys, 18-20 years of age, as stock clerks; only those having had experience need apply; good opportunity for those who qualify. Apply 4th floor, Terry Dane Co., 142 East 22d St.

STOCK CLERKS. — Experienced; wholesale woolen house; write, stating experience, references, and salary expected. R. W., 149 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man for wholesale optical house. American Spectacle Co., 47 West 34th.

THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA has openings in its Bridgeport (Conn.) plant for the following help:
GRINDERS on Norton, Landis, and B. & S. machines.
SCREW MACHINE and Jones & Lamson turret lathe operators.
LATHE HANDS on production work.
TOOLMAKERS on jig and fixture work.
MACHINISTS on general machine repairs.
ASSEMBLERS on high-grade gasoline engine work.
DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced men for detail work.
Applicants must be experienced and have their own tools.
For interview apply Mr. Stone, care United States Employment Service, 22 East 22d St., New York City.

TIRE ADJUSTER wanted by large Eastern tire company; state experience and salary expected. W 115 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Young man capable of taking charge of statistical and accounting work, working out at delivery cost, and traffic problems in large chain store concern; excellent chance for right party; man of experience required; exempt. A. G. H., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 Broadway.

TOY SALESMAN wanted, who has a thorough knowledge of department and jobbing trade throughout the South and the Coast; state full particulars in first letter, otherwise same will be disregarded; salary and commission. Y 216 Times Annex.

TRACER.
Young man experienced in tracing; must understand blueprints, etc.; good salary; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
203 BROADWAY.

TYPISTS.

SEVERAL RAPID AND ACCURATE TYPISTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY; GOOD SALARY; CALL IN PERSON. MR. LUDWIG, WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

TYPIST, young man, for filing and general office duties in publishing house. Address, stating experience and salary expected, K 227 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted, at once, first-class watchmaker; $32 per week; watchmaker and optician preferred; steady work. J. Clinton Tribby, 3,115 M St., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN,
19 TO 35 YEARS,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
TO LEARN
telephone switchboard installation work; good opportunity for rapid advancement; steady work; $12 weekly to start; paid while learning.

APPLY 8 TO 11 A. M.,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
121 WEST 17TH ST., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN 17 or 18 years of age in office of wholesale hardware firm to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred. Fixed line of promotion, starting on mailing desk at $8.00 per week with advance in pay and position in three months, and again in six months. Address V 311, Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Excellent opportunity with large firm for enterprising young man with ability to handle correspondence, general office detail; knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred, though not essential. Write, stating age, education, experience, and salary desired. Box 48, Sta. G, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN.—We have several vacancies with excellent opportunities for intelligent young men with or without banking experience; let your application be sample of your ability and summary of your experience. F 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN to assist stock clerk in drug department of large importing house in preparing shipments; light work; must be over 16; state references; salary $8 to start; good chance for advancement. R 342 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, in cashier's department large mercantile concern; fine opportunity for one who is good at figures and good penman; give full particulars and salary desired. K 236 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for general office duties in a wholesale coffee and tea house. Address, giving age, experience, and compensation expected, Coffee, V 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years old, to begin as messenger in bank; must be of good character and come well recommended; chance for advancement. Write Box 22, 2,121 Third Av.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, for receiving and shipping office of a large corporation; state age, education, and salary expected. Y 218 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn manufacturing business; state schooling and experience; salary to start, $15. Address K 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, neat and energetic, for wholesale woolen house, to be generally useful; state experience; good chance for advancement. P. O., Box 15, Station B.

YOUNG MAN.—About 17, to start as messenger in a downtown bank; $40 per month; references required. K 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for all-around work in cloak and suit house; exceptional opportunity for right party. P 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant and typist; state age, experience, and salary wanted. P 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, to get data for life insurance; salary and commission. P 8 Times.

Instruction.

YOU WANT PLEASANT WORK, better pay, a better future. Whether 15 or 35 years of age, become a Dental Mechanic. SHORT course, individual instruction, day or evening. No books. Easy study. Easy payments. We have: best equipment, best system, best reputation. Dental Surgeons constantly employ more and more of our graduates. Write for Free Booklet 50.
Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction; day or night; easy terms; call or write for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, Dept. 3-T, 141 W. 36th St., N. Y.

GOOD-PAYING position to competent bookkeepers. Through our scientific methods we teach you in record time. Morning and evening classes beginning Monday 25th. Telephone Cortland 1796, or call, Hoffman Bookkeeping School, Suite 613, Singer Building, New York City.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a well-paying profession? Many of our graduates earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. Our method of instruction develops experts. Write for Booklet G, NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, 254 West 34th St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, can be trained; if you write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Assn. Suite 1808D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agencies.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, also Young Mechanical Engineer, $150 and transportation; board probably included later; Young Buyer, experienced Purchasing Department Transportation Company preferred, knowledge stationery, hardware, &c., $1,500-$1,800; Bookkeepers, city and out, prompt knowledge expense distributing, profit and loss, $25-$40; Law Stenographer, $35; Bookkeeper-Cashier, (7,) $25-$30. Alliance, 20 Liberty.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, C. P. HARSON.
SALESMAN acquainted with retail grocery trade; $1,800 a year.
CALL 9-2.

WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENTS; shipping clerk, (groceries,) $1,800; assistant manager, (mechanical;) assistant office manager, (bookkeeper;) traffic clerks; bookkeepers, $1,000-$2,600; clerks, $15-$22. Mighill, Platten Building.

BOOKKEEPERS STENOGRAPHERS LEDGER CLERKS, &c.—Excellent salaries; don't waste time answering "advs."; free registration. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeeper, accountant, $18; office boys.

AGENTS WANTED.

WOMAN.—Thermometer manufacturer desires refined women to interview physicians; commission basis. 52 Broadway, Room 421.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BODY, touring, 1917, for Pierce-Arrow; "6-38" or "6-48," almost new; complete, with cowl and slip covers, Burr, 1,778 Broadway, care Bligh 9th, 351 Columbus.

BUGATTI 4-PASSENGER TOURING;
AVIATION MOTOR.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

BUICKS.

1917 Little "6" limousine, 1916 Little "6" tour., extra Winton body; 1915 and 1914 small "4" roadsters.
HOMAN, 211 West 58th St.

BUICK.—C55, 7-passenger touring, perfect condition; any demonstration; very cheap or will trade. Wgelor, Riverside 7282.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters, Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1917 Touring.
CADILLAC Suburban Sedan, 1917.
PIERCE "38" coupe; latest model.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 "38" 4-pass. Sport.
STUTZ Bulldog Special, 1917.
STUTZ 1917 16-valve Speedster.
LANCIA Sport Roadster, 1916.
HUDSON 1917 4-pass. Sport.
Burrelle, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 9008.

CADILLAC OPEN TOURING BODIES, LIKE NEW.

Can be seen day, evening, or Sunday; will fit eight-cylinder chassis. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC.—A beautiful (late model) Cadillac touring car, used private exclusively; equal to new; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than quarter value. Private stable, 148 East 39th St.

CADILLAC (1917) Limousine; also Touring. Pierce-Arrow (1917) Landaulet, 48 H. P. Pierce-Arrow (1915) Collapsible Town Car, "38." F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC "8" Landaulet, Westinghouse shock absorbers; like new; $1,300. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 touring, also landaulet, limousine, roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Landaulet; Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC.—Need cash; sell 1916 touring, looks, runs brand-new. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916, SEVEN PASSENGER.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

CASE 1917 six-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CHANDLER Model 17, 7-passenger limousine and Model 16 landaulet; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 6-passenger sport runabout; wire wheels; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 16, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 4-passenger chummy roadster; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 4-passenger coupe; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHEVROLET ROADSTER, $235; 1916, model 490; excellent, economical car; self-starter and electric lights.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

CHEVROLET TOURING 1917.
Baby Grand; used three months; not hurt in any way; sell cheap.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

COLE 1917 six-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

DODGE runabout, almost new; Winter and Summer top; at bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

DODGE Runabout, 1917, for sale; like new. 676 West End Av., (93d St.)

HUDSON 1918 Raceabout Special, 2-passenger.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX SPEEDSTER, 4-passenger; perfect condition; paint, upholstery, and tires excellent; no dealers. Army Officer 372 Times Annex.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON.—Beautiful super six touring, like new; must sell. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

KNOX fine limousine, special 1915, 7 passenger, all inclosed, fully equipped; cost over $5,000; condition nearly new; great bargain owing owner doing war service. Address W 104 Times.

LANCIA.—Smart speedster; must sacrifice. Telephone Lieutenant Blake, Col. 2223.

LEXINGTON, latest model, seven-passenger, equipped slip covers, wire wheels; practically new; cost $2,800; will sacrifice. Anelli, F 18, Produce Exchange, Broad 4980.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring, just overhauled, first-class condition; private owner. X 302 Times Annex.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MAXWELL ROADSTER, $235; 1916 model; practically new; Sterling nonskid tires, electric starter; dependable condition.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

MERCEDES 70, 4-PASSENGER; ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

MERCEDES special speedster; 120 H. P.; latest model. Harris, 1,700 Broadway, main entrance.

MERCER.—Colonial coupe, special build, most beautiful in Manhattan, $1,250; needs no recommendation; ideal for doctor. Mr. Widner, 5822 John.

MITCHELL 1918 de luxe Sedan, practically new; price $1,250. Crow Motor Sales Co., 1,930 Broadway.

NAT'L Clover Leaf Hup. Reo Sedan Scripps Chandler
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way., Fifth Floor.

OAKLAND 1917 touring; cannot be told from new. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will take $350 for my 1916 8-cylinder touring car; perfect condition. Dr. Carey, 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring; excellent throughout. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell my beautiful 1917 touring car. Dr. Nash, 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLAND Model 81 1915 5-passenger touring; fine condition; extra shoe and tube; used very little. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND 1917 6-cylinder Touring; cost $1,080; must sacrifice $575. Morningside 6615.

OVERLAND 1916 2-passenger runabout; two extra shoes in good shape; bargain. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916 5-passenger touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

PACKARD.—Three 20-passenger sightseeing cars on three-ton chassis, in first-class order, for sale; immediate delivery. Frederick A. Culbert, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y., or Railways Co. General, 30 Broad St., New York City.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Limousine.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35," like new.
Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PACKARD, twin six touring, also Fleetwood limousine; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1918, 3-35, seven-passenger touring. Clark & Kendricks, 143 West 51st St.

PAIGE touring, 1917; painted Rolls-Royce blue; make offer. Bikert, 1,930 Broadway.

RENAULT TOWN LIMOUSINE;
12-18 HORSE POWER;
COACH WORK BY LOCKE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

RENAULT TOURING, 40 HORSE POWER; SPORT TYPE, BY HEALEY.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

RPO 1917 roadster; wonderful shape. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Will accept any reasonable cash offer for runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 runabout; must sell; need cash. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 38 CHASSIS;
OVERHAULED; 90-DAY GUARANTEE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

SIMPLEX 1915, special built "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX, 38, shaft drive; Holbrook touring body; a bargain. Bikert, 1,930 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT.
An ideal combination of the most efficient motor and handsome car construction. We offer for immediate delivery three newly painted, overhauled cars, very desirable at this season, 1917 coupe, 1917 Cloverleaf, 1916 runabout. "Light 4." Guaranteed. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St., Columbus 7600. (Driscoll, Used Car Manager.)

STEARNS-KNIGHT "BIG 4" RUNABOUT, VERY ATTRACTIVE, NEWLY PAINTED, NEW BODY, JUST OVERHAULED; NEW CAR GUARANTEED. SILENT KNIGHT MOTOR REPAIR SHOP, 549 WEST 53D. COLUMBUS 1092.

STEARNS 1917 five-passenger limousine, Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

STUDEBAKER 1916 3 passenger chummy roadster, also Chandler 6 roadster; choice $350. 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 422 Main.

STUTZ ROADSTERS,
1917—LIKE NEW—1916.
These cars look brand new. They have every equipment, including wire wheels. Paint without a scratch and mechanically O. K. Open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL;
2-PASSENGER SPEEDSTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

STUTZ Bulldog 4-passenger 1916, perfect mechanical condition; original paint; owner drafted. Weisberg, 30 East 23d St.

STUTZ, 1917 speedster, also four passenger touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
A White "Town Car,
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE.—Must dispose of beautiful 1915 baby touring car, newly painted blue, looks, runs like new. 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Rare bargains in overhauled and guaranteed cars, all models; act quick. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON 1916 48 touring; repainted, in serviceable condition; looks like new. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., (Brooklyn Br.,) 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, (Near Bedford Av.) Phone Flatbush 8384.

WINTON 6, 48 h. p., electric light, self-starter; overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

PIERCE-ARROWS. — New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

TRUCKS, 1, 2, 3½, and 5 tons, to hire by day, week, month, or contract, at reasonable rates; long distance a specialty. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2998.

TRUCKS.
Pierces, Macks, Packards, Whites, &c., at bargain prices. Pacific, 221 West 53d.

AUTO TRUCK, 2 tons, to hire day or week. Gramercy 2963.

Miscellaneous.

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 STUTZ Roadster; wire wheels.
1917 MAXWELL touring car.
1917 BUICK "4" roadster; little used.
1917 MAXWELL Sedan; special prices.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6," seven-passenger.
1917 CHALMERS small "6" Runabout.
1917 REO, three-passenger roadster.
1914 REO "6," seven passenger.
1916 CHANDLER touring car.
1916 STUTZ roadster; exceptional.
1916 BUICK "Six" six runabout.
1916 HUDSON, 6-40, roadster.
1916 STUDEBAKER 3-pas. roadster.
1916 LEXINGTON, seven-passenger.
1915 BUICK "6" 25 touring.
1915 COLE "8," touring; like new.
1914 PACKARD 3-48, touring; exceptional.
CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS,
OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand-new car.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, Little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHALMERS Little "6" Touring.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver body; brand-new; big discount.
1916 MERCER Touring; elegant condition.
1917 JORDAN Roadster.
1917 STUDEBAKER Roadster; like new.
1917 PULLMAN.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $850.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Tourings.
1917 JORDAN Touring.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
RENAULT TOWN CAR LANDAULET, suitable for taxi; price $450.
PEERLESS light "6" late model, Touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 607-608 Circle.

AUTOMOBILE MOVING. — Long-distance hauls our specialty; trips to Albany, New Haven, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland; estimates given carefully; reasonable rates. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2998.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
Hour, day, week, or month.
Touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOFFMAN RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

HUDFORD.—For hire, one-ton Hudford, $10 per day. Flad. Bushwick 824W.

PACKARD six landaulet, a beautiful car; careful chauffeur; weekly, monthly, or few hours daily. De Meo, 561 Fordham Road. Tel. 3939 Fordham.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3550 Bryant.

PACKARD TWIN SIX, beautiful limousine landaulet; careful owner drives; reasonable rates; hour, week or month. Telephone Riverside 5316.

PACKARD, Twin-six touring, for hire; monthly preferred. Andrews, Columbus 8785.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 888.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows; hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

Automobiles Wanted.

HIGH-CLASS runabout in exchange for plot 50x125, in best section of Flatbush, Brooklyn; ideal spot for garage. V 301 Times Downtown.

PIERCE-ARROW wanted, 1916 38, limousine or landaulet; must be in perfect condition; will pay $2,500. Telephone 1283 Bachman. W 126 Times.

SLIGHTLY USED touring car, guaranteed, having 36-inch demountable rims. Address Automobile, Station G, Brooklyn.

HUDSON speedster, private buyer; give full particulars; lowest cash price. V 305 Times Downtown.

HUPMOBILE 1916 touring, good condition and bargain. Phone Bath Beach 4970 before noon.

100 AUTOMOBILES wanted immediately; all good makes, for export order. Bring autos or telephone. 1,763 Broadway. Circle 2470.

WILL pay cash, all kinds cars, in good condition. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

WILL PAY Highest Prices any make car. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Supplies.

ATTENTION.
Truck Manufacturers, Dealers and Parts Dealers.
I have the following goods to be sold at a bargain: 18 2-ton truck frames, 18 sets 2-ton truck Smith steel truck wheels, 18 Ross truck steering gears, 5 Covert truck transmissions, spring clips, hangers, shackles, bolts, bushings, &c., for 18 trucks. D. A. Baldwin, 129 Church St., Middletown, Conn. Tel. 1050-2.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Day and evening classes. "Founded on Honesty and Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A nominal sum secures control of 87 acres of property, with two modern buildings, one containing 26 rooms, the other 16 rooms, furnished throughout and ready for business; all modern improvements, telephone, electric lights, running water, baths, &c.; 50 acres under cultivation, vegetables, fruit trees, and every convenience; property located in most picturesque part of Central New Jersey, two miles from Plainfield, splendidly adapted for rest cure or school or hotel; excellent opportunity for developing a fine, lucrative, clean, honorable business, ample grounds for recreation; place could be ready for business in a week. Would like to meet a man of character, refinement, and ability who would be interested to join me in establishing any one of the enterprises above named. This is no scheme, but a legitimate business proposition, offering unusual possibilities for building up a paying business. Address with particulars, stating amount of money you would be willing to invest; also if in a position to devote time to management; reference exchanged; no attention paid to replies unless specific; this proposition is one for a high grade man, which is equally as important as capital. Address Enterprise, Room 615, 29 Broadway, New York.

HAY AND STRAW
PRESSING BUSINESS.
Established about 40 years; located in New Jersey, about 35 miles from Philadelphia and 60 miles from New York; settlement of estate is reason for sale; 2 presses, fully equipped; stable, wagon houses, office, scale, also 3-story house fitted with electric lights, bath, artesian well water, steam heat; one block from railroad station; healthful, attractive country; near Pine Belt. X 293 Times Annex.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY in substantial enterprise which will revolutionize most important industry; past all experiment; in successful operation; field so vast additional capital required; absolute monopoly controlled by men of standing; principals only. Address O 194 Times.

Young man, with big connections in Greece, having many offers for representation of Greek tobacco, is willing to go into partnership with any one, with or without services, who can offer capital in any form or bank credit; opportunity for big business. Write for details. P 24 Times.

Investor Wanted.—Japanese import proposition; advertiser returning Japan; capital needed to open New York office; must arrange now; Americans only need communicate. W 98 Times.

Established clerical employment agency supplying large firms, capable greater development, is for sale; owner entering college, MUST SELL. J 308 Times Downtown.

$30,000 required for aeroplane proposition; particulars will be given only to individuals and firms of unquestionable standing and prestige. Y 217 Times Annex.

Manufacturers, Converters.—Clever buyer, salesman, formerly in business, cotton goods, sold largest exporters, seeks connections. W 109 Times.

We have factory room and workers. We want extra work to keep both busy. Factory located 40 miles from New York. R 351 Times Downtown.

Hotel, best nearby Jersey suburb, fully furnished, doing good business; $2,000 required; mail references. Sander, 113 Maiden Lane.

I am prepared to do long-distance hauling with five-ton trucks. C. A. Gabler, 847 East Jersey, Elizabeth, N. J.

For exporting jewelry novelties and fancy goods to L. A. countries wanted partner with additional capital. J 145 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man with some money to invest would be interested in any business proposition. J 139 Times.

MAILING LISTS TO LATIN AMERICA, 50,000 for $150. Acosta, 72 Trinity Place.

For sale, attractive rooming house; electric lights; $210 over rent. 110 West 81st St.

For Sale—50,000 tons anthracite silt. Telescope Mine Machine Co., Pittston, Penn.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Antique, hand-carved French walnut bed, vanity dresser and washstand; won first prize Philadelphia Exposition; fine condition; price $1,000. Inquire Emma Hahn, 1,000 Cherry Av., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

For Sale—Multigraph outfit, complete motor-drive printing attachment and supplies; 5 months old; very little used. E. R. Senn & Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

73 families want buy your piano, phonographs; let me sell them. Brown, 543 Steinway Av. Tel. Astoria 2967.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 115 University Place. Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The War Department publishes the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following relieved of orders of March 12:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hopkins, J. J. — Lamb, H. H.
Bilellow, J. A. — Richardson, M.

Selfris, 1st Lt. A. F., orders of March 5 revoked.

Following are hon. discharged:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hole, B. W. — Lyle, R. C.
Baisley, C. M. — Ballou, H. G.
Noyes, W. B.

McLendon, 1st Lt. M., and Shallow, 1st Lt. T. A., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Devens.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

Harris, Maj. H. H. | Perry, Capt. G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gardner, D. M. — Dorety, P. J.
Schoenfeld, J. H. — Bryant, K. A.

Following to Fort Riley for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Brooks, J. T. — Franchere, C. M.
Shallett, B. J. — Wykoff, G. L.

Following to Newport News:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Marston, J. E. — Lester, J. D.
Lockhart, J. P. — Chartock, S.

Following to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Med. School:

Fust, 1st Lt. J. H. E., and Shields, 1st Lt. M. S., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Med. School.

Following to camps specified for conference with Majs. re improvement of med. service in Base Hosp., then to their station and submit report and recommendations to Surg. Gen.:

Hall, Maj. J. N., to Beauregard, MacArthur, and Travis.
Barret, Maj. F. J., to Sevier, Wheeler, and Gordon.

Abell, 1st Lt. C. E., Bowie, and Carter, 1st Lt. C. J., Beauregard, to Charity Hosp., New Orleans, for inst., then to camps specified.

Fairchild, 1st Lt. S. R.; Judkowitz, 1st Lt. H., and Oatman, 1st Lt. C. D., to Ft. Warren re exam. of Coast Art. troops in that vicinity for tuberculosis, and will report by letter to Cmdg. Gen. of Northeastern Dept.

McRae, 1st Lt. M. H., and Sherwood, 1st Lt. Z. O., to Charity Hosp., New Orleans, for inst., then to their stations.

Andrews, Capt. C. W.; Fast, Capt. LeR.; Vessels, Capt. T. M., and Bowman, 1st Lt. A. C., to Dallas Av. Repair Depot and report by letter to Chief Sig. Off.

Following, upon completion of course of inst. at Neurological School, Univ. Hosp., Phila., to camps specified:

CAPTAINS.

Brodrick, F. W., Meade. — Zimmerman, B. F., Custer.
Maurer, G., Upton.
Grameyer, J. — Bachman.
McBride, A. F., Dix. — Nobin, R. A., Sherman.
Pirrung, J. E., Grant. — Turner, W. B., Sherman.
Shuford, J. H., Hancock. — Whitney, W. E., Devens.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dretzka, L. J., Upton. — Knowles, T. R., Logan.
Sturgis, S. B., S

DU PONT CO. WINS IN $60,000,000 SUIT

Judge Thompson Files Decree in U. S. Court Dismissing Bill of Complaint.

UPHOLDS STOCKHOLDERS

Counsel for Defendants Says Contest Is Ended in Lower Court, but Predicts Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 20.—Officers and Directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have won a victory in the suit instituted by Alfred I. du Pont and other minority stockholders involving the stock formerly held by General T. Coleman du Pont, now valued at upward of $60,000,000. Judge J. Whittaker Thompson has filed a decree in the United States District Court dismissing the original bill of complaint and awarding to the defendants (the present management) practically everything for which they had contended. Besides dismissing the original bill, which charged bad faith toward the stockholders on the part of the defendants, Judge Thompson also overruled all the exceptions taken to the Master's report in the recent stockholders' meeting. The decree confirms the Master's report, which showed that the stockholders, at their meeting on Oct. 10, had voted overwhelmingly in favor of Pierre S. du Pont and his associates in sustaining their action in regard to the purchase of the stock formerly held by General du Pont.

George S. Graham, chief counsel for Pierre S. du Pont and his associates, said yesterday that Judge Thompson's decree in the Wilmington court ended the famous contest over stock valued at about $60,000,000, as far as the lower courts were concerned. He predicted that an appeal would be taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Graham is a Representative in Congress from a Philadelphia district.

Suit Begun in 1914.

The suit dates back to 1914, when Pierre S. du Pont and several of his colleagues bought from General T. Coleman du Pont 63,314 shares of common and 14,599 shares of preferred stock of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company for a sum between $16,000,000 and $17,000,000. A great expansion program was then under way in order to fill orders for explosives from the Allied Governments. More than a year later, when the company's earnings had caused the value of the common stock to increase several times over, Alfred du Pont and associates brought suit against the purchasers, alleging that Pierre S. du Pont had really acted as agent for the powder company in buying General T. Coleman du Pont's stock, and sought to have the shares turned into the du Pont de Nemours Company's treasury, with accumulated dividends.

The common stock, for which Pierre S. du Pont and his associates paid $200 a share, subsequently sold at an equivalent of $1,000 a share.

The bill was tried in June and July, 1916, and ended in a court order that the stockholders decide for themselves whether they wanted the company to buy the shares. In the special stockowners' meeting which followed about 330,000 shares were voted against the purchase by the company, and 130,000 shares in favor of the step. The disputed shares were not allowed to vote. Mr. Graham filed a motion later to dismiss the bill on the ground that the refusal of the stockholders to acquire the stock showed that the plaintiffs had no cause for action. This motion was the one acted upon yesterday.

Business Is Reorganized.

The greater expansion in the business of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company caused a reorganization in order to bring the capitalization more in accord with the magnitude of the work being done and earnings of the company. A new company, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., was formed with a capitalization of $240,000,000, of which $119,704,644 is outstanding. In taking over the business the common stock holders of the old powder company received for each share held two shares of the common stock in the new company and retained possession of the old company's shares. The new stock, after the distribution of 200 per cent. stock dividend, sold at $450 a share and the old stock maintained a market value of about $100. The old preferred stock was exchanged for debenture stock in the new company, which has a market value of $100 a share.

Figuring at the record price of $1,000 a share for the 63,314 shares of the old common stock bought by Pierre S. du Pont and his associates at a cost of $12,962,800 attained a theoretical market valuation of $63,314,000. The 14,599 shares of the powder company's preferred stock, bought for $1,240,915, reached a market value in the new debenture stock of more than $1,450,000. Figured at the present market price, and including dividends paid in cash and in Anglo-French bonds, the stock over which the contention arose has attained a monetary value of more than $80,000,000.

TELLS POLICE OF FIREBUG.

Man Climbed from Piano Factory Burned with $60,000 Loss.

Fire for which four alarms were sounded destroyed last night the five-story brick building at 323-325 East Fortieth Street, occupied by Horace Waters & Co., piano manufacturers. The flames spread to the top floor of the five-story brick building at 327 East Fortieth Street, occupied by the Klee-Thomson Company, plasterers, but did damage there of only a few hundred dollars. The only person injured was Catherine Kallery, a negress, of 328 East Fortieth Street, who had a shoulder dislocated when she stumbled over a hose. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Arthur Anderson of 314 East Forty-first Street, employed by Wilson & Co., meat packers, told Lieutenant Moran of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, that a few minutes before the fire was discovered he saw, from his home, a man climb out of a back window on the first floor of the piano factory. Anderson described the man as about 30 years old, and said he wore an overcoat, the collar of which was turned up. The Superintendent, porter, and a piano tuner, who told the police they were in the building when the fire started, said that as far as they knew there was no other person in the building at the time.

The fire started in the basement of the piano factory. Deputy Chief Martin estimated the damage to the piano company and to the building at $60,000. Samuel T. White, President of Horace Waters & Co., estimated the damage to his company at between $45,000 and $50,000. The fire was brought under control in two and one-half hours after the first alarm was sounded. First Avenue car traffic was tied up for more than an hour.

SENATORS ASSAIL HOOVER METHODS

Sherman Ridicules Poultry Regulation and Calls Policy to Packers "Cowardly."

DEBATE ON WHEAT RESUMED

Wadsworth Wants Larger Supplies —Price Increase to $2.50 Defended.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Government price-fixing was vigorously assailed in the Senate again today, the fourth day of debate on the motion of Senator Gore of Oklahoma to increase the Government-guaranteed wheat price to $2.50 a bushel. A vote is expected tomorrow.

Both the Food and Fuel Administrations were objects of attack. Ridiculing various orders of the former in a speech of more than two hours, Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican, said that the wheat price regulation was "incomparable folly," but since the Government had embarked on price-fixing he would support the Gore amendment to prevent the disaster of reduced production.

Senators Wadsworth of New York and Lodge of Massachusetts, Republicans, and Hardwick of Georgia, Democrat, joined in the assault.

The New York Senator deplored what he characterized as interference with the natural laws of supply and demand. He said that the nation's wheat reserve was "practically gone," and that the guarantee should be increased to stimulate production. The Food Administration, he asserted, had been "short-sighted," and consumers would willingly pay the small increase entailed for bread if they could secure ample supplies.

Fears Reduction of Crop.

"Some say that the people of the cities will not stand for an increase in the price of wheat," Senator Wadsworth said. "That may be, but I am not so much alarmed at that as I am at the prospects of a decreased production."

Senator Wadsworth asserted that the Food Administration was looking at the price question instead of that of production.

"The present price of wheat fixed by the President is not enough to guarantee increased acreage," he said. "I do not want a repetition of what occurred at the coal mines. I don't want to take that chance with wheat."

"If the farmer had been let alone," Senator Lodge said, "the prices he would be getting would have stimulated production."

What he called "perpetual meddling by officials with the American people in every form of business," was deplored by the Massachusetts Senator in criticising the Fuel Administration's order for Summer purchases of coal with enforced reduction of purchases by consumers.

Senator Thomas of Colorado interrupted to say that besides wheatless and meatless days, Colorado people were "experiencing sleepless nights" over the Fuel Administration's price-fixing orders, which have closed many mines.

"Doctored to Death," Says Sherman.

Both consumers and producers of coal in the Middle West, Senator Sherman asserted, had been injured by the Fuel Administration's orders. He said that he had no confidence in Dr. Garfield, and that the country had been "doctored to death."

Asserting that E. Dana Durand of the Administration's meat division had caused the packers to keep down prices of live stock, the Illinois Senator said: "The Food Administration told the packers to hold down the price. That was unfair and cowardly. The packers were acting under pressure from the Food Administration, but everybody blamed the packers because the Food Administration was too cowardly to carry the load itself."

Senator Sherman satirized various orders of the Food Administration, including garbage disposal recommendations, prohibition of the icing of hot-cross buns and arrangements for parcel post transportation of day-old chickens. Ridiculing the Administration's order against poultry sales, he said that the order prohibited persons from "killing chickens before they reach boarding-house age."

Senator Fall also supported the plan of fixing the price of wheat at $2.50.

Passes Soldiers' Welfare Bill.

ALBANY, March 20.—The F. A. Wells bill to create a Soldiers' Welfare Commission was passed by the Assembly today. The commission, which would consist of a Senator, an Assemblyman, and the State Adjutant General, would be empowered to look after the interests of New York soldiers and sailors and their relatives and dependents. The measure carries an appropriation of $5,000.

PRESIDENT MEETS INDUSTRY 'CABINET'

Conference with War Work Directors May Lead to Regular Sessions.

SHIPS AND FUEL DISCUSSED

New Coal Distribution Arrived At—Priority in Transportation Taken Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—How best to co-ordinate industrial war activities was discussed for about two hours today at a conference between President Wilson and the heads of the war administrative bodies. An important outcome of the conference was an arrangement to hold another conference with the President next Wednesday, and the impression was obtained that the meetings would take place regularly, thus giving to the participants virtually the status of an industrial War Cabinet.

The formation of such a Cabinet does not fully meet the contention of some Senators and Representatives that a War Cabinet should be formed to direct the nation's war activities, but it appears to be at least a move in that direction. The effect, it is believed, will be to assure teamwork among departments of the Government connected with the conduct of the war. It is felt that, with the President to preside over the sessions, with authority to decide all questions in dispute, the war machine will move smoothly.

Much of today's discussion had to do with the shipping situation, a better means of fuel distribution, and the all important question of priority of transportation of war material.

The best means of carrying out a regional system of fuel distribution were discussed with particular reference to the present system, which has been found to be impractical. Under this system it takes as long to carry fuel from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia as it does to carry steel from Gary, Ind., to the Pacific Coast. Most of the difficulties of the war industrial situation centre around fuel and transportation, and today's conference, it was felt, had gone a long way toward relieving previous troubles.

Another matter discussed and indorsed was the transfer of coastwise shipping from the control of the Shipping Board to that of the Railroad Administration. This will leave the Shipping Board free to devote its energies to ocean shipping, while the Railroad Administration will be able to use coastwise shipping in conjunction with land transportation.

All together the conference made a favorable impression on those who participated in it. Obstacles seemed to have been cleared away, and the heads of the industrial branches of the Government now have a more definite conception as to the limitations of each and the necessity that these limitations shall be observed in making the team work a factor in winning the war.

French Aid Committee to Meet.

The first public meeting of the American Committee for Devastated France, formed on Tuesday by Miss Anne Morgan to take over the reconstruction work formely done by the American Fund for French Wounded, will take place at the Strand Theatre next Thursday afternoon. The Countess de Bryas, who has visited the region in which the Americans are carrying on their work, will talk, and Miss Anne Morgan will explain motion pictures.

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Gold and platinum barpin set with small emeralds, on Monday, March 11, either on 34th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., or on 5th Av. between 34th and 38th Sts. Finder please address Box 282, Great Neck Station, N. Y. Suitable reward.

LOST — Locket with Masonic emblem on cameo. Return to Robert MacKenzie, Medical Deparment, Metropolitan Life Building, between 9 and 4:30, or J. H. Hollingsworth, 118 West 126th St. Reward offered.

LOST—Ladies' blue enamel watch, diamond, between 137th-141st and Broadway, yesterday afternoon; studded name on dial, A. Turler, Zurich; liberal reward. H. Finkelstein, 596 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Thursday, a lady's gold watch, Tiffany make, gold face; monogram on back, "A. A. L."; suitable reward. Telephone J. P. H. P., Vanderbilt 4500.

LOST—Round, black onyx pin, diamond in centre; engraved on back, William A. Freeborn, died June 18, 1868. Reward given if returned to Mrs. Charles Myers, 969 Park Av.

LOST—Seal ring, bluestone, with crest, set in gold, Friday night, March 15. Return to New Weston, 49th and Madison Av. Reward.

LOST—Wednesday A. M., sable scarf piece, Canal St. bridge, 4th Av. to East 34th St., Penn. Station, and Broadway and 46th St.; liberal reward. J 133 Times.

LOST—10 A. M., March 18, jewelry wrapped in tissue, between 619 West 150th and 168th and Broadway; suitable reward. Goodheart, 623 West 170th St.

LOST—Tiffany opera glasses, Metropolitan Opera House, Monday night, seats F2 and 4. $10 reward if returned to 850 Park Av., Apartment 8C.

LOST—Bank Book Y-975 of John Metzger from Chatham and Phenix National Bank. Please return to 86th St. Branch and receive $1 reward.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch on bracelet, Tiffany marked, C. B. F.; reward if returned to T. Fassett, 840 West End Av.

LOST—Old-fashioned black enameled pin, inlaid flowers in centre; valuable only to owner. Schuyler 7325.

LOST—Diamond bowknot breast pin, in taxi or Maxim's; liberal reward. Return to Room 811, 50 Broad St.

LOST—Saturday, pearl and greenish stone bracelet; reward. Please telephone A. M., Academy 2864.

LOST—Between Tribune Building and Park Place, Newark, pearl brooch. K 220 Times Downtown. Reward offered.

LOST—Kerensky fur scarf; reward. Phone Stuyvesant 841.

REWARD. — Platinum and diamond lavaliere, lost around 93d-Columbus Av. H. Kelly, Broad 7330.

$200 REWARD.

Violins (two) in brown alligator skin case left in front of 22 East 33d St. between 6 and 10 P. M. Saturday; highly valued for sentimental reasons; $200 reward for immediate return or information leading to their recovery; absolutely no questions asked. L. Siegel, 22 East 33d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 4133.

$500 REWARD.

Return platinum ring, 1 large diamond, 34 small diamonds in shank, lost March 16; no questions asked. Dreice & Co., 560 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—Sunday night, Washington Heights, gold watch and chain. Owner can have same by communicating with W. G. D., 160 Times Annex.

FOUND—In Union Dime Savings Bank, on March 13, 1918, a sum of money. 40th and 4th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Wire-haired black-and-white fox terrier, strayed since Friday, March 15; had collar with New York City license, also New York State tab; reward. W. D. Leeds, Summit Av., Larchmont, N. Y.

FOUND—A Boston bull terrier, Central Av. and Mohegan Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y., Sunday, March 17, 5 P. M. Apply office of Gramatan Hotel, Bronxville, N. Y.

LOST.—Dark brindle Boston bull; white breast and white collar; no harness; most liberal reward. Telephone Plaza, 9480. 36 West 59th.

LOST—White poodle; liberal reward. Sonneborn, 325 West 93d.

LOST—Irish terrier, brown, smooth-coated; liberal reward. 316 West 81st St.

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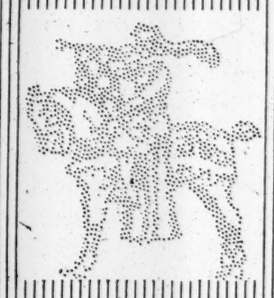

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